"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and warmer, easterly to southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,193. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1897.—20 PAGES AND SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market.—Weak but fairly active.

Wheat, 90¼; corn, 18⅝; cotton, 7.

FOREIGN.—The Educational bill in the House of Commons promises to wreck the Ministry of Great Britain. Cecil Rhodes's trump card is said to be letters of Emperor William, written before the Transvaal raid. A London man has begun suit against a woman for breach of promise of marriage. It is said that Lord Salisbury will be made a Duke during the Queen's jubilee. Comedian Mitterwasser died yesterday in Vienna. A lunatic was arrested in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday.—Page 15.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution to provide a vessel to carry contributions of grain from the Pacific coast to the famine sufferers in India. The Senate refused to discuss Mr. Morgan's resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The House spent the day on the Sundry Civil bill. The debate covered a wide range of subjects, including the currency and Cuban affairs. Mr. Fischer has resumed his proposition for the fortification of Romer Shoals. An estimate places the appropriations of this Congress at $1,044,000,000. Mr. Cummings introduced a bill for a $100,000 monument to Revolutionary soldiers in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.

Page 1.

Major Sidney Root died at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland has placed his Washington home, Woodley, on the market.

A Government microscopist reported yesterday that large quantities of diseased pork were being sold in Cleveland.

Miss Fennell of Alabama bequeathed $30,000 to her affianced, a Washington clerk, and her sister will contest the will.

William J. Bryan appeared in Chicago yesterday in connection with his injunction suit. He talked of his plans for lecturing.

Insurgents in large numbers are occupying the hills around Canea, in Crete. Prince George's flotilla has landed arms and provisions for them, and the indications are that Greece will fight for the island.

Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, was arrested in this city on a specific charge of embezzlement of $8,000. It was asserted that the whole amount involved was $250,000. Mr. Iasigi was very indignant, and denounced his arrest as an outrage.

Page 2.

The International chess tournament between British and American players was finished, the Americans being defeated by a score of 5½ to 4½. The Sir George Newnes Trophy, which has been held by the Brooklyn Chess Club for a year, will now be sent back to England.

A fire in the old building of Roosevelt Hospital last evening caused damage that was estimated at $20,000. The fire's importance, however, lay in the showing of the discipline of the hospital force. The attendants generally were cool, and excitement among the patients was prevented.

Page 3.

The Carnegie Company would not quote steel rails at Chicago yesterday at less than $21 per ton.

There is a general belief in Washington that Chauncey M. Depew will succeed Mr. Bayard as Ambassador to England.

Military organizations will be scarce at Washington on March 4 unless something is speedily done to bring them in.

The streets and parks of Washington are being lined with seats for the use of the public during the inauguration festivities.

The Vesuvius in safely running the blockade at Charleston has demonstrated that such a craft can pass lines of battleships in a fog despite the searchlights.

John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the Manhattan Club, has resigned. Excessive duties and responsibilities are assigned as the cause. Members of the club deny that its outlay is greater than its income.

The Assembly has asked Gov. Black to send to it the report of the special commission regarding arms for the National Guard which Gov. Morton refused to approve. The object of the call, it is believed, is to affect the Murphy bill on the subject now before the Legislature.

Page 4.

John Marrs of Lexington, Ky., while insane, killed his four-year-old son, wounded his daughter and his sister and killed himself.

The Merchants' National Bank of Helena, Mon.; the State Trust and Savings Bank of West Superior, Wis.; the Chester County Guarantee and Safe Deposit Company of West Chester, Penn., and the Commercial Savings Bank of Leeds, Iowa, suspended yesterday.

Page 5.

The Hon. John Randolph Tucker died yesterday at Lexington, Va.

The Vassar alumnae of this city held their annual meeting, elected officers, and listened to an address by President James M. Taylor.

St. Valentine's kettledrum, held at Sherry's yesterday in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, was well attended, and a financial success.

The first wedding under the auspices of the Greater New York German Orphan Dowry Society was that of Miss Bertha Horowitz and Isaac Hoffman, last night, in the "Temple of Humanity," at Lazarus Morgenthau's house, 178 East Seventy-second Street.

The Woman's Press Club last night gave a valentine dinner, in which everything suggested love. Mrs. Frank Leslie read a valentine poem she wrote to her first beau, Theodore Sutro said he preferred love to money.

Page 6.

There was a big drop in the wheat market in Chicago yesterday, being the worst break since the prices dropped out of the 80s, several weeks ago.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles A. Jackson, a Michigan paper manufacturer, may be cleared up by a case of suicide in New Orleans or by New York vagrancy stories.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday amended the general arbitration treaty to meet objections. This did not satisfy the opponents of the treaty, and it was thought last night that afer a final effort to secure a vote to-morrow the matter of ratification would go over to the extra session.

Page 8.

Grand Master George W. Fortmeyer of the New Jersey Grand Lodge announced his appointments yesterday.

One hundred and seventy-five Catholic clergymen of Boston ask the Legislature to restrict the sale of liquor.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who is besieged in the parsonage adjoining the Baptist Tabernacle, resolved yesterday that he will not preach to-day, and the Rev. George M. Vanderlipp will occupy the pulpit at the Smyrna Welsh Church.

The enthusiastic horsemen and society people yesterday took advantage of the snow, and many sleighs were seen on the streets and country roads and in the drives of Central Park. The Tandem Club took its usual drive. The Suburban Driving Club seemed to be the general rendezvous for the horsemen.

The Legislative Committee resumed its investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company. John E. Searles again neglected to obey the subpoena of the committee. Lawson N. Fuller was examined as to statements about cost of production; Edward J. Dugan, a grocer, of Albany, testified that he had been forced to close his business by the company's methods, and three brokers testified as to the power of the company ove the prices of raw material.

Page 9.

The Colonial Dames of this State and Pennsylvania are fighting over the right to use the name for incorporation. Both factions had a hearing yesterday before the Senate Committee on the Library.

The hearing in the case of Police Captain Sheehan, accused of failing to suppress policy shops in his district, was resumed yesterday. Anthony Comstock was an expert witness for the prosecution.

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Chicago preached yesterday in Temple Beth-El on the relation of Jews to their religion and to the world. He said that the Israelites cannot mix with the world until Israel, as the Messiah, has carried light to all the world.

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees and representatives of the Brooklyn elevated and surface roads held a joint conference yesterday. The experts' report on the use of the bridge by railroads is to be favorably submitted at the regular meeting of the Trustees next Tuesday.

The Committee of Citizens in charge of the arrangements for the transfer to this city of the Grant Memorial met yesterday and it was determined that the ceremonies should be as imposing as possible. Invitations to be present will be sent to President McKinley, members of his Cabinet, Governors of States, and other public men.

Page 10.

The Junior Promenade at Princeton attracted a host of fashionable people.

Page 13.

An aged German at Louisville discovered that his wife was colored. He was so enraged that he beat her, and the court would not punish him for it.

The cycle show in the Grand Central Palace came to an end last night, after breaking the records for attendance at industrial exhibitions in this city. The visitors yesterday will probably run the aggregate of attendance up to 125,000. President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen at the show yesterday outlined his policy to help small divisions and reorganize large consulates, and to carry on the campaign for good roads.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, reviews exhaustively the situation caused by the wholly unexpected outbreak by the King of Greece and his people in the Cretan matter, and draws the conclusion that Greece must be backed by Russia in her aggressiveness. He points out the peculiar position in which England is placed, and predicts that Greek success will lead to a rupture of the concert of European powers. He also indulges in interesting gossip about Queen Victoria, Explorer Nansen, Artist Munkacsy, Cecil Rhodes, Healy and Dillon, and about two new plays.

Page 20.

Gen. Jo Shelby died at his home, near Adrian, Mo., yesterday morning.

Dr. William H. Tolman lectured before an audience of women, at the League for Political Education, on "New York as a Sociological Laboratory."

Mrs. Mary McNerney, a crippled widow, seventy-six years old, while alone in her room in a First Street tenement, was burned to death yesterday afternoon.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, New York Chapter, have founded a scholarship in American history; they have also appointed delegates to their Continental Congress.

General Manager Toucey of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad took a party of gentlemen to Mott Haven yesterday to inspect the newly completed Park Avenue viaduct to the new Harlem River Bridge, which will be opened for business to-morrow.

Prof. Bickmore, in his lecture at the American Museum of Natural History, took his audience into Asia, first describing the geologic structure of the continent, and then telling about the principal cities of Palestine, with many illustrations of ancient history and modern life.

Dr. James W. Markoe of the Lying-in Hospital reported good progress in the attempt to raise a reserve fund of $1,000,000. This necessary because J. Pierpont Morgan's gift of $1,000,000, to construct a new hospital, does not become available until a sufficient income to meet annual expenses is assured.

The street cleaning work yesterday resulted in freeing many of the principal thoroughfares from snow. The department, however, did not give orders for the cleaning of Fifth Avenue, and it is probable that this thoroughfare will be left uncleaned as long as possible for the benefit of sleighing parties who wish to reach the Park over the avenue.

Deputy Chief Cortright said yesterday that the police protection extended to the Bradley Martin ball was such as would have been extended to any important affair. He said the measures taken to close Thirty-third Street while the guests were arriving were similar to the measures he had often taken on the lower east side on particular occasions. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews also affirmed the right of the police to close the street.

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THE LLOYDS IN OHIO.

A Mandamus Asked For to Secure a License to Do Business.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The American Lloyds, a New York insurance corporation, instituted a proceeding in mandamus, and filed a motion for an alternative writ in the Supreme Court to-day, to compel Insurance Commissioner W. S. Matthews to issue a license permitting the company to do business in Ohio. It is understood to be a test case, which shall determine the status of all the Lloyds associations. Former Commissioner W. M. Hahn and Attorney General J. K. Richards held that the Lloyds are insurance companies within the meaning of the Ohio law, but the present Commissioner decides otherwise.

The company's financial statement at the time of the first application shows assets: Bonds and stocks, $256,201; cash, $121,585; interest due, $3,470; premiums in course of collection, $56,393. Liabilities: Unpaid losses, $71,048; 50 per cent. re-insurance fund, $134,702; commissions, $11,278; received in premiums, $1,020,450; paid in losses, $345,872.

The company proceeded to write insurance under the first license, and has placed $2,000,000 in Ohio. It has been suggested that policies influenced the present Commissioner, who is of the Foraker faction, as Mr. Hahn, McKinley's factotum, is the Ohio representative of the Lloyds, and Foraker was the attorney for the old line companies which opposed the granting of licenses.

DISEASED PORK IN CLEVELAND.

Butchers Sell It for Local Consumption Only.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Miss Moriarity, a Government Pork Inspector, has just left here, after making microscopical examinations of pork for foreign shipment.

The Inspector came to the conclusion that, while the pork for foreign shipment was healthy, that which is sold in Cleveland is diseased to a terrible extent. Her agent reported this finding to Health Officer Hess this morning.

About 1,000 hogs a day are slaughtered in Cleveland the year around. Dr. Hess credits the report, inasmuch as diseased pork is known to breed consumption, and 400 deaths from that disease were reported in Cleveland in 1896.

Judge Thomas L. Nelson Ill.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Judge Thomas L. Nelson, Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Massachusetts, is very ill at the Parker House. Judge Nelson comes from Worcester, but while engaged in duty he stops at the Parker House. He has been ailing for some time, and last Summer was laid up two weeks with chronic stomach trouble. Since that time he has been ailing almost continually, and frequently has been unable to attend court for two or three days at a time. A few days ago he was unable to attend to his duties any longer. His condition became alarming, and members of his household were summoned.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S WARDROBE

It Was Made in Chicago and Was Shipped Last Night to Canton in Ten Big Boxes.

CHIEFLY OF IMPORTED GOODS.

The Costumes for Inaugural and State Occasions Will Be Among the Most Magnificent Ever Seen in Washington Society.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The inaugural wardrobe of Mrs. William McKinley, preparations for which have been the subject of two visits to this city on the part of the coming first lady of the land, is completed. Nearly all of the materials are imported.

To-night ten elegantly embossed boxes, lined with silk, conveyed as many rich costumes of satin, velvet, and silver cloth from the retail establishment of Marshall Field & Co. to the McKinley home, at Canton.

The costumes to be worn on inaugural and State occasions will be among the most magnificent ever displayed in Washington society, not excepting even those of Mrs. Cleveland, whose reputation for tasteful and elegant dressing is a pride to the fashionable world.

The cost of the costumes will be between $8,000 and $10,000. They are pronounced by those who have viewed them to be among the best creations of the art of dressmaking which have yet been attained in this country.

French ideas are predominant in the work of the modiste, Miss Melinda Arcourt, who has designed and executed the costumes, but American influences have modified the creations of the artist.

The Inauguration Gown.

The gown to be worn at the inauguration is especially handsome.

The material is what is known as cloth of silver. The groundwork is of white satin, heavily woven with silver thread in a conventionalized lily design. The train, which is plain, is full and sweeping, measuring two yards and a half in length.

On the left side it is open over a panel of seed pearls, embroidered on satin. Beginning at the bottom is a flounce of Venetian point lace of a special and beautiful design, a half yard in width, which is cascaded narrow at the bottom and gradually widens toward the top, until it is extended its full width over the hip and out to the back, where it is partly concealed under the full train.

The right side of the skirt is also slashed open half way up, and under that also is an embroidered petticoat of pearls.

The bodice is tight fitting and slightly pointed, front and back. The lower part is of silver cloth, and the upper and back of pearls.

The same beautiful lace that is used in the flounce is fastened at the waist line into a narrow point, and is draped wider toward the shoulders in a V shape. From there it spreads out over the sleeves and under a strip of silver cloth, two inches at the top and four inches at the bottom. This strip is also embroidered in pearls.

Collar and Sleeves.

The collar is of pearl embroidered satin, and from it is a high Medici collar of the lace, wide out and full, to show the beautiful pattern.

The sleeves are long and fairly tight, and are finished at the wrist with Van Dyke effect, embroidered at the edge, from which they fall from narrow lace of same design as that on the skirt. With this gown Mrs. McKinley wears a number of diamonds to fasten the lace on the front of her gown, the handsomest being a diamond star and a sunburst of unusual brilliancy. She also wears exquisite side combs.

The fan to be carried for this occasion is the small empire shape, of lace, the same design as that on the gown, exquisitely embroidered in pearls.

The lining for this beautiful gown is of white satin, heavy and rich. Around the bottom inside are half a dozen ruffles to give a full effect, particularly to the train.

The lace which is used was made especially for the establishment where the gown was designed. It is almost priceless in value, the whole pattern being purchased by Mrs. McKinley.

For State Receptions

A gown to be worn on state reception occasions is a blue and brocaded velvet. The background is of blue satin, with a changeable effect. On it are raised flowers in velvet of two shades of old blue.

The design is Princess, the waist being made with a plait, wide on the shoulders and narrow on the waist line. From there it extends in a double box plait into a full, spreading train. On the bodice point lace follows this plait, being fastened with two small cut steel buckles at the bottom of the waist and back. On the shoulder the lace is drawn through similar buckles. Again in front the same effect in buckles is shown, and at the bottom of the waist in front is a large cut steel buckle. From this the lace falls in fan-shaped pieces to the skirt.

In front is a petticoat of blue satin, veiled with white mousseline de soie. This is embroidered in cut steel and pearls in a special pattern. Edging this petticoat is a Venetian point lace flounce, finished at the top with very narrow shirrings of mull. The same lace is brought up each side of the petticoat to the waist line, where the full train falls over it.

The front of the bodice is also of mousseline de soie, embroidered in cut steel and pearls in smaller design than that used on the skirt. The collar is of cut steel, and partly holds up a separate collar of lace, which is brought through cut steel buckles at the back, and fastened in an indescribable manner. The sleeves are of velvet, small, but slashed at the top, and lined with satin, and filled in with embroidered mousseline de soie.

Some of the point lace also appears in these slashings, and is caught in with the same kind of cut steel buckles that are used on the other part of the bodice.

This gown is lined with pale blue taffeta and finished with three pinked-out flounces of the same silk.

For State Dinners

The gown to be worn for special State dinners is of violet and white brocaded satin, the color used being soft, delicate, and becoming to all complexions. The skirt is full and plain, with a long train, which gives height to the figure. At the right side is an opening extending to the waist. In this is a fan-shaped piece of violet velvet, of a slightly darker shade than the color of the gown. This is made with three-deep tucks at the bottom, and at the top are three lace insertions with velvet between, finished with rhinestone buttons.

Around the bottom of the entire skirt are two narrow bands of violet velvet, embroidered in a small design. The bodice is of white Liberty silk, soft and full, and over it is a bolero jacket of violet velvet embroidered in several shades of violet and rhinestones. This is made short on the shoulders and slightly longer in front. Around the waist is a folded sash of the brocade, wide under the arm, and tapering narrow back in front. For the extreme finish of the waist line is the violet velvet, which is fastened together in the back in two full straps, which extend partly up the back of the waist and partly down on the skirt.

The sleeves are of brocade, made with full puffed top. They are lined with velvet.

The collar is of violet mousseline de soie, finished at the edge with a narrow velvet puff, and at the back is a bow-knot of lace fastened with violet straps.

A Dinner Gown.

Another dinner gown is of white moire antique, made with absolutely plain skirt, long and full. The waist is plain and draped in Grecian effect across the front. Narrow bands of pearl embroidery fasten this drapery high under the arms and make a point front and back. Duchesse lace forms a yoke effect in front and is drawn back toward the arm size where it walls in fan-shaped ends. The sleeves are tight, with short full puffs on the hand, finished in the wrists with an embroidery of pearls and narrow lace edges.

One of the handsomest, but one of the most severely plain dresses in Mrs. McKinley's wardrobe is a pale blue brocaded satin, heavy and rich in design, and of a beautiful tone of color. The skirt is made perfectly plain and full. The back of the waist is plain and in front the silk is drawn across it from right to left, and is fastened with four beautiful blue and green enameled buttons. The facing of the silk, where it shows slightly in the waist, is dark blue taffeta silk, and the sleeves, which are plain almost to the top, show the same colored silk in the deep beading with which they are finished.

A Reception Gown.

A beautiful reception gown is a black brocaded moire antique. The skirt has a short train and is perfectly plain, lined with pale-blue taffeta. The bodice is of moire, with bolero effect in front, and a yoke in the back of jet embroidered by hand on black jet. A full front, embroidered with net and studded with turquois, is caught at the waist line with a girdle of embroidered jet. The bolero jacket is edged with a delicate thread lace, five inches in width, which is draped artistically over the sleeves and stops high up on the bust and front. The sleeves themselves are of moire, embroidered at the wrist in jet, and from them is a smaller undersleeve of net, embroidered jet, and turquois. The collar is of embroidered jet, with a thread lace, full in the back. The only color used on this costume is a pale blue, and with it Mrs. McKinley will wear some beautiful ornaments of turquois and diamonds.

For the Senate.

The gown which Mrs. McKinley expects to wear on her first appearance in the Senate is a dark blue velvet, known as royal blue. It is lined with pale blue brocaded silk, finished with several little ruffles. The skirt is full and perfectly plain, and touches the floor in the back. The body is of velvet, made over a full white satin front, embroidered in crosswise bands in two shades of blue, pale violet, and blue pyotts. These bands are an inch in width and two inches between, and the effect is almost Oriental. The shape of the bodice is peculiar. The velvet is cut out to form points over the bust and a second two inches below the waist line, and is sharply slashed up under the arm where the embroidered satin can show. In the back is also a wide box plait, brought sharply into the waist line and plaited full out over the back of the skirt about two inches in depth. This is lined with white embroidered satin to match the front.

The collar is of velvet, with the idea of the full box plait, standing high in the back and lined with the white embroidered satin. The sleeves are perfectly plain, with a full puff at the top.

With this costume Mrs. McKinley has a bonnet of blue velvet and a crown of white net, embroidered in gold. At one side is a knot of white lace and a black aigrette.

A Calling Costume.

The gown in which state calls will be made is a charming costume of pale gray drap d'ete, a new material which has just been introduced this Spring. The skirt is embroidered around the bottom in a special design, the workmanship of this being exquisite, as may be imagined when it is said that twenty-nve girls were employed upon it constantly for more than two weeks. This same embroidery extends up the two front seams, growing narrower toward the top. The colors used in the embroidery are steel blue, shading into a pale gray.

The front breadth is made in narrow tucks, half an inch between each tuck. On the bodice is an embroidered yoke, back and front, which is cut in graduated points. To this the material is fulled down in the front, and is fastened to the waist line to produce a blouse effect.

High under the arms the cloth is embroidered and is brought forward beneath the full blouse and in a point at the back. Knots of two shades of gray ribbon are fastened just below the shoulder in front, and are brought down, disappearing under the waist line. The collar is of chiffon, and the ribbon is in two shades of gray with high, full bows at the back. The sleeves have an embroidered edge at the bottom an inch wide. Above this is a group of tucks, and so on up to the top, where the cloth spreads out full and is heavily embroidered. The lining of this gown is almost as charming as the outside, the material for it being pale gray brocaded taffeta. The bonnet to be worn is of cut steel, trimmed with black and white aigrettes, and violets at the back.

A Street Costume.

Mrs. McKinley's street costume is a dark apple green broadcloth, with a smooth glossy surface. This is braided up and down the four straight seams in a curious basket design, being considerably wider at the bottom than at the top. On the bodice the train extends across the shoulders and sleeves all in one piece. In the front is a vest of violet velvet, tucked horizontally very fine at the top and at the lower part of the waist. The collar is braided in black, finished with a full velvet box plait at the back. The bonnet is of steel, with black tips and an orchid.

Work on the Wardrobe.

The amount of thought that has been exercised in the making of these costumes has been very great, and the labor put upon them has been almost unprecedented. Nearly all the gowns are trimmed with lace of exquisite design, and consequently of unusual value. The embroidery alone has taken weeks of time, and occupied the fingers of scores of girls who are skilled in this labor.

best, and in many instances the price paid has been from $10 to $20 a yard. The inauguration gown alone has cost nearly $2,000, and is a triumph of the dressmakers' art, supplemented by the use of gorgeous materials and lace, and handwrought embroidery. Of the other costumes, none has fallen below $300. The aggregate sum will reach between $8,000 and $10,000. Mrs. McKinley's favorite color is blue, as is shown by the number of blue gowns in her wardrobe, and it is a color which she has worn from her girlhood up.

CONSUL GENERAL ARRESTED

J. A. Iasigi, Turkish Official in Boston, Captured Here, Charged with Embezzlement.

AMOUNT OF $250,000 INVOLVED.

The Specific Charge Was for Only $8,000 — Boston Officers on the Way Here—He Denounces His Arrest as an Outrage.

Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, Mass., was arrested last evening by Central Office detectives at the Albemarle Hotel. He was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on a charge of embezzlement.

The arrest was made on a telegram received from Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police by Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, yesterday morning, asking him to arrest Iasigi. The telegram stated that he would probably try to leave the country on a steamer for some foreign port. Capt. O'Brien at once sent out a number of his detectives to make a tour of the outgoing steamers.

Later information was received that the Consul General was at the Albemarle Hotel. Detectives Reidy and Reilly arrested him there soon after 7 o'clock last evening. He was very indignant and protested that his arrest was an outrage.

The Boston police were informed of the arrest, and at a late hour the following telegram was received from Inspector Watts:

"Hold Joseph Iasigi for me for embezzling $8,000 here from Peter Charles Derieux. Copies of warrant and complaint in the case mailed you this evening. Judge Ely issued warrant on 12th inst. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are involved in this case against Iasigi. Inspector Collins of this office will go to your city for Iasigi on the midnight train to-night. Case against Iasigi is strong."

Iasigi, when locked up, gave his age as forty-nine, said he was married, and lived in Boston. He sent for Charles Coudert and James Richard of 93 Riverside Avenue. Word was received that Mr. Coudert was out of town, and Mr. Richard had not arrived at headquarters up to a late hour.

Soon after 8 o'clock ex-Park Commissioner Robb of 23 Park Avenue, with a friend, drove to Police Headquarters. They inquired about the Turkish Consul General's arrest, and had some talk about getting him released on bail. The Consul General had very little to say outside of protesting against his arrest. He declared that no one had authority to arrest him, as he was the Turkish Consul General, and also said that the case in question was a civil matter.

Ex-Park Commissioner Robb returned to Police Headquarters just before 1 o'clock this morning, with Supreme Court Justice Beekman. Mr. Robb wanted to go bail for the Consul General. Justice Beekman looked over the case, and decided that he would not act in it, as Mr. Iasigi was a fugitive from justice, and would have to be arraigned before a Magistrate first.

Mr. Robb and Justice Beekman left Headquarters, and the Justice said that he, as a Supreme Court Justice, could not interfere in the case as it stood at present. In consequence of this decision, the Consul General had to remain a prisoner. He will be brought to a police court this morning, the court to be decided upon by Capt. O'Brien.

FACTS ARE WITHHELD.

Friends and Relatives Profess Complete Ignorance.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Joseph A. Iasigi, who was arrested in New York to-night on a Boston warrant, is not only Turkish Consul here, but is one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic members of the Back Bay set and a member of the Somerset Club.

He is accused of embezzling trust funds to the amount of $8,000, but it is said that the sum may mount up to $150,000. Nothing is known here beyond this. The warrant was hurriedly obtained this afternoon.

Friends and relatives who have been seen to-night profess entire ignorance of the causes underlying the arrest, and no clue can be found to the identity of the man in whose name the warrant was issued.

STEAMER LOUISIANA ASHORE.

Struck in a Fog Friday Near South Pass—In No Danger.

The agent in this city of the Cromwell Line steamer Louisiana, E. S. Allen, received a dispatch yesterday morning from New Orleans, stating that the Louisiana went ashore Friday during thick weather a little west of South Pass. The steamer lies on a mud bottom. No uneasiness need be felt for the safety of the vessel and passengers. The Louisiana plies regularly between New York and New Orleans, carrying passengers and freight. She left New York on Feb. 7, and was due at New Orleans Friday. She has on board twenty passengers.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon at the office of the Cromwell Steamship Line from Capt. Kemble of the Louisiana, stating that his vessel went ashore 500 feet west of the jetty, that her cargo is being lightered, and that he believes that she would be floated at the next high water.

A MAYOR IN TROUBLE.

Serious Charge Against the Chief Executive of Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Grand Jury came in this morning, after a two weeks' session. Capt. Daniel Foster, Mayor of the city, was indicted on a charge of allowing Ryan, the Chicago pickpocket, to escape from the city prison, Oct. 15. Ryan was arrested soon after in Chicago, and is now in jail here.

He says that he gave $150 and a diamond pin to secure his freedom, and says Jay Smith, a sporting man of this city, engineered the deal. Sergt. Richard Dunn swore that he liberated Ryan by express orders of the Mayor.

Stop-over Privilege at Washington.

A ten-day stop-over at Washington, D. C., is now granted on all through tickets between the East and West, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Stop-over will also be granted on the return journey made on round trip tickets, within the final limit of such tickets, but not exceeding ten days. Passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, in Washington, who will retain them until the journey is to be resumed, when they will be made good for continuous passage to destination by extension or exchange. This arrangement will doubtless be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, because it will permit the holders of through tickets to make a brief visit to the National Capital without additional outlay for railroad fare.—Adv.

A FORTUNE FROM HIS FIANCEE.

Miss Fennell of Alabama Bequeaths $30,000 and a Contest Results.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Llewyn Jordan, a sixteen-hundred-dollar clerk in the office of the Auditor for the State and other departments, was affianced to Miss Millie Fennell of Huntsville, Ala. Miss Fennell died last week, and it is learned here that her will gives to Mr. Jordan property worth $30,000, inherited from her father.

Mrs. Ada McDonnell, sister of Miss Fennell, has filed notice of contest, on the ground that Mr. Jordan used undue influence to obtain the will in his favor.

"WOODLEY" ON THE MARKET.

An Indication that Mr. Cleveland Will Not Spend Winters in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — President Cleveland has placed his country residence, Woodley, in the hands of a real estate agent for sale.

This is taken as an indication that Mr. Cleveland has no intention of spending portions of each Winter season here.

As real estate has made little advance in the last few years, it is unlikely that Mr. Cleveland will realize much more from the sale of Woodley than he gave for it.

AFRAID OF THE GYPSIES.

Farmers Around Germantown, Ill., Appeal for Protection.

CARLISLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—A resident of Germantown, twelve miles southwest of this city, brings word here that about 200 gypsies are encamped on the picnic grounds one-half mile east of that town and are terrorizing the inhabitants.

They are in such large numbers that the inhabitants fear they will destroy their property if they do not accede to their demands. They go to the farmhouses and demand hay, corn, oats, and provisions, and compel the farmers to contribute.

The people of Germantown have appealed to the county authorities for protection. Officers have gone to Germantown to investigate the matter.

BRYAN UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

He Appears in Chicago in Connection with His Injunction Suit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—William J. Bryan appeared in court this morning and gave bond in the sum of $30,000 in the injunction suit involving his book. In an interview concerning his future movements, Mr. Bryan said:

"I shall continue to lecture as occasion requires, but shall only devote a small portion of my time to this work. I shall spend as much time as possible in Lincoln. As a rule my lectures will be given under the auspices of bimetallic organizations.

"By lecturing I am able to visit the different parts of the country and discuss various questions connected with the Government without being a burden to any one and can at the same time earn a living."

If Carter H. Harrison is nominated for Mayor Mr. Bryan will come here and take the stump. Mr. Bryan is heartily in favor of keeping the silver issue alive, and expressed himself as strongly in favor of the Democratic Party nominating a free-silver man in every city.

GEN. ROBINSON DYING.

The Death of the Former Lieutenant Governor Is Hourly Expected.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Gen. John C. Robinson is dying at his home in this city. He has been critically ill for several days, and his death may occur at any moment.

Gen. Robinson is an ex-Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., and was Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York on the Republican ticket, with Gov. John A. Dix, in 1872.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen in the Southern, Middle, and New England States, and generally to the west of the Mississippi; it has fallen rapidly in the upper lake region and in Eastern Minnesota. The depression which was central over Iowa yesterday morning has moved almost directly north, and is now central near Duluth, where the barometer is unusually low. An area of high pressure extends from New York southward to Florida, and a second high area covers the Central Rocky Mountain regions. It is decidedly warmer from the East Gulf coast northward over the upper lake region, and slightly warmer on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and it is colder from Montana southward to the Rio Grande Valley. The weather was generally clear last night, except in the upper lake region, Minnesota, Iowa, and Florida, where it was cloudy. Local rains are reported from Florida and local snows from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Eastern Dakota. The indications are that fair weather will prevail from New England southwestward to the Gulf States, with slowly rising temperature. Fair weather will also continue in the Ohio Valley and the Southwest, with slightly cooler, westerly to northwesterly winds. Showers will prevail in Florida and on the Georgia and East Gulf coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	27	19	25
6 A. M.	28	22	24
9 A. M.	30	20	23
12 M.	34	23	26
4 P. M.	38	29	30
6 P. M.	40	29	30
9 P. M.	45	29	29
12 P. M.	41	23	26

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	26⅝
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date 1896	35
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Nine colleges were represented in the meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association here to-day, and these officers were elected: President—J. A. Pringle, Dartmouth; Vice President—J. G. Hicks, Brown; Secretary—J. P. Kent, Tufts; Treasurer—H. W. Johns, M. I. T.; Executive Committee—C. N. Booth, Worcester Polytechnic; I. H. Lecour, Trinity; T. L. Pierce, Bowdoin. Certain revisions of the constitution were made. The Spring meet will be held, as usual, at Worcester.

New York and Florida Limited
Via Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. & P. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:10 noon, giving daylight arrival in Florida. Two other fast trains daily, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. New York offices, 271 and 353 B'way.—Adv.

THE INSURGENTS IN CRETE

Massed in the Hills Around Canea, Waiting for Arms and Munitions.

GREECE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

The Flotilla Commanded by Prince George Has Landed Many Arms and a Quantity of Provisions for the Insurgents.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 13.—The Greek flotilla, commanded by Prince George of Greece, which arrived here last evening, is reported to have landed a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, intended for the Cretan insurgents, during the night.

Part of the Greek flotilla has gone to Retimo.

The insurgents in large numbers are occupying the hills around the town of Canea, awaiting the arrival of arms and munitions.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

Premier Banffy Denies that It Is Being Mobilized.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, declared that the report which is in circulation that the Austro-Hungarian Army is being mobilized was without foundation.

The rebellion in Crete, Baron Banffy said, was due partly to agitation by Greek committees and partly by delay in carrying out reforms in the administration of the affairs of the island, which had been conceded by the Sultan. Greece, the Premier further said, had acted in the matter against the advice of the Powers, who had agreed absolutely upon the necessity of maintaining peace and the statu quo in the East.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—In an article on the situation in Crete The Gaulois says that the King of Greece, when in Paris in November last, gave the Government to understand that his further resistance to the aspirations of the people of Greece was impossible, and he was therefore compelled to seek closer relations with Austria and Great Britain, the disposition of Russia being unfriendly.

The paper also asserts that a report which has been received here that the German Emperor made an announcement yesterday that he would adhere to the policy of France and Russia in the East has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles. The Gaulois concludes by warning Germany that the question of Alsace-Lorraine will not be lost sight of by France.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

In Accordance with the Course Agreed on Regarding Turkey.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The policy of Germany in regard to Crete, according to direct authority from the Foreign Office, is in strict adherence to the course agreed upon by the concert of the powers recently established in respect of Turkey, and it is further announced, upon the same authority, that Germany particularly stands by the side of Austria and will support Austria's lead in the present crisis. This official declaration, made concurrent with the declaration of Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies to-day, that there was no foundation for the report that the Austro-Hungarian army was being mobilized, which became known here late this afternoon, may have the effect to partially allay the existing war alarms, but only partially, as the advices received from many quarters point out that war is inevitable.

Both Greece and Turkey are hurrying forward troops to the frontiers of Thessaly with the utmost dispatch, and everything in the vicinity of the Thessalonian borders bears a warlike aspect. German military officers who have served in the Turkish Army agree that Turkey could overwhelm Greece by land in a very short time. Some idea of the military activity of Turkey may be gathered from the fact that twenty-two Macedonian battalions

BRITAIN WON CHESS TROPHY

The American Players Were Defeated, After a Hard Contest, by 5 1-2 to 4 1-2.

THE NEWNES CUP WAS LOST.

The Defeat Attributed by Many to Pillsbury's Play and Concession of a Draw — Barry's Good Work — Arrangements for the Next Match Soon to Be Made.

The Sir George Newnes Cup, neatly packed in a mahogany chest, will be placed, next Wednesday, in the hold of a trans-Atlantic steamer bound for England. This is the consequence of the defeat which the American chess players suffered at the hands of their British opponents yesterday, in the international chess tournament, losing, in addition to the trophy, the championship wrested from Great Britain a year ago. The defeat was almost in the nature of a surprise, for on the preceding day the prospects were very bright for the American side, even though one game had already been lost.

Play was resumed yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and, as if to lend inspiration to the array of talent at the boards, the silver cup for which they were battling was placed conspicuously in the lower left-hand box of the auditorium. About ten minutes after the opening, Showalter, occupying Board 2, compelled his adversary, Locock, to resign. It was expected last night that Showalter would win, but the rapidity with which he finished his man was astonishing and elicited a spontaneous burst of applause.

Barry, the Boston champion, was the next player to score. By a series of brilliant moves he further fortified his already invincible position of the day previous, and when he captured a piece from Lawrence after a few moves, the latter promptly resigned. As soon as Barry's victory was announced, Pillsbury, Helms, and several other players rose from their tables and heartily congratulated the young crack.

Once Things Looked Bright.

It was just at this time that things looked brightest for the home team. Two victories had been scored to one defeat, two more victories and three draws were expected, and two defeats were conceded. Helms was in trouble, and, seeing the futility of any further attempt, gave up the struggle after the forty-third move. Teed lost a pawn in the thirty-seventh move and this so unsettled his position that at best he could but hope for a draw.

At his side sat Delmar, his game well in hand, and merely figuring in how many moves he could mate his opponent. His opportunity came in the forty-fourth move, when he announced mate in five moves, and Blake acknowledged the corn by resigning. A tumult of applause greeted the reading of the cablegram which brought Blake's resignation, and Delmar vainly tried to escape the congratulations heaped upon him.

Hymes was offered a draw by Mills after the forty-fourth move, and at first declined, but after some consideration decided to accept. His neighbor, Burrille, at Table No. 3, was making a desperate effort to extricate himself from a very dangerous position, and, considering the disadvantages he was under when but half the game had been played, it was surprising that he held out as long as he did. It was only after the sixty-third move, when Atkins had him cornered beyond redemption, that he gave up the game. For sixteen moves he struggled with **one rook against a rook**, bishop, and pawn.

Pillsbury Conceded a Draw.

Pillsbury and Blackburne were fighting a hard game At 1 o'clock Pillsbury had a piece to the good, but his king was exposed, and Blackburne was doing his best to place him in such a position that he could continue a perpetual check. The American champion seemed to be unable to guard against this, and, after a series of nine checks, interrupted only by Blackburne's taking a pawn, he cabled over an offer of a draw.

To this the Englishman replied: "Pillsbury's offer of a draw accepted. Consider myself lucky. Kind regards to all American friends."

Pillsbury was severely criticised by a number of the audience present for his lack of stamina It was said that he showed absolute cowardice in offering to draw, as he had a clear advantage in the number of pieces at his command, and, with a little daring, could have won the game. The consensus of opinion on the part of a number of players present was that he was afraid of Blackburne and did not dare take any chances. His draw with the English master lost the Americans the match, for had he won, the score would have been a tie, 5—5, and the Newnes Cup would have remained in the possession of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Hodges Had to Retreat.

Table No. 6 was the centre of attraction later in the afternoon. After the recess, which lasted from 1:30 to 3 o'clock, Hodges settled down to a siege with Bellingham, who contested every inch of ground. In position the American was somewhat the better off, his queen's pawn being in a well-fortified line, while the pawns of his opponent were scattered. In addition to that, he had a knight to Bellingham's bishop, and it looked as though he had a fair chance to win.

At 6 o'clock, however, a half hour before the time for closing the match had arrived, the tables were turned and the Englishman became the aggressor. By a well-planned exchange he secured right of way for his KR pawn, and it was all Hodges could do to keep him from queening it. A sally by Hodges on Bellingham's scattered pawns proved unsuccessful, and he had to beat a retreat in order to protect his own pawns, which were in danger of being taken by the black king. At 6:25, after sixty-nine moves, Hodges offered a draw, which was accepted.

In the meantime Teed had succumbed to Cole after a stubborn contest lasting sixty-four moves. Cole's victory was applauded by a few occupants of the balcony, and Teed doffed his cap to the British sympathizers. Helms, the champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, was compelled to lower his colors before Jackson after forty-three moves, but as that was already a foregone conclusion early in the day it elicited little comment.

The Americans' Fate Sealed.

Hodge's draw with Bellingham sealed the fate of the Americans. Great Britain was the winner by the same score that the Americans won last year—5½ to 4½. President J. T. Marean of the Brooklyn Chess Club announced the result at 6:30. He expressed great sorrow at being obliged to part with the cup. "Three months ago," he said, "we had a glass case made for it, and we are going to keep that. It might come in handy. At any rate three months from to-day arrangements will have been made for the next tournament to take place next year, when we hope again to lay eyes on the trophy that has been our pride for the past year."

Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the London Chess Club and to Sir George Newnes, the donor of the cup.

Summary of the Match.

The summary of the match is:

Players.	Moves.	Won By	U.S.	G.B.
Blackburne-Pillsbury	47	drawn	½	½
Atkins-Burrille	63	Atkins	0	1
Mills-Hymes	44	drawn	½	½
Blake-Delmar	45	Delmar	1	0
Cole-Teed	64	Cole	0	1
Showalter-Locock	30	Showalter	1	0
Barry-Lawrence	34	Barry	1	0
Hodges-Bellingham	27	drawn	½	½
Helms-Jackson	43	Jackson	0	1
McCutcheon-Jacobs	69	Jacobs	0	1
Total			4½	5½

HOW THE GAMES WERE PLAYED.

Details of the Contests at Each of the Tables.

The players at each table, with the form of game and the details of the play, are as follows:

First Table—Two Knights Defense.

Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. P—K5	B—Kt4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—K2	P—KKt3
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	27. Kt—B2	B—QB4
4. P—Q4	PxP	28. Kt—R3	B—R3
5. Kt—Kt5	Kt—K4	29. P—B3	P—B5
6. QxP	Q—K2	30. B—B2	K—B2
7. Castles	P—KR3	31. R—Q	P—QKt4
8. Kt—KB3	KtxKtch	32. Kt—Kt	P—QR4
9. PxKt	P—Q3	33. KR—K	P—Kt5
10. Kt—B3	P—B3	34. RPxP	PxP
11. B—B4	Kt—R4	35. Kt—K2	PxP
12. B—KKt3	KtxB	36. KtxP	K—B3
13. BPxKt	P—KR4	37. P—Kt3	P—Q5
14. KR—K	P—R5	38. B—K4ch	K—B4
15. P—KKt4	Q—K4	39. Kt—R4ch	K—Kt5
16. Q—B2	Q—QR4	40. PxP	KxKt
17. K—R	B—Q2	41. R—Rch	K—Kt5
18. P—QR3	B—K2	42. KR—Ktch	R—B4
19. Q—Q2	Q—QB4	43. R—R5ch	KxP
20. B—B	Castles(QR	44. R—R4ch	K—B4
21. Q—K3	QxQ	45. R—R5ch	K—B5
22. RxQ	B—K3	46. R—R4ch	K—B4
23. B—Q3	B—B3	47. R—R4ch	Drawn
24. Kt—Q	P—Q4		

Second Table—Ruy Lopez.

Showalter. White.	Locock. Black.	Showalter. White.	Locock. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. B—B6	R—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—QR4	P—QR4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—KB3	21. R—Q	P—KR3
4. Castles	KtxP	22. K—Kt2	R—KKt
5. P—Q4	B—K2	23. P—R8	P—KKt4
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	24. Kt—K2	K—QKt2
7. BxKt	QPxB	25. P—Kt3	R—KB
8. PxP	Kt—B4	26. Q—KKt4	QxQch
9. R—Q	B—Q2	27. PxQ	R—K
10. P—KKt4	Kt—R5	28. Kt—Kt3	K—B
11. KtxKt	BxKt	29. Kt—B5	RxB
12. P—Kt5	P—KKt3	30. PxR	R—K3
13. Kt—B3	Q—K2	31. Kt—K7ch	K—Kt2
14. Q—K4	BxP	32. Kt—Kt8	K—B
15. RxB	KxR	33. K—B3	P—Kt4
16. Q—Kt4ch	Q—K3	34. R—QR	P—Kt5
17. Q—Q4ch	K—B	35. R—Q	P—B4
18. BxB	P—Kt3	36. R—Q5	Resigns

Third Table—Vienna Game.

Atkins. White.	Burille. Black.	Atkins. White.	Burille. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	33. BxP	R—R 7
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	34. R—K8 ch	K—R 2
3 P—KKt3	B—B4	35. P—R 4	Kt—K 8
4. B—Kt2	P—Q3	36. H—K 4 ch	P—K Kt 3
5. Kt—R4	B—Kt3	37. P—R 5	Kt—Q 5
6. KtxB	RPxKt	38. PxP ch	PxP
7. P—Q 3	Kt—KB3	39. R—K 7 ch	K—R
8. P—Q 3	B—Kt 5	40. P—B 5	R—R 8 ch
9. P—K R 3	B—Q 2	41. K—B 2	R—Q B 8
10. Castles	P—R 3	42. P—B 6	Kt—Q B P
11. P—KB4	P—K2	43. P—Q B 7	R—B 8
12. P—Q B3	Kt—Q	44. RxKt	RxQ K P
13. P—Q4	Castles	45. RxKt P	P—R 4
14. B PxP	PxP	46. R—R6 ch	K—K t 2
15. PxP	Kt—R 2	47. RxP	R—R 6
16. Kt—B 4	B—K 3	48. R—Q 5	K—B 3
17. Kt—Q 5	BxKt	49. R—Q 3	R—R 5
18. PxB	QxP	50. K—B 3	R—R 8
19. B—B 4	Q—K 2	51. K—B 4	R—KB8ch
20. P—Q 6	PxP	52. R—K B 3	R—Q R 8
21. K—Q 2	Q—Q 2	53. P—B 4	R—K 4
22. QxP	Q—Kt 4	54. R—Q Kt 3	R—R 5
23. P—Kt 3	Kt—QB 3	55. P—Kt 5ch	K—Kt 2
24. P—B 4	Q—Q B 4ch	56. R—Kt 7ch	K—Kt
25. QxQ	PxQ	57. K—K 5	R—R 8
26. P—Q 6	K—R—Q	58. R—Q B 7	R—Q B 8
27. BxP	R—Q 7	59. B—B 5	R—K 8 ch
28. P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 4	60. K—B 6	R—K
29. P—R 5	RxP	61. B—K 6 ch	K—R
30. RxR	R—KtR1	62. R—K B 3	R—K B ch
31. B—Kt 4	R—R 7	63. B—B 7	Resigns.
32. BxKt	RxQ B		

Fourth Table—P—Q 4 Opening.

Barry. White.	Lawrence. Black.	Barry. White.	Lawrence. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. QR—K	R—K2
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	19. Q—Kt5	KR—K
3. B—Q3	P—K3	20. B—Q2	RxR
4. Kt—KB4	P—QB4	21. BxR	BxP
5. P—QB3	Kt—B3	22. BxKtch	KxB
6. Kt—Q2	B—Q3	23. QxPch	B—Q3
7. Kt—R3	Q—Kt3	24. Q—B5ch	K—Q
8. Castles	B—Q2	25. QxPch	K—B
9. K—Kt1	P—KR3	26. QxBP	P—Kt5
10. Kt—K5	PxP	27. Kt—Kt5	Q—K2
11. KtxB	KtxKt	28. B—R4	Q—K7
12. KPxP	Castles QR	29. Q—B6	Kt—Q4
13. K—P	P—B5	30. Kt—K4	B—K2
14. K—K2	Q—K	31. Q—B5ch	K—B2
15. B—K3	P—Kt4	32. R—K	Q—B5
16. P—B5	PxP	33. Q—K5ch	K—Kt3
17. KBxP	Q—B2	34. B—B	Resigns.

Fifth Table—French Defense.

Mills. White.	Hymes. Black.	Mills. White.	Hymes. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	23. RxR	K—B
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	24. K—B	R—Q
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	25. K—K2	R—Q3
4. QB—Kt5	B—K2	26. K—B3	R—K3
5. BxKt	BxB	27. K—B4	R—Q3
6. B—B3	B—K2	28. P—QR4	P—QR3
7. B—Q3	PxP	29. P—QR4	P—QKt4
8. KtxP	Kt—Q2	30. P—R5	R—B3
9. Castles.	Castles.	31. K—B5	R—Q3
10. P—B4	P—QKt3	32. K—Kt4	R—K3
11. Q—B2	B—K2	33. P—R4	K—Kt2
12. QR—Q	K—R	34. K—B5	R—B3
13. KR—K	Kt—B3	35. R—Kt3 ch	K—B
14. KtxKt	KBxKt	36. K—Kt4	P—R3
15. B—K4	BxB	37. P—KR4	R—K3
16. QxB	Q—Q4	38. R—B8	R—K7
17. QxQ	PxQ	39. P—Kt3	K—Kt2
18. Kt—K5	K—Kt	40. R—Q8	R—K5
19. Kt—Q7	K—Q	41. R—B8	K—Kt3
20. KtxB ch	PxKt	42. P—R5 ch	K—Kt2
21. R—Q3	R—K	43. K—B5	R—K8
22. QR—K3	RxR	44. K—Kt4	Drawn.

Sixth Table—Ruy Lopez.

Hodges. White.	Bellingham. Black.	Hodges. White.	Bellingham. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	36 K—B2	R—K3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	37 Kt—B4	R—K8
3 B—QKt5	P—QR3	38 R—Kch	K—B
4 B—R4	P—Q3	39 K—Kt3	R—K
5 BxKt	PxB	40 QR—Q	K—K2
6 P—Q4	PxP	41 R—Kch	K—B
7 KtxP	B—Q2	42 RxKch	KxR
8 Castles	Kt—K2	43 P—KR4	K—K2
9 Kt—QB3.	Kt—Kt3	44 R—K2ch	R—Q
10 B—K3	B—K2	45 Kt—Q3	P—QR4
11 Q—Q2	Castles	46 K—B2	R—B4
12 QR—Q	R—K	47 K—K3	B—Q2
13 P—KB3	B—B3	48 P—KKt4	R—B8
14 KKt—K2	Q—K2	49 K—Kt3	B—B6
15—B—Q4	BxB	50 Kt—B4	K—Q2
16 KtxB	QR—Kt	51 R—Q3	K—B2
17 P—QKt3	P—R3	52 P—R5	K—Q2
18 KKt—K2	Q—K4	53 PxP	PxP
19 K—R	QR—Q	54 R—K3	B—Kt2
20 Q—Q3	Q—QR4	55 Kt—Q5	R—K3
21 Kt—Kt3	Kt—B5	56 RxR	KxR
22 Q—Q2	Q—K4	57 Kt—B4ch	K—B3
23 QKt—K2	KtxKt	58 K—B2	B—B3
24 QxKt	Q—QKt4	59 K—K3	B—Kt2
25 P—QB4	Q—QB4	60 Kt—Q8	K—Kt4
26 Q—QKt2	QxQ	61 Kt—QBsq	B—B3
27 RxQ	P—QB4	62 Kt—R2	P—R4
28 K—Kt	B—B3	63 PxP	PxP
29 R—K2	R—K3	64 K—B2	P—KR5
30 P—K5	P—KB3	65 Kt—B3	K—B5
31 PxP	PxP	66 Kt—K2ch	K—K4
32 KR—Q2	K—B	67 K—K3	K—B4
33 Kt—Kt	K—K2	68 Kt—B4	B—Kt2
34 Kt—B4	R—B3	69 Kt—R3	Drawn.
35 Kt—Q3	P—QKt		

Seventh Table—French Defense.

BLAKE. White.	DELMAR. Black.	BLAKE. White.	DELMAR. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K 3	24. Kt—Kt 3	P—K B 4
2. P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25. B x B	P x B
3. Kt—Q B 3	P x P	26. P—B 4	Kt—Kt 3
4. Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	27. Q R—Q	B—B 3
5. B—Q 3	Kt k Kt	28. K—B	R x R
6. B x Kt	Kt—Q 2	29. R x R	P x P
7. Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	30. B x P	R—K 5
8. Castles	B—Q 3	31. Q—B	Kt x B
9. P—B 3	Q—B 2	32. P x Kt	Q—Q Kt
10. Q—K 2	Castles	33. R—Q 6	Q x Kt P
11. B—Q 2	R—K	34. K—Kt 2	R x P
12. Q R—Q	Kt—B	35. Q—K 3	R—Kt 5 ch
13. K R—K	B—Q 2	36. K—R	R—K 5
14. P—K Kt 3	Q R—Q	37. R x P	Q—Kt 2
15. P—B 4	P—Q B 4	38. R—Kt 6	Q—R
16. P x P	B x P	39. Q—K B 3	P—R 3
17. P—Q Kt 4	B—K 2	40. P—B 6	Q—Q
18. B—B 4	Q—B	41. R x P	Q—Q 4
19. P—B 5	P—K B 3	42. P—B 7	R—R 8 ch
20. R—Q B	P—Q 4	43. K—Kt 2	R—K 7 ch
21. B—K 3	B—B 3	44. K—Kt	Q—Q5 ch*
22. Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 3	Resigns	
23. Q—B 4 ch	K—R		

*Black announced mate in five moves.

Eighth Table—Ruy Lopez.

Helms. White.	Jackson. Black.	Helms. White.	Jackson. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	23 PxKt	P—QB4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24 Kt—B3	R—Q6
3 B—Kt5	P—KKt3	25 Kt—Q2	P—Kt4
4 P—B3	Q—K2	26 P—K5	B—Kt2
5 Castles	P—Q3	27 Kt—K4	BxKt
6 P—Q4	B—Q2	28 QxB	Q—K3
7 R—K	B—Kt2	29 B—B2	R—Q4
8 B—Kt5	Kt—B3	30 P—KR4	R—K
9 Q—Q3	Castles	31 PxP	RxP
10 QKt—Q2	P—QR3	32 QxR	QxQ
11 B—QB4	QR—Q	33 RxQ	RxR
12 Kt—B	Kt—QR4	34 PxP	R—K7
13 Kt—K3	P—B3	35 BxP	RxQKtP
14 QR—Q	KtxB	36 P—R3	K—R2
15 QxKt	B—B	37 R—R2	KxP
16 Q—K2	PxP	38 K—Kt3	P—R4
17 RxP	P—R3	39 B—Kt6	R—Kt6
18 B—R4	P—KKt4	40 BxP	RxP
19 B—Kt3	KtxP	41 B—Kt4	R—Kt6
20 Kt—B4	BxR	42 K—B4	RxB
21 KtxB	P—Q4	43 PxR	K—Kt3
22 P—B3	PxKt	Resigns.	

Ninth Table—P—Q 4 Opening.

Cole. White.	Teed. Black.	Cole. White.	Teed. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	33. K—R6	K—B2
2. P—K3	P—K3	34. BxRP	P—Kt4
3. Kt—KB3	P—QB4	35. P—B3	K—R3
4. B—K2	Kt—QB3	36. B—Kt6	P—R5
5. Castles	Kt—B3	37. PxP	P—B4
6. P—QKt3	B—K2	38. B—R5	B—B7
7. B—Kt2	Castles	39. P—Kt4	PxP
8. P—B4	P—QKt3	40. PxP	B—K6
9. Kt—B3	PxQP	41. B—B8	B—B5

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Tenth Table—Centre Counter Gambit.

McCutcheon. White.	Jacobs. Black.	McCutcheon. White.	Jacobs. Black.
1. P—K4	P—Q4	15. P—KKt3	B—K2
2. PxP	Kt—KB3	16. K—K	P—KR4
3. Kt—QB3	KtxP	17. P—KR4	KR—K
4. KtxKt	QxKt	18. K—B	B—Q3
5. Kt—KB3	Kt—B3	19. K—Kt2	P—K4
6. P—Q4	B—B4	20. PxP	BxP
7. B—Q3	Kt—Kt5	21. KtxB	KtxKt
8. BxB	Q—B3	22. B—K3	Q—K5ch
9. K—Q2	P—K3	23. K—R3	Kt—Kt5
10. P—QR3	Q—B5ch	24. KR—K	R—Q6
11. K—K2	Q—K6ch	25. Q—B	KtxB
12. K—B3	K—B3	26. RxKt	Q—K5ch
13. P—B3	Castles	27. K—Kt2	KRxR
14. Q—K2	Q—Kt3	Resigns.	

ENGLISH PLAYERS' COMMENTS.

Think Americans Would Have Done Better with Eight Boards.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—There was a large assemblage in the Princess Room of the Hotel Cecil at 3 o'clock this afternoon, owing to the fact that the British chess players were in the lead. Lawrence's defeat was much deplored, as he was considered one of the strongest players.

The Blackburne-Pillsbury game excited a great deal of interest, and it was at first believed that Pillsbury would win. The American's offer of a draw was considered lucky for Blackburne.

All the chess experts present thought that America would have had a better chance with eight players a side, and are also of the opinion that the last two boards ought to have been manned by strong Philadelphia players.

EXCITING SHOOTING MATCH.

Capt. M. E. Burton Narrowly Wins 22d Regiment Championship.

The Twenty-second Regiment marksmen gathered in force at the armory rifle ranges last night, the occasion being the annual individual match for the regimental championship. The contest was open to all members of the rifle club, to shoot seven shots off shoulder, at 200 yards, and seven shots prone at 500 yards, the man making the highest score to be termed individual champion for the year.

The competition had a very close and exciting finish, Capt. M. E. Burnton, staff, and Sergt. E. W. Goff, Company H, tying for first place, with 65 out of a possible 70; but as the former had the better standing score, he was declared the winner.

Besides the title of champion, three prizes were awarded to the men making the highest scores, and no less than four were tied for the third position.

The summaries are:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. M. E. Burnton, staff	31	34	65
Sergt. E. W. Goff, H	30	35	65
Major N. B. Thurston, field	32	31	63
Private C. Andrews, A	31	32	63
Sergt. J. F. Kohler, C	30	33	63
Lieut. H. G. Romaine, H	30	33	63
Sergt. A. H. Vreeland, C	30	32	62
Sergt. H. K. Zust, N. C. S.	28	34	62
Lieut. S. M. Phillips, H	28	33	61
Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, A	28	32	60
Private E. L. Purdy, H. Corps	27	33	60

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. M. E. Burnton, staff	31	34	65
Sergt. E. W. Goff, H	30	35	65

SOLDIERS' SHOOTING CONTESTS.

Seventh Regiment Non-Sharpshooters and Three-Prize Matches.

Members of the Seventh Regiment shot at the armory last night in the non-sharpshooters' match and the three-prize match.

The non-sharpshooters' match is open to any member of the regiment; seven shots are fired standing and seven prone, six prizes. In the three-prize match there are the same number of shots, highest score only to count. The winners were:

Non-Sharpshooters' Match.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private T. W. Lloyd, Co. K	33	32	65
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	31	33	64
Corp. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A	30	34	64
Private F. C. Robinson, Co. G	30	34	64
Private R. H. Patton, Co. F	30	34	64
Private W. B. Mable, Co. B	31	32	63

Three Prize Match.

Private L. P. Weber, B	33	35	68
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., I	33	34	67
Major A. W. Conover, field	33	34	67

Qualified as Sharpshooters.

Private J. S. Woodhouse, F	30	35	65
Lieut. W. J. Underwood, H	34	32	66
Major A. W. Conover, field	33	34	67
Private T. W. Lloyd, K	33	32	65
Corp. O. Smith, K	32	33	65

Experts.

Capt. H. W. Janssen, Company A—Deliberate, 68; rapid fire, 68.

Lance Corp. G. H. Fraser, Company B—Deliberate, 68; rapid fire, 67.

FOR A DUAL CELEBRATION.

Preparations at Richmond to Honor Washington and Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—The dual celebration here on the 22d inst. of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington and that of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as the President of the Confederacy will be a unique event. This affair is to be conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Confederate Literary and Memorial Association. This organization has charge of the Confederate White House, which was occupied by Mr. Davis and his family during the war.

The celebration culminates at night with a reception at the Commonwealth Club by Mrs. Gen. Picket, the widow of the Southern commander, whose charge at Gettysburg made him a hero. This lady will be assisted by Miss Mildred, the eldest daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee.

Mrs. Jeff Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, will probably not be present. Among the distinguished Confederates who will assist at the reception will be Gen. Dabney H. Maury, one of the oldest of the few surviving Lieutenant Generals of the Southern Army. An interesting feature of the night's entertainment will be the singing of Confederate songs. It is expected that a number of distinguished Confederates will come here from Washington to attend the celebration.

TO CHANGE THE POSTAL LAWS.

A Hearing on the Loud Bill on Second-Class Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning considered the Loud bill for the changing of the rates on second-class postage for more than an hour and, without reaching any conclusions, adjourned to meet again Monday.

There appears to be a conviction that the existing laws relating to second-class postage should be modified, but it is thought the Loud bill goes too far. The outcome may be a general revision of all the postal laws. The evidence before the committee tends to show that the rate paid the railroad companies for transporting the mails is exorbitant, and that the methods by which the average number of pounds carried per year is determined are not just to the Government. The committee believes that if letter postage is reduced from 2 to 1 cent per ounce, much of the matter now attempted to be sent as second class will be sent as first-class letter postage.

It is probable that the committee will make a report favoring the Loud bill, but very materially amended; reducing letter postage to 1 cent per ounce; reducing the number of sample copies of newspapers permitted to be sent through the mails at pound rates from one in ten of the circulation of any particular number to one in ten of the total annual circulation.

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SNOW GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

GOOD GAMES IN SPITE OF THE COVERED LINKS.

Yesterday's Contests Well Played by a Large Crowd of Enthusiastic Devotees of the Game.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—In spite of a heavy covering of snow and freezing weather, the golf tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club went merrily on. Two good contests were decided to-day, and each brought out a surprisingly large number of entries, considering the difficulty of playing a good game on snow-clad links and over greens thickly incrusted with a mixture of packed snow and ice. The weather, however, was glorious, and the merry tinkle of sleigh bells was heard nearly all day long as party after party of sleighers dashed up to the clubhouse and stopped for lunch or for an amusing golf chat around the crackling logs in the big open fireplace.

The tournament in the morning was for a handsome loving cup given by the club. Forty-seven golf enthusiasts drove off from the first tee, and if the playing was not of a high order there were lots of fun and amusing incidents. The winner proved to be Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Lakewood Golf Club, who has recently developed at these Lakewood tournaments a tendency to come out ahead. Last November, at his own club, he captured the open handicap cup, and his victory to-day shows that he is keeping well up in form. He had a handicap of eight strokes, but yet made the best scratch score for the eighteen holes—89 strokes, and deducting his handicap gave him the net and winning score of 81. The Lakewood men naturally were jubilant, and congratulations were heaped upon the winner. The score was unusually good under the conditions.

Paul Bonner of the Apawamis Club of Rye, Westchester County, and J. Bowers Lee of Shinnecock made a hot fight for first place, and their net scores came within three strokes of it, each doing 84, so they will play off this week for the second prize. James Converse, Arthur B. Claflin, and George E. Armstrong also came well up to the front with net scores of 85.

The usual snow golf rules were in vogue, and a great deal of latitude was allowed, but despite this, good scores were made, more through good luck than admirable playing. "This is the first snow golf tournament I have ever played in," said Mr. H. O. Tallmadge, the Secretary of the United States Golf Association, as he tramped in to the warm fire, rubbing his hands, "and it has developed many singular features in the methods of playing the game."

It was a new experience to more than half the golfers, and will go on record as one of the oddities of golf. A favorite habit with several players when their balls fell on the green, although it would be more appropriate to call it white, was to cut out a smooth groove through the ice to the hole, and by this means the ball could be bowled in with a light put. Red balls, of course, were used, but the glare of the sun upon the snow made it quite difficult to follow them, and many were buried out of sight in the snow.

The Green Committee, consisting of William A. Hamilton, James Converse, and Arthur B. Claflin, had the system of posting scores admirably arranged, and notwithstanding the difficulties imposed by the weather, the first open tournament of the Ocean County Club has been a genuine success.

The tournament in the afternoon was for the Consolation Cup, given by Dwight Miller Harris. It was late when the match was over, and when the contestants had all turned in scores, it was found that James Converse of the Lakewood Club and Daniel Chauncey of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, had tied for first place at 83 strokes net. The latter made the best actual score—86—the best of the day. His handicap was 3. Mr. Converse did 92 from scratch, and had 9 handicap. They will play off for the cup early in the week.

The names and scores of the players finishing in the contest for the Ocean County Club Cup are:

Club.	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	89	8	81
Paul R. Bonner, Apawamis	93	9	84
J. Bowers Lee, Shinnecock	94	10	84
James Converse, Lakewood	94	9	85
A. B. Claflin, Ocean County	94	9	85
G. E. Armstrong, Richmond County	92	7	85
Thomas T. Reid, Essex County, Orange	97	12	85
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	91	5	86
E. R. Walker, Lakewood	97	10	87
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	96	8	88
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	92	3	89
C. A. Murphy, Baltimore	102	12	90
C. F. Kerr, Lakewood	103	12	91
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	100	3	97
H. O. Tallmadge, St. Andrew's	109	12	97
E. H. Morean, Jr., Shinnecock	108	10	98
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	106	12	94
J. W. Morey, Lakewood	108	12	96
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	96	4	92
W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow	103	8	95
L. C. Murdoch, Shinnecock	109	12	97
A. H. Porter, Seabright	105	10	95
J. Park, Richmond County	99	3	96
C. T. Stout, Staten Island	94	3	91
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County	98	7	91
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	104	6	98
A. Morten, Ardsley	104	7	97
P. T. Kimball, Lakewood	97	5	92
W. W. Lowery, Staten Island	110

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN

Dynamite Boat Vesuvius Easily Breaks Through the Line off the Harbor of Charleston.

BUNCE'S NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

't Is Demonstrated that a Blockade Runner Can Safely Pass Lines of Battleships in a Fog, Despite the Searchlights.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.—They say down at Admiral Bunce's fleet to-day that it was neither a fair nor an official test, but the fact still remains that the Vesuvius ran the blockade into the harbor last night with an ease that startled the squadron. The run was made early in the evening, the cruiser crossing the deadline and whistling a notice of her success at 7:32 o'clock.

Statements have been made to the effect that the Vesuvius ran the blockade on the first night that she joined the fleet, but these are absolutely incorrect. An officer from one of the warships, who saw the dynamiter come in, is the authority for this statement. Everybody is excited over the event of last night. The officers of the blockading line of course make very little of the achievement of the cruiser, but the men of the Vesuvius look at it in a different light.

The order for the ships to fall into the blockading line was signaled from the flagship a bit earlier than usual. The four ships then on duty, the battleship Maine, flagship New York, battleship Indiana, and cruiser Columbia, steamed to the southward, taking positions at intervals of 3,000 yards. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Vesuvius drew away to the south also, and was soon lost in the fog. The weather had been bad for several days, and as night came on a fog settled down upon the face of the water that kept every fog bell out beyond Sumter ringing.

At 7 o'clock the test was well begun. The blockading ships brought their searchlights into play and it was then for the first time that they began to realize how small was their chance of detecting the Vesuvius. The lights, which usually threw a brilliant path of radiance for 3,000 yards over the water, proved utterly inadequate to the task of penetrating the fog. Objects 300 yards away could scarcely be distinguished with the aid of the most powerful of the searchlights, and when it is remembered that the ships were 3,000 yards apart, it will be readily imagined that the Vesuvius had pretty much everything her own way. She had gone several miles to sea and then returned. As she approached the blockading line all of her lights were shrouded and orders were given in hushed tones.

The little cruiser can, under favorable circumstances, make a little better than twenty-two knots, but she did not tax her capacity last night. Her engines were brought down to a normal speed, and, heading in between two of the fleet, she ran straight into the harbor without an iota of trouble. All the precautions which she had taken to escape detection were useless, for in that fog she could have come in just as well with all her lights going and never been seen.

It is true that only four ships were on duty, the Amphitrite and Marblehead both being in port, and it is likewise true that the night was favorable to the blockade runner, but it might be observed that were the Vesuvius a real blockader she would probably have selected just such weather for her expedition, and Admiral Bunce knew he did not have but four of his ships in line when he gave the Vesuvius her orders.

The Vesuvius seems to have demonstrated fairly well on the whole that four of Uncle Sam's best warships would not be able to keep a blockade runner out of Charleston Harbor. All she would have to do would be to wait for a heavy fog and then run in between the lines. The result of the attempt to be made to-night will be awaited with interest. The battleship Massachusetts joined the fleet to-day, and the Amphitrite has resumed her place in the line. The attempt will consequently be made with six ships in action. The weather is clear and conditions are far more propitious for the fleet.

Secretary Herbert and Attorney General Harmon will arrive here Thursday next to witness the naval manoeuvres.

TREASURER CRIMMINS RESIGNS

MANHATTAN CLUB RESPONSIBILITIES TOO GREAT FOR HIM.

Unsupported Rumors that the Organization Is Not Paying Expenses—House Committee Chairman Sullivan Says the Reverse Is the Fact.

Members of the Manhattan Club admitted unofficially yesterday that John D. Crimmins had transmitted his resignation as Treasurer to Frederic R. Coudert, the President of the club. It has been known for some time that he wished to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of the office.

There was much talk, both in and out of the club, as to the causes which led to the resignation of Mr. Crimmins. An old rumor which was current a year ago, and has been revived once or twice since that time, to the effect that the club's finances were in an unsatisfactory condition, gained currency again yesterday when Mr. Crimmins's resignation became known. It was stated that two years ago, when the club first found its revenues insufficient, it raised the annual dues of members, but that, in spite of this action, its accounts had shown an annual deficit. The statement was made that the expenditures last year were $136,000 and the receipts but $114,000. One explanation of the resignation of Mr. Crimmins was that the personal inconvenience incident to this state of affairs had led him to take the step, despite the protests of many of his associates.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at his residence last night, Mr. Crimmins sent word by a servant that he would neither affirm nor deny the reports in circulation, nor discuss the affairs of the club at all. President Coudert was not in the city, and neither Vice President Baldwin, nor Secretary Gilbert could be found. There were few members at the headquarters of the club on Fifth Avenue, and those who were there were reluctant to talk. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the House Committee, acknowledged that the resignation of Mr. Crimmins was in the hands of President Coudert, but pronounced the statements above referred to, affecting the club's financial statement, as untrue.

"The only fact in the long story that is now going the rounds," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "is that Mr. Crimmins has offered his resignation. President Coudert now has it, but it has not yet been acted on by the club.

"Mr. Crimmins has held the office under protest for two years past. When he was elected two years ago he was reluctant to accept. At the election held a year ago he declined at first to accept the office again, giving as his reason the pressure of personal business. The club overcame this difficulty in a measure by passing a resolution under which the Secretary has since relieved the Treasurer of much of the detail work of the office. Without pretending to know all the reasons that actuated Mr. Crimmins in tendering his resignation, I can throw this much light on it, which it seems ought to be sufficient.

"As a matter of fact, the club is not in financial difficulty. On the contrary, it is quite as prosperous as other clubs in the city, though it has felt, of course, the bad effect of the times. The last three monthly reports show that the club has made money on its business. Its membership is not far from 1,900, and its property is very valuable. It has been offered $150,000 for its leasehold."

The leasehold covers the building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street occupied by the club, which was built by A. T. Stewart at a cost of $1,000,000. The furnishings cost the club $500,000. The library alone has cost $35,000, and there are valuable pictures and decorations on the walls.

Douglas Taylor founded the Manhattan Club in 1865 at the close of the war, twenty-five Democrats joining in the organization. When its membership reached 130 the old Benkard Mansion on Fifth Avenue at Fifteenth Street was bought for $110,000. The first officers were John Van Buren, President; Augustus Schell, Vice President; Manton Marble, Secretary, and Wilson G. Hunt, Treasurer. Horatio Seymour became Treasurer later.

It was freely said at the club last night that some ulterior purpose was shown in the revival of these rumors by the fact that they were circulated just before March 1, when the annual dues mature.

REFORM CLUB AND CHARTER.

Discussion at a Dinner of City Ownership of Franchises.

The Reform Club held a meeting last night for the purpose of discussing the granting of franchises by this city under the new charter. John De Witt Warner presided.

More than one hundred members and guests sat down to the dinner that preceded the speaking. Among those present were Edward M. Grout, Simon Sterne, Thomas G. Shearman, Spencer Trask, Henry Loomis Nelson, George Foster Peabody, Henry Villard, James T. Gardiner, L. E. Sexton, Wallace Macfarlane, George M. Cassat, Prof. Charles S. Smith, H. De Forest Baldwin, Charles J. Townsend, Samuel C. Van Dusen, Seth Sprague Terry, and the Japanese Consul, Mr. Uchida.

It was expected that William C. Whitney would speak, but Mr. Warner stated that Mr. Whitney had been prevented by other engagements from attending the meeting.

Edward M. Grout was the first speaker. He said both Mr. De Witt and Judge Dillon of the Charter Commission were in sympathy with the idea of the city owning all municipal franchises. He referred to the great benefits that had resulted from the municipal control of franchises in such cities as Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, and called attention to the great economy effected by Philadelphia, Detroit, and Wheeling by securing control of certain public franchises. He was not willing to confess that New York could not do what these cities had done so successfully. Philadelphia saved more than $750,000 a year by managing her gas, besides reducing the cost of gas to the citizens from $1.50 to $1 a thousand feet.

Thomas G. Shearman made a humorous speech, which, while ironically opposing municipal ownership, was full of suggestiveness as to its benefits.

Simon Sterne spoke briefly in favor of city ownership. He said it was not a question of putting these big corporations into politics. They were already in politics. It was a question as to whether politics or the city should govern the corporations, or the corporations should govern politics and the city.

Object to a Surface Road Extension.

Property owners on Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets met last night at 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to protest against the construction of a railroad in Manhattan Avenue. Henry B. Stacy presided. Mr. Amory, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was present, and endeavored to show those present that a railroad on the avenue would be a benefit to property, and offered to pay $50 a foot damages for all property fronting on the avenue. Addresses were made by H. M. A. Lang, C. E. Merritt, and K. Kech. It was finally decided to take every possible step to prevent the building of a road on the avenue. The following officers were elected: Chairman—C. E. Merritt; Secretary—H. B. Agent; Treasurer—H. M. A. Lang.

Re-enrollment of Brooklyn Democrats

The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last night in Brooklyn, and decided to recommend a re-enrollment of Democrats to provide for the alteration in the election district boundaries; the appointment of a committee of thirty-two to revise the constitution of the General Committee, and the election of representatives to the General Committee on an Assembly district basis. The General Committee meets next Tuesday.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

Some Interesting Legal Points in a Case Before Justice Pryor.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pryor yesterday, George Phoebus applied, through habeas corpus proceedings, for the release from the Manhattan State Insane Asylum, on Ward's Island, of William J. Berry, a reporter, who was taken there several months ago. It was contended by Mr. Phoebus that Berry is sane, and that his commitment was illegal.

Several months ago Berry, according to the statement of his counsel, was arrested on the charge that he was insane, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was detained by the Commissioners of Charities. Several days later a summons was served on Berry to appear in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, to have his sanity inquired into. He showed the summons to his keepers, by whom it had really been served on him, and asked to be allowed to go. This permission was denied him, it is alleged, and when the matter came up in court his default was taken and he was committed to the Manhattan Insane Hospital.

Justice Pryor seemed surprised when this mode of procedure was told to him, and asked a representative of the Corporation Counsel's office if the statements were correct. The attorney said that they were practically, but that under the provisions of the law the order had been served on the alleged lunatic and a copy on his wife.

"What is the use of serving an order for him to appear and not allowing him to appear?" asked Justice Pryor.

The lawyer said that the Bellevue authorities had no right to let the man answer the summons.

"But they could have come with him," said the Court.

"His wife also waived service of her appearance," said the lawyer.

"Service cannot be waived in the case of an insane man," said Justice Pryor. "Suppose his wife wanted him locked up? It would be very easy for her then to take this action."

"Then we ask your Honor to adjourn this case until Wednesday, when we can lay all the facts before you," said the Corporation Counsel's representative.

"No," said the Court, "if this commitment is illegal, there is no right in keeping him confined. I will let the matter go over until Monday."

Mr. Croker Has Nothing to Say.

Richard Croker was back at his office yesterday, after his trip to Richfield Springs. His attention was called to the report that was printed during his absence to the effect that he would be Tammany's candidate for Mayor, and he was asked if he had any comment to make upon it.

Mr. Croker smiled and said: "No, there is nothing that I can say."

He will probably sail for London to look after his racing interests in two or three weeks.

Lecture on "The City's Traffic."

The second lecture in the series on municipal affairs given by Good Government Club P was delivered last night at the clubhouse, 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, by William Potts. "The City's Traffic" was the subject, and it was illustrated by stereopticon views of the harbor, the principal railroad depots, and the ferries. Mr. Potts advocated the municipal ownership of the railroads.

"The City's Pleasuring" is the subject of next Saturday evening's lecture. It will be delivered by Joseph H. Sears.

Headache? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

PREPARING FOR M'KINLEY

Washington People Making Ready to Entertain the Crowd at the Inauguration.

NO FREE LIST FOR THIS EVENT.

Congressmen and Others Must Pay for the Use of Seats If They Witness the Procession—Prof. Haley's Special Orchestra.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—All the public squares on Pennsylvania Avenue are being covered with stands, preparatory to the inauguration, and the city is making ready to accommodate the large crowds which are expected to arrive here before inaugural week.

The work has been begun on the huge kitchen which is to be used in connection with the Inaugural Ball. The structure will be 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 18 feet high, and will accommodate two ranges, each of which will be thirteen feet long. A number of smaller ranges will also be used. Caterer Essner of Philadelphia, who will serve the banquet, has leased Congressman Springer's house, and will spend much of his time in Washington preparing for the great event.

The Inaugural Executive Committee has issued invitations to the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of countries represented here. The committee sent out but thirty-two of these cards, which are handsomely engraved and made out in the name of the person invited. Card No. 1 was sent to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Considerable disappointment has been manifested over the announcement that the Pennsylvania troops will not appear in this year's parade, and many persons have expressed regret that the Marine Band will not be in attendance at the ball.

The special orchestra of 125 pieces, under the direction of Prof. Haley, which will furnish the music on this occasion, is rehearsing, and Prof. Haley says he is more than pleased with the progress they are making.

Much pressure is being brought to bear to induce Congress to provide for transportation of the naval and military cadets to Washington, in order that the young men may have an opportunity to participate in the inaugural parade, and bills for that purpose are now pending.

There is no free list during inaugural week, and every one has to pay for what he receives.

Representative Hartman of Montana endeavored to break through this custom by offering a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to arrange with the Inaugural Committee for the erection of a stand on a reservation for the use of Senators, Representatives, and their families, but Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations thought that if Senators and Representatives desired to see the inaugural parade they could do so by paying for a seat on some grand stand, the same as other people have to do, hence Mr. Hartman's bill has been reported to the House adversely. The rules are so stringent that working newspaper reporters at the ball have to be provided with tickets at $5 per head, the same as those who go there for pleasure. The reason for this is that the funds necessary to carry on the festivities incident to Presidential inaugurations are wholly subscribed by the citizens of Washington, and the management naturally adopt every possible means to make money sufficient to reimburse the subscribers. Generally they succeed in this. During the last three occasions the committees have had a sufficient balance in hand to enable them to turn over handsome contributions to the several charitable institutions of the city, which good fortune Chairman Bell and his associates hope may attend their efforts this year.

MILITARY MEN WILL BE SCARCE.

The Procession on March 4 May Be Disappointing in Size.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—According to the reports from the Inauguration Committee headquarters there will be in line, in the parade on inauguration day about fifty civic organizations and eight military organizations. The expected military turnout was to include the Pennsylvania National Guard, several regiments of the National Guard of New York, the West Point and Annapolis cadets, and several separate companies.

The New York Guardsmen have all reconsidered their original intention of coming, the Pennsylvanians cannot afford to pay for transportation, the Congress will not appropriate for the visit of the West Point and Annapolis cadets, and the result will be that the United States troops and the militia of the District of Columbia will form nearly the whole contingent of military.

The prospect is now that if the number of civic organizations is not speedily increased it will be possible to march the entire line past the reviewing stand in one hour. It has taken four hours or more to review the processions of the last three inaugurations. Some regard is given in this statement to Gen. Porter's intention to form the procession in close order, with fifteen flies front. But the concern about this calculation is based upon the probability that not more than 15,000 paraders will pass the new President at the White House reviewing stand.

Some increase of the parading force may be secured by favorable responses from an urgent invitation that has been sent to Grand Army posts requesting them to send delegations as complete as possible to honor the inauguration of a comrade.

THE McKINLEYS TO ENTERTAIN.

They Will Have a Score or Two of Friends at the Ebbitt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—President-elect and Mrs. McKinley have invited Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago to be their guests during inauguration week.

The Presidential party will occupy private apartments at the Ebbitt House, including a private dining room. Twoscore or more of relatives and a few intimate friends of the Major, including Senator-elect Fairbanks of Indiana, will be of the Presidential party.

The proprietor of the hotel seems to take more pride in the bathroom he is fitting out for the Major than any other feature of the arrangements. Said he: "It is a marvel of beauty and completeness. The flooring will be marble, and the tub of fine porcelain. It will be the most elegant bathroom in Washington."

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord,

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquilizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints.

WORKING FOR WOODFORD

Secretary of State Palmer Says New York Will Be Represented in the New Cabinet.

DR. SEWARD WEBB AT CANTON.

He Declined to Permit His Name to be Considered for a Portfolio — Mr. McKinley to be Absent from Home for a Few Days.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Major McKinley's sole callers when he stepped out of his breakfast room this morning were Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb of New York. Dr. Webb talked for more than an hour with the President-elect, and left at noon on a special train for Cleveland.

Dr. Webb has been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet, but there has been little public discussion of his name. Dr. Webb, owing to business and family engagements, sent Adjt. Gen. Peck of Vermont to Canton a few weeks ago to say to Major McKinley that he could not even be considered as a Cabinet possibility.

Dr. Webb was accompanied by Mr. Hart Lyman of New York and by Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb. The call was a social one, and Dr. Webb said that the name of Mr. Depew in connection with the British Ambassadorship was not mentioned, and that politics was very little discussed.

Secretary of State Palmer of New York was among Major McKinley's callers this morning. He came in the interest of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. He says Major McKinley told him he would probably appoint a New York man very soon.

Mr. Palmer thinks it will be Woodford.

Prof. William Harper and W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum called on Major McKinley to-day to invite him to be present at the opening of that institution next June. He said if they would call his attention to the event about twenty days before its occurrence he would try to arrange to be present.

Major McKinley does not expect to be in Canton on the first half of next week. He has one or two business matters that he feels ought to be attended to, and if he does not take the time at once, there will be no other opportunity before he goes to Washington. Visitors who come to Canton before Thursday next, expecting to see the President-elect, will probably be disappointed, for arrangements for his departure are well under way.

PLACES FOR NEW YORKERS.

An Impression that Mr. Platt Is Not at All Anxious.

The Republican politicians are still in great doubt as to what President-elect McKinley is going to do about New York State, either in the Cabinet or in the selection of the Ambassadors. The candidacy of Chauncey M. Depew for Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is the one thing that many of the machine politicians are pinning their faith to, but they do not feel altogether certain that Major McKinley will offer the place to Mr. Depew.

Asto the chances of any New Yorker getting into the Cabinet, the impression is growing that Thomas C. Platt will not be at all disappointed if New York is not recognized in the make-up of the Cabinet, and that as the only representative of the Republicans of this State in the Senate, he will be content if the patronage that is coming to this State comes through him.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodfood is still the organization's choice for the Cabinet, but it is said that the candidacy of Gen. Horace Porter for either a place in the Cabinet or the Frech mission, and the candidacy of Whitelaw Reid for the English mission, have resulted in embarrassment, not only to those who are urging Gen. Woodford's claims, but also to those who are booming Mr. Depew. It has been supposed that Cornelius N. Bliss was urging the selection of Gen. Porter for a Cabinet position. Speaking generally upon the subject of candidates, yesterday, Mr. Bliss said: "I am not working for anybody for a Cabinet position, nor am I working against anybody."

While Gov. Bushnell of Ohio and Marcus A. Hanna were at the Zanesville dinner of the Ohio Republican League Clubs on Friday night, and Senator-elect Foraker was said to be ill, Mr. Foraker's closest political friend, National Committeeman Charles L. Kurtz of Ohio, and Col. H. H. Prettyman of Gov. Bushnell's staff, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city. They left for home yesterday, after having talked with some of the New York politicians. They declined to discuss the Senatorial situation in Ohio for publication. Mr. Kurtz is a candidate for appointment by Gov. Bushnell as John Sherman's successor in the Senate, the place that is said to be so much desired by Mark A. Hanna.

The story that there will be a powerful anti-McKinley combination in the next Congress was revived last night. The gossips had it that this combination would include Senators Platt, Lodge, Allison, Chandler, and Cullom, and Speaker Reed.

DEPEW FOR ST. JAMES'S.

More Speculation Concerning the New York Republican Leader.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is the settled belief here, among the Republicans and with Democrats about the State Department, that Chauncey M. Depew will be Ambassador to England.

The information from England is that his coming is expected there, and the expectation at one time indulged in that Col. Hay would receive the appointment has ceased.

Democrats express the opinion that Mr. Depew would be acceptable to all who have admired Ambassador Bayard, and that he would easily secure the cordial British good will that Mr. Bayard has cultivated with so much success.

SLATED FOR GOOD PLACES.

F. T. Gilbert of Buffalo and the Rev. Dr. Holmes of Terre Haute.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Enquirer this afternoon says that Frank T. Gilbert, ex-Sheriff of this county, and now Under Sheriff, is a candidate for the office of Consul General of the United States at Paris. He is indorsed by the Republican County Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A Tribune special from Terre Haute, Ind., says: "Information is received from Boston that the Rev. Dr. Holmes of the Baptist Church of this city will be appointed Minister to Denmark. Dr. Holmes has seen Mr. McKinley, and is said to have been assured of the appointment. He is a native of Denmark. He has the support of the Massachusetts Senators, ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, Senators Burrows and McMillan of Michigan, and of a number of Congressmen from other States. Dr. Holmes has been away from Terre Haute much of the time in the last few months."

Capt. Fairchild's Successor.

P. C. Petrie has been appointed Inspector of Local Steamboats in this city, to take the place of Capt. Fairchild, who was recently removed. The appointment is a promotion, as Mr. Petrie has been connected for several years with the inspection office at New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL GUARD GUN

Report of the Old Special Commission on State Arms Asked For by the Assembly.

WHY GOV. MORTON REJECTED IT.

The Call for It Believed to be for the Object of Affecting the Murphy Bill for Arming the State Militia.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking Gov. Black to transmit to it the report of a special commission which investigated and recommended to Gov. Morton a new arm for the State National Guard. This report, which has never seen daylight, and was thought to have been buried out of sight, was once the centre of scandalous charges brought before Gov. Morton. He disapproved it, and nothing further ever came of the investigation made by the special commission. It has now been found in the archives of the Executive Department, and will be sent to the Assembly on Monday night probably.

The production of this old report is regarded as a reopening of the question of a change of arms for the National Guard. Assemblyman Murphy of New York has a bill which contemplates a change. It authorizes the Governor "to turn over to the War Department such Remington rifles and carbines, property of the State, as he may deem proper, in exchange for new Springfield rifles and carbines, without expense to the State except for transportation and expenses incidental thereto, whenever the War Department of the United States is prepared to make such exchange."

Inasmuch as the proposition for exchange was contemplated when the commission made its report in favor of the Savage gun, its production now is regarded as an attempt to damage the Murphy bill. Some question the wisdom of the Legislature's calling for this report, inasmuch as it was by law directed to be made to a former Governor, whose approval was necessary in order to make its recommendations effective. As some regard it, the commission's work ended when Gov. Morton refused to indorse its work, and the question now is, if anything that commission said could be made effective, if the attempt were made to rearm the guard, with a rifle other than those secured by exchange with the Federal Government.

This old report recommended the Savage gun as the official arm for the National Guard of the State, and two years ago the interest of the members of the guard in it was general. If Gov. Morton had approved it the State would have been called on to purchase about $300,000 worth of rifles. The commission which made the report was appointed under an act passed in 1895, soon after the Krag-Jorgenson gun had been adopted by the regular army. That gun was barred from consideration because of a clause in the law which required the selection of a gun of "American invention and manufacture." The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Henry E. Abell of Kings County, who became the Secretary of the commission which Gov. Morton appointed. The commission numbered three, and was composed of Col. A. D. Shaw of Watertown, Eliphlet W. Bliss of Brooklyn, and Robert H. Thurston of Ithaca. They made tests of eight varieties of American-made guns and decided on the Savage gun. This was patented by Arthur W. Savage of Bay Ridge, who was, when the patent was taken out in 1889, "a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in Bay Ridge, County of Kings," as an affidavit filed with Gov. Morton certified. Mr. Savage became a citizen of the United States about the time the law was passed, in 1895.

He had before that time assigned his patent to J. Morris Childs, Richard B. Reynolds, and Edwin M. Risley of Utica. When the other gunmakers learned that the award had been made to the Savage gun, they besieged Gov. Morton with a great number of affidavits and other documents, and made the serious charges referred to. Ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy and David Welch, among others, appeared before Gov. Morton and urged him not to approve the report. He decided not to approve it, for reasons, however, which, so far as he expressed himself, were not based on the charges. He alluded to these in a memorandum, which is on file in the Executive office. In this he said:

"It is intimated that the examiners were predisposed in favor of the Savage gun, and gave its representative unusual and unfair opportunities to successfully compete with other guns really possessing superior merit; but the evidence submitted to me does not, I think, warrant the suggestion."

One reason given by Gov. Morton for refusing to agree to the report was that a bill was pending in Congress which proposed to distribute among the States about 240,000 Springfield rifles, and he thought it wise to await the action of Congress on this measure.

The Murphy bill has been favored by those who believe the National Guard in all the States should be armed with the same rifle. It was a belief in this which Gov. Morton assigns as one reason for disapproving the report of the Commissioners.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Chapter 12, Senator Brush—Changing the name of Washington Park, Brooklyn, to Fort Greene.

Chapter 13, Senator Brush—Authorizing Brooklyn to include the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Veterans' Association among the organizations to receive public moneys for the celebration of Memorial Day.

Chapter 17, Senator Coggeshall—Changing the name of the New York Casualty Insurance Association to the New York Casualty Company.

A POLICEMAN'S BRUTALITY.

Three Newsboys Clubbed for Sleeping on a Grating.

Complaint was made Friday to Police Captain Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station that Policeman W. J. Balison, whose number is 4,244, had brutally maltreated three newsboys whom he found lying on the grating in front of the Potter Building, in Park Row, about 1 o'clock in the morning.

The story told by the complainant is that he saw the policeman, who is a big man, rush across the street from the park side toward where the three boys were lying, getting the benefit of the warm air from the furnace. Drawing his club, he struck them heavy blows on their legs. The boys were lying in a heap, and it took some seconds for them to get up. While they were scrambling to their feet the policeman kept on beating them over their legs and shoulders. The boys, who appeared to be from twelve to fifteen years old, ran away screaming.

Capt. Vredenburgh said that complaints had been received from the Potter Building that newsboys congregated about the gratings in the sidewalk, and were troublesome, and that policemen had been instructed to drive them away. "But the officer had no right to abuse them," he said, "and did wrong. If the complaint is made to the Police Commissioners, they certainly will give Balison a lesson. I can do nothing more than reprimand him, and that I certainly shall do. He is a new man, having been on the force only six weeks."

Honored by St. George's Society.

The St. George Society tendered a dinner at Delmonico's, last night, to F. W. J. Hurst, ex-President and for eight years an officer of the club. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Hurst by the club as a recognition of his services to the organization. The presentation speech was made by Vice President Berkeley Mostyn. There were about 125 members present, among them many of the most prominent English residents in the city.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach; rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Our Countermand Sale To Close With Souvenirs.

Not flowers, nor bric-a-brac, nor chromos, but articles of value and style—nice ribbed Velutina, in elegant colorings, and which we will make in vests, silk lined, worth from $5 to $8, and present as a souvenir to every customer ordering a Suit or Top Coat, in commemoration of the wonderful success of our first countermand sale, during the next ten days.

Remember, these garments are made of the Countermand cloths the best mills of England and Scotland had on their hands, and which we secured so wisely under half cost, and for which exclusive tailors charge $40 and more. We will make you from these select goods, including the vest, alone worth from $5 to $8,

Suits or Top Coats, $15 To Order. Light, medium or heavy weight, in all popular shades and lengths, lined throughout with guaranteed pure silk.

Trousers, $4 To Order. Cylinder fitted, so they do not bag at the knees. Correct styles.

All garments perfectly fitted, substantially trimmed and well tailored in the building we occupy. No sweat shop work. See our unequalled window display showing the Countermand cloths and the souvenirs.

COHEN & CO., TAILORS,

N. W. Corner Nassau & Ann Sts., N. Y.

105 & 107 Nassau St. Entire Building. 25, 27 & 29 Ann St.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6:54	Sun sets	5:33
Moon sets	5:12 A. M.		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:57	Gov. Is'd	5:22
H. Gate	7:11		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:36	Gov. Is'd	5:57
H. Gate	7:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orl'ns	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, St. Kitts	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Lucia, South'pton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, A'tw'p	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 14.

Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Feb. 5.
Laleham, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 1.
Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.
Servia, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Seneca, Havana, Feb. 11.
State of California, Glasgow, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 10.
Cuflo, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Feb. 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
Patria, Hamburg, Feb. 4.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 6.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 14.
Ballanoch, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 13.
El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 12.
Gladestry, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 15.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Spree, Southampton, Feb. 11.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Comal, Galveston, Feb. 13.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Mississippi, London, Feb. 5.
Michigan, London, Feb. 5.
Mohican, Swansea, Feb. 5.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 15.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 13.

Arrived—Feb. 13.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara Feb. 2, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Vera Cruz Jan. 30, Tampico 2d, Campeche 4th, Progreso 6th, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Jan. 28 and Swansea 30th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Trieste Jan. 3, Venice 6th, Ancona 8th, Messina 17th, Palermo 19th, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Marie, (Nor.,) Waage, Savanilla Jan. 5, Carthagena 7th, and Progreso Feb. 5, with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Sailed.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Oporto.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
SS Aurania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Venezuela, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao.
SS Leona, for Key West and Galveston.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Italia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Creole, for New Orleans.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Feb. 10.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Santos, sld. from Victoria for New York Feb. 11.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, sld. from Amsterdam for New York Feb. 11.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 11.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York Jan. 27, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, from New York Jan. 31, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York Jan. 21, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Capt. Aarhus, sld. for New York from Port de Paix yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for New York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples yesterday at 4 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirit, sld. for New York from Havre to-day.

SS Britann

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Refuses to Discuss the Resolution for Abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

RELIEF FOR FAMINE VICTIMS.

Grain to be Sent from the Pacific Coast —A General Debate in the House— The Appropriations Exceed a Billion Dollars.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate today, without question and without a moment's consideration, adopted a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) to have a naval vessel placed at the disposal of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to transport wheat and corn contributed by California, Oregon, and other States for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India. Instead of a naval vessel, the Secretary of the Navy may charter a suitable American steamship. The necessary appropriation is provided.

A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the issue of land patents on what is known as the Perrine grant in Florida. This was an old claim, which the late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Smith, refused to recognize, but which the present Secretary has recognized; and, as the Perrine in question is related by marriage to the President of the United States, an interest is given to the inquiry which it might not otherwise have.

An effort was made by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to have the business of the morning hour continued so that he might address the Senate on the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman, however, insisted on a motion to proceed to executive business, and a majority of the Senate sided with him.

HOUSE.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

A General Debate, in Which the Tariff, the Income Tax, and the Cuban Question Figure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House today in committee of the whole considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained in some detail the features of the bill.

In the course of his statement Mr. Cannon explained why the committee had not recommended appropriations for certain works authorized by the River and Harbor bill. These were: Wilmington, Del., $205,000; Oakland, Cal., $400,000; Kentucky River, $468,000; Dams 2 and 5, Ohio River, $400,000; Yakima Bay, Cal., $400,000. It appeared from inquiry at the War Department that these works, with one exception, could not be completed within the amounts named in the River and Harbor bill, to which the expenditure was strictly limited, and, therefore, contracts could not be made for their construction, or any money expended.

Messrs. Berry (Dem., Ky.) and McCreary (Dem., Ky.) protested against the action of the committee regarding the Kentucky River improvement.

Mr. Sayers Wants Economy.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) said he was not surprised at the vast sum carried in the bill—over $50,000,000. The River and Harbor bill passed last year carried direct appropriations amounting to about $15,000,000, and authorized contracts for $60,000,000 more.

Mr. Sayers called upon members to consider well the vast and rapidly increasing appropriations made by Congress. To impress the necessity for this, he contrasted in detail the appropriations made for the years 1887 and 1897. In the former year the total was $397,330,971; for 1897, $518,845,194, an increase of $131,514,222 in ten years. The increase of miscellaneous appropriations was really larger than the sum named, for the permanent annual appropriations (interest, sinking fund, &c.) in 1887 were $123,416,358, while in 1897 they were $119,054,160.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) attacked the contract system in connection with river and harbor improvements, on the ground that, while it decreased the cost of an individual work, it vastly increased the total expenditures.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) made a general defense of the contract system, illustrating it by numerous instances of the benefit resulting therefrom.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) antagonized the policy of including purely local river and harbor improvements in the bill. Mr. Hepburn denounced what he termed the extravagance of Congress in the matter of public buildings. He selected the one at Newark, N. J., for his text. "What is there," he asked, "in the condition or necessities of that place which warrants an expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars for a public building there? Every one knows that a building fully capable of accommodating the public business of the place can be constructed for one-eighth of the sum."

The Income Tax.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) responding to a statement by Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) that under Republican administration of the McKinley law it produced revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government with a surplus beside, critised the decision of the Supreme Court which had made the income tax feature of the Wilson law ineffective. "But," he said, "the whole court ought not to suffer from the action of one man. Everybody knows that the man who tore down the Constitution, upsetting the decisions of one hundred years and destroyed the power of the Government to tax the wealth of the country, was named Shiras, and his name should always be remembered in connection with that reprehensible and ever-to-be-criticised decision."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said he should leave criticism of the Supreme Court and of Mr. Shiras, who could not respond, to the gentleman from Tennessee. He desired, however, to let the gentleman have the full benefit of the proposition that the McKinley law was inadequate as a revenue raiser and that the Wilson law was a splendid production. That would strike the country as something remarkable.

Speaking of the reported action of Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) said: "He changed his mind in such a way as to lift from wealth a tax of from forty to sixty millions a year and transfer it to poverty and toil. Men may change their minds, but when forty to sixty millions annually are in the scale, and a trained Judge, without further argument and additional light, changes his mind, why should there not be comment on it? His name will be kept alive, not in honor, but because the American people have been outraged by him."

He would go further, Mr. De Armond said, and charge that the crime of the hour was that the power of the judiciary was not more strictly limited.

The Cuban Question.

Mr. De Armond closed with an appeal for intervention in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists. If asked upon what grounds the intervention should be made he would say that it should be done upon the high ground that this Nation of freemen, sons of freemen, sympathized with the efforts of those near our shores to become themselves freemen. The Cubans, he said, had been lured into the rebellion by the people of the United States. Every wind from the shores carried to them messages of sympathy and support. He had hoped that this Administration would respond in some suitable way to the swelling sentiment of the country in favor of the Cubans, and his hope now was that the incoming Administration would put itself in harmony with the overwhelming desires of the people. [Applause.]

"Had the election last November resulted in the elevation of that matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan [loud Democratic applause] to the Presidency, I have no doubt that American sentiment would have been fully and promptly carried into effect upon his accession to power."

Mr. De Armond denounced the condition of affairs in Cuba as shameful and a disgrace upon civilization, and to the self-imposed inquiry: "What shall we do?" responded: "Do anything that will put a stop to the outrages; do anything that we ought to do, or have a right to do. Why should not the Government representing the people say that it would never see the flag of Spain floating over the island, but that it would see the flag of free Cuba float there forever. [Applause.] What cannot be done by the slow process of law should be done by the sharp edge of the sword." [Applause.]

After a brief speech by Mr. Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) who contended that the main reason for the great increase in the rate and amount of appropriations in recent years was the transfer of a large part of the work and responsibility of the Committee on Appropriations to the other committees of the House in the matter of the preparation of appropriation bills, Mr. Cannon closed the general debate. He referred sarcastically to Mr. De Armond's speech, saying that with the information at hand he did not feel justified in either recognizing Cuban independence or granting the revolutionists belligerent rights.

Mr. Cannon said he would try to get a vote on the bill Monday, and the House adjourned.

ROMER SHOALS FORTIFICATION.

Mr. Fischer Renews His Proposition, with Prospects of Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Fischer of New York has not abandoned his purpose of reclaiming Romer Shoals in New York Harbor, with a view to fortifying them for the defense of the city against a hostile fleet. He finds that the officials of the War Department are in full sympathy with the proposition, and they have assured him that a survey of the shoals sufficiently to determine the feasibility of fortifying them will be made with the assistance of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, without expense to the Government.

In these circumstances, Mr. Fischer today introduced a joint resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to report to Congress if Romer Shoals are a suitable site for the erection and construction of a fortification and seacoast defense consisting of two or more revolving turrets. The Secretary is also directed to report the estimated cost of filling up so much of the shoals as shall give a sufficient area for the construction of the turrets and the cost of the construction of the turrets, magazines, ordnance, and other necessary appurtenances.

Mr. Fischer believes that his present proposition will receive the approval of both houses of Congress, inasmuch as no expense is attached to the survey, which was the basis of the objection made to the amendment offered by him to the Fortifications bill, when that measure was under consideration on Thursday last.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

An Estimate Puts Them Well Above the Billion-Dollar Mark.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following is published as an approximate estimate of the appropriations which will be made by the present Congress:

Post Office	$95,611,000
Sundry Civil	50,664,000
District of Columbia	5,642,000
Military Academy	474,000
Diplomatic and Consular	1,672,000
Fortifications	9,178,000
Agricultural	3,155,000
Pension	140,000,000
Army	23,126,000
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	21,668,000
Indian	7,555,000
Naval, (estimated)	34,000,000
Urgent Deficiency	881,000
General Deficiency, (estimated)	15,000,000
Total	$408,618,000
Permanent annual appropriations	120,000,000
Appriprations first session	515,845,000
Grand total for the Fifty-fourth Congress	$1,044,463,000

All the bills reported to the House at this session carried larger appropriations than the year before. In addition to this, the Senate will add a percentage of increase to the above figures, consequently Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon are said to be disposed to view the situation with some alarm.

FORT GREENE MONUMENT.

Favorable Report on the House Bill Appropriating $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on Library, to-day reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass, the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid in the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the prison-ship martyrs of the Revolutionary War.

The money is not to be paid, however, until $100,000 is raised for the purpose by private subscription. The movement was inaugurated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Brooklyn Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Herbert has granted the request of Capt. Cooke for a court of inquiry to investigate the accident to the Brooklyn. The court, consting of Commodore Dewey, Capts. Watson and Picking, with Lieut. Sydney Staunton, will meet at League Island next Wednesday.

Adroit Plan of Alleged Thieves.

Hyman Bregstein and his brother, Isaac, of 705 East Fifth Street and Abraham Rogalsky of 12 Market Street were held for trial yesterday, charged with robbing the firm of Spregel & Prehys, wholesale dry goods dealers, of 214 Grand Street. Hyman Bregstein was bill clerk for the firm, and Rogalsky was a salesman, and, it is alleged, the method of robbery consisted in selling valuable goods to Isaac Bregstein and making out small bills for goods of lesser value, which Isaac paid. Twenty receipted bills were found on Isaac when arrested. The robberies are believed to be of considerable extent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Teague Chocolate Company of Buffalo; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. B. Teague, F. J. Kohn, and T. M. Krauss, all of Buffalo.

—New Power and Light Company of New York and Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. F. De Freece, T. C. Hunt, and M. J. Katz of New York.

—Rocholl & Co. of New York, to buy and sell musical instruments; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. T. J. Rocholl, P. S. Hortz, Philadelphia; John Evans, Brooklyn; A. J. Newby, New York.

—Patchogue Investment Company of Patchogue, L. I.; capital, $30,000. Directors—John A. Potter, John S. Havens, John M. Price, Edwin Bailey, and S. W. Conklin, all of Patchogue.

—Cairo Village Water Company of Cairo, Greene County; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. M. Andrus, D. D. Andrus, M. E. Andrus, and R. B. Robinson, Roxbury; C. T. Andrus, R. Andrus, J. Vaughn, Stamford.

—Boonville Telegraph and Telephone Company; capital, $1,000. Directors—D. Frank Sperry, Old Forge; H. M. Sperry, Old Forge; B. A. Capron, A. C. Capron, Anna J. Capron, May E. Bateman, and C. R. Sperry, Boonville.

—The Proctor Raymond Manufacturing Company, to manufacture electrical and hardware supplies and appliances in Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles H. Proctor, Nelson H. Raymond of Buffalo, and H. H. Fink of East Aurora.

—The National Humane Alliance of New York City, to publish and circulate for charitable purposes literature advocating gentleness and kindness. Directors—Herman L. Ensign, Abraham H. Kling, Rastus S. Ransom, George H. Story, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Lewis M. Seaver, all of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to Willets Point, N. Y.

First Lieut. J. J. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, is ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., to San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to New York City, to relieve Col. G. L. Gillespie of the duties pertaining to the fortifications and river and harbor works under his charge, and will perform them in addition to those upon which he is at present engaged as engineer of the Third light-house district.

BANKRUPTCY BILL CHANCES

Friends of the Proposition Are Hopeful that Some Kind of a Measure May Yet Be Passed.

VIEWS OF SENATOR ALLISON.

Thinks the Torrey Bill Would Be Satisfactory — Popular Misapprehension of the Workings of a General Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There is still time in which the Senate may pass a Bankruptcy bill if good use can be made of time now being wasted. As it is generally admitted by Senators that the arbitration treaty will not be approved at this session, the friends of a bankrupt law are hopeful that a few hours a day may be given to consideration of the subject. On a vote the belief is that the Senate will take up the Torrey bill in preference to the Bailey bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Allison is among the number of friends of a sound law on this subject.

"I think," said Senator Allison, "the spectacle which we present among the nations of the world in not having a good bankruptcy law at all times upon our statute books is rather to be deplored. The framers of the Constitution foresaw the necessity for such a measure and provided for one as a Constitutional right of the people. I attribute the fact that we have not had such a law upon our statute books at all times more to the fact that our legislators have been unfortunate in framing such a measure than to any other cause. Prior laws do not seem to have been limited to the scope which such a law may properly occupy, and hence they were after more or less protracted terms repealed.

"It is not worth while to discuss whether the right to enact such a law should have been surrendered by the States to the National Government, or retained by the several States; the right was surrendered, and if we are going to enjoy the Constitutional privileges we must do so under that instrument as we find it, or secure an amendment. I consider such a change of the organic law undesirable and impossible, at all events so remote that it is not worth while to think of it. We must, therefore, secure this Constitutional right to the people by proper legislation."

The Scope of Bankruptcy Laws.

"Our law upon bankruptcy cannot safely be modeled after the laws of England, Germany, or any other of the great countries, because the formation of our Government is so different from theirs. That is to say, the fact that we have a central Government, with certain limited powers, and forty-five State governments, with unlimited powers, except so far as they have been surrendered to the National Government, means, as I think, that our law must be very much more restricted in its general character than the laws of the countries which I have named. For example: In a country in which there is only one legislative power, which enacts all of the laws, it is immaterial whether they contain the rules of evidence, domestic relations, &c., in the bankruptcy code or some other code, but with us it is quite different. In these countries all litigation incident to closing up bankruptcy estates may conveniently be tried in bankruptcy courts; but in this country many of our people live at a considerable distance from the places where bankruptcy courts meet; it is therefore quite important that controversies, which must be determined by litigation, should be concluded in the State courts which would have had jurisdiction, except for the intervention of bankruptcy proceedings.

"I have been somewhat surprised at what seems to be a general want of information on the subject. Unfortunately, the word 'bankrupt' has been so much discredited by being used in connection with sacrifice sales and misfortune and dishonor, that there seems to be something akin to a distrust of the whole subject.

"The facts are that a bankruptcy law will apply to only a very limited number of our citizens after the accumulation of cases for the last seventeen or eighteen years (since the repeal of the old law) shall have been adjudicated. The statistics show that on an average only about 1 in every 100 of our people who give or receive credit are annually likely to have their affairs administered in bankruptcy.

Evil Effects of a Purely Voluntary Law

"I think the greatest misapprehension in connection with the whole subject is as to the effect which the enactment of a purely voluntary law would have upon the interests of debtors. But, before discussing this phase of the case, let me say that we have not before us any purely involuntary bills, but they contain either provisions for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, or simply and solely for voluntary bankruptcy. Let me first pass by the interests of creditors in the subject and speak of the relation of debtor to a purely voluntary law. I want to do everything in my power consistent with justice for honest debtors, irrespective of whether they are wholly without property, or such as have property, and shall be particularly careful not to vote for a law which would make their positions any more difficult than they now are. I will, for the purpose of illustration, suppose a case in which a debtor has nothing but debts, and that he is an honest man, who has a commendable ambition to do something for himself and possibly for his dependents in a financial way. If we should pass a purely voluntary law the bright creditor would discharge under it; but the securing of a discharge would be of small avail to him, at least in a great majority of cases, unless upon securing it he was able to obtain credit; that is, to either borrow or purchase goods on time. I imagine that the man of money or of goods would be slow to give credit to such a discharged bankrupt at the time such a purely voluntary law was in force, because he might, upon obtaining the money or goods, lay his plans to make away with his visible property, and then secure a second discharge. The other case is that of a man having both debts and property and desiring to have his credit strengthened so as to continue in business, or in the promotion of enterprise. The passage of a purely voluntary law, which would be wholly in the interests of the debtor, and in which no rights of the creditor would be respected, would, I am convinced, compel existing creditors, for their own protection, to collect the amounts due them. A general disposition to collect amounts due and not extend credits would drive a very large number of solvent men into liquidation, and would, I fear, prove very disastrous to the best interests of the country.

No Valid Reason for Passing an Incomplete Law.

"But why pass such a law?" was asked.

"That is the point I was just coming to," said the Senator. "There is really very little in the expression 'debtor' or 'creditor,' because nearly all of the debtors are creditors and nearly all of the creditors are debtors. The largest creditor class of which I have any knowledge is composed of the laborers of the country, whose wages are due them for more or less protracted periods the year round. The largest debtor class in the country is composed of the railroads, and the next largest class is composed of the banks. There is no right of an honest debtor which it is proposed to guard by a voluntary law which is not, in my judgment, more effectively secured to him by a law containing both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. How strange then it appears for gentlemen to talk of passing any legislation which will be selfish and exclusive in its character and in the interests of any one class. When you think of it it becomes perfectly apparent that for every debtor there is a creditor, and vice versa, and as a result the sum total owed by all of the debtors is exactly equalled by the amounts due to the creditors of the whole world.

"As to the creditors, they are entitled to have their rights maintained. The passage of a good law will prevent much of the selfish strife which is now resorted to; such strife often results in financially destroying really honest solvent debtors who become embarrassed and it always results in the expenditure of a large amount of money in the payment of useless costs. Creditors desire to loan their money and sell their goods, and will do so much more readily and on a smaller rate of interest and margin of profit under a good law than under a bad one.

"It is, therefore, perfectly apparent that it is much more necessary to the debtor to have a fair law than it is to the creditor, but that the creditor is equally interested therein, and that both of their interests will be promoted by a good and retarded by a bad law.

The House Bankruptcy Bill.

"The House has passed, after a long and able debate, the Torrey bill, and for my part I do not see why we should not enact that bill into law, with some slight modifications, which may be suggested by our consideration of the subject. It does not embody any new experiment upon the question, but is a comprehensive, plain measure, the constitutionality of which has never been called in question, so far as I know. It has been considered in and out of Congress for many years, and so far as I have observed its provision are quite generally understood and approved."

FOUR BANKS SUSPEND.

The Merchants' National of Helena, Mon., Is the Largest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Merchants' National Bank of Helena, Mon., failed this morning, and Bank Examiner J. S. Brown, now receiver of the First National Bank of Helena, has been placed in temporary charge.

The Merchants' National Bank had at the date of its last examination a capital of $350,000; surplus, $70,000; undivided profits, $68,000; due to other banks, $125,000; owed individual depositors, $981,000; United States funds on deposit, $70,000; borrowed money owed, $200,000.

It is stated that the Government is secured. The failure of the bank is attributed in the Treasury Department to bad management and to local causes.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 13.—The State Trust and Savings Bank, capital $25,000, suspended this morning, going into the hands of W. H. Slack, as receiver on application of the Northwestern National Bank, a creditor to the extent of $24,000.

The State Trust and Savings Bank was owned by Homer T. and Walter Fowler, who have just been removed from the management of the Northwestern National Bank, which is placed in other hands, and which immediately applied for a receiver.

The liabilities are placed at $40,000, and assets, $25,000, but the bank's books show $76,000 liabilities, and some assets in which the Northwestern National Bank is the only secured creditor. The bank had sustained a run for weeks and had only $200 in cash left when its doors closed.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 13.—The court has appointed William E. Chalfont and John A. Rupert receivers of the Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The former, who is in the brokerage business, was recommended by the depositors, and Mr. Rupert, who is cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, was suggested by the officers of the company.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 13.—W. L. Frost has been appointed receiver for the Commercial Savings Bank, a small institution at Leeds, a suburb of this city. The liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, are $11,500; assets, $87,956.

KILLED HIS SON AND HIMSELF.

John Marrs of Lexington, Ky., While Insane, Attacks His Family.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—John Marrs this morning killed his four-year-old son, John, shot his fourteen-year-old daughter, Helen, tried to kill his sister, Ida, and killed himself.

Marrs was about forty years old, and had been a member of the firm of M. Kaufman & Co., clothiers, for years. He was prominent in building association circles, owned a great deal of real estate, and was considered one of the most promising and successful of Lexington's younger business men.

When the servant girl went into his room this morning, Marrs sprang from his bed, and the girl fled from the room. When half down the steps she heard a pistol shot. Mrs. Marrs and her sister-in-law, Miss Ida Marrs, a teacher in the public schools, ran to the room. They heard two more shots as they were going up, and Mrs. Marrs fainted at the head of the steps just as her daughter Helen ran out of the room and fell. Ida rushed into the room. Marrs felled her with a blow, and as she fell he fired at her.

Neighbors later forced the door, and found Marrs with his throat cut from ear to ear, his head almost severed from his body. On the bed was the boy with a bullet hole in the centre of his forehead and his throat cut from ear to ear. Helen was picked up in the hall unconscious. A bullet had struck her in the back of the head, ranged downward, and lodged in her neck. She will recover.

Ida Marrs's wounds are not dangerous. Mrs. Marrs is in a serious condition from nervous prostration.

Ten years ago Marrs showed signs of insanity, and was placed in the Eastern Kentucky Asylum. He was discharged as cured after six months. He was taken violently ill a month ago with a peculiar headache, and was to have been taken to a physician to-day. His father, John Marrs, was for many years Treasurer of the City of Lexington, and the family has always stood high in business and social circles.

Fine Sport for the President.

WIDEWATER, Va., Feb. 13.—After a fine morning's sport the President and Capt. Lamberton lunched on board the steamer Maple at 1 o'clock and returned to the blinds. At 2:30 the President had bagged between thirty-five and forty ducks. The President and party left the blinds and boarded the steamer at 6 o'clock, and the steamer sailed at 6:30 for Washington. The President says this is the finest day's sport he has ever experienced during any of his ducking excursions.

Kindergarten for Colored Children.

The offer of Zion Baptist Church, on Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, to grant the use of the basement for a kindergarten for colored children will be accepted by the Board of Education, as the colored school on Forty-first Street is crowded. The school will start with a class of 35, but there is room for 70 pupils.

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GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL

NO UNUSUAL CRUSH AT THE WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

The Army and Navy Reception—Sir Julian Pauncefote's Love of Outdoor Life—Senator Chandler as a Wheelman—Stands for the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It was very evident Thursday night that the sparse attendance at the White House reception to Congress and the Judiciary just a fortnight earlier was to be attributed to the bad weather, the opera, and some other inconvenience and diversions rather than to lack of interest in an expiring Administration. Every man or woman who was there and who was obliged to pass with the crowd through the door leading from the corridor to the Red Room will agree that there were people enough present to make the occasion one of sufficient intimacy. Persons who have attended many of the White House receptions have assumed that to come early was to avoid the crush, see the grand entrance of the receiving party in comfort, and reach the President and the receiving line before the crush occurred. Thursday this was not so. The army and navy came early, and by some sort of understanding the uniformed officers took possession of the corridor before 9 o'clock, "fell in" in something like military order, holding the front line, and when the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet officers and their wives passed into the Blue Room it was along a double line of men in blue and gold. Behind them were the early civilians, deprived, for once, of their vantage ground, but surrendering the privilege without complaint in consideration of the gain in picturesqueness to the ceremony. At the moment that the President arrived in the Blue Room, the Red Room and the corridor, and even the East Room, had a very unusually large number of persons. The Red Room guests were mostly those who had entered the White House by the south porch. The privilege of this entrance is enjoyed only by members of the Diplomatic Corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, and personal guests of the President from abroad. Neither Senators, Representatives, officers of the army and navy, nor others may enjoy this exclusive entrance. To extend the privilege would be impossible under present conditions. It is limited somewhat by carriage space, and must be strictly preserved if it is to be used at all.

Extravagant Statements of the Crush.

Some very extravagant statements were published the next day about the crush at the White House. Many women were reported to have fainted; men were described as "fighting for breath"; the inefficiency of the police was dwelt upon, and an effort was made to give the impression that the state of things was unusual. But it were not. In Gen. Arthur's term as President the receptions were prodigiously and uncomfortably crowded. The arrangements were about what they were on Thursday night last. It is not possible to say much for the arrangements, except that they were the best that could be contrived by Gen. John M. Wilson, who is an executive man, but is not able to do much better with a crowd too large for the house and in a building not constructed with reference to passing 5,000 or 6,000 persons through one door in two hours, and in a line of twos. The entering crowd struggled for admission to the Red Room from three directions, and the result was that it took about one hour to move, foot by foot or inch by inch, a distance of about fifty feet. Men and women were thus crushed together more and more closely as they approached the Red Room door, dainty costumes were crushed, rumpled, twisted, and sometimes ruined, and immaculate shirt fronts were bent, mauled, and otherwise injured, and some collars showed the effects of excessive heat and moisture. The crowd was pretty well behaved until in the crush individuals lost control of their own movements. Then there were a few who lost their temper and were rude. The most trying moment was that endured just outside the Red Room, while waiting the final passage out of the corridor. When a detachment was squeezed through into the cool air of the Red Room it was with a gasp of relief, and then there was a breathing time allowed and an opportunity for the rearrangement of costumes before the guest fell into line to be announced to the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

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Army and Navy Reception.

The army and navy reception was like most card receptions at the White House, except that the army and navy accepted the compliment extended to those branches of the service with rather more than the usual attendance. The decorations were, as usual, appropriate to the occasion, the stars of the army and the anchor of the navy appearing conspicuously in the floral adornments of mantel and mirror. Scarce an officer of prominence in the army or navy was missing. The receiving line was full, every Cabinet officer being represented by a member of his family. The throng "behind the line," a circle into which one gains admission by the special invitation of the President and his wife, or through some member of the Cabinet families, was large. There was a cheerful and enjoyable hum of conversation at all times. The East Room was densely filled. The President never appeared to be more fully reconciled to formality than he did as he stood at the head of the Blue Room line and greeted the uninterrupted stream of persons presented to him by Gen. Wilson and Lieut. Gilmore. And Mrs. Cleveland, happy in the faculty of impressing everybody with the idea that she was taking a personal interest in each one present, made it difficult, as she gave each guest her hand and cordial greeting, for any successor to retain equal popularity with less cordiality. There were present the usual visitors who apparently had not expected to come or were not prepared to present themselves in conventional raiment. Many men wore short coats or frock coats; women appeared in ordinary house dresses, and even in bonnets. These variations from the regulation get-up were not numerous enough to destroy the effect of the occasion, and it is probable that the men in sack coats and the women in frocks such as they would wear at almost any time felt quite as uncomfortable as those who observed their disregard of the commonly accepted requirements of Washington society.

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Pauncefote's Outdoor Life.

Everybody in Washington knows that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is a man fond of out-door exercise, and there have been printed many paragraphs about the tennis games played at the Embassy in which Secretary Olney has participated, and in which Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was a participant before he left the Civil Service Commission to take the position he now holds in the Police Department of New York. Bluff Sir Julian does not confine himself to tennis, however, for exercise. He is up-to-date in his enjoyments of out-door life. A day or two ago he stepped lightly into the hall of the Arlington Hotel, sent up his card to some guest of the house, and receiving the response that the person sought was not in, he left his card and skipped out again to the front door. With remarkable promptness and skill for a man of his years and weight, he mounted a safety tricycle, cast his eyes over a somewhat confusing knot of carriages that gathered in the way, and then pedaled smartly off along H Street, in company with one of his daughters, also on a tricycle. Sir Julian Pauncefote is not the only member of the Diplomatic Corps who prefers the wheel to a carriage when he can use it. Prince Wrede, the Counselor of the Austrian Legation, is one of the well-known riders, and one of the best. The more conspicuous wheelmen are such public persons as Senator Chandler and Representative Cannon. If they use their wheels to go to or come from the Capitol, they are sure to be seen by people who know them. Chandler is an agile rather than a graceful wheelman, and Cannon is as conservative as he pedals along the avenue as he is in the Committee on Appropriations. If Speaker Reed ever uses his wheel here, he takes good care to practice on the avenues that are not traveled by the legislators over whom he presides.

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The Count of the Electoral Vote.

Wednesday's ceremony at the Capitol was in some respects a rehearsal for the more interesting and impressive ceremony that is to take place on March 4. On Wednesday Congress witnessed the count and statement of the Electoral vote, and there was an audience in the galleries that depended for seats upon the favor of the members of the two houses, only a short line of early arriving colored persons securing seats in the general gallery without tickets. For some weeks Sergeant at Arms Bright had been preparing for the greater ceremonies of March 4, and on Wednesday he had opportunity to find out how smoothly a function can be conducted if the arrangements for it are made and understood in advance. As it was, the understanding was so complete that no one in the Capitol was aware that there was any outside crushing; there was a place for almost everybody, the police discharged their duties effectively and without causing any irritation or disturbance, and the spectators were not obliged to fight for any rights. But even so august a proceeding as the counting of the vote by which a President and Vice President were elected will not always restrain some of the habits of representatives. For instance, while the tellers, under the direction of Vice President Stevenson, were reporting the votes of States, a member of the House from one Western State cultivated the acquaintance of his knee with increasingly affectionate embraces, and finally hugged the knee so closely that his foot slipped up on his desk and exposed his sole to the audience of Representatives and Senators. Another far Western member, sitting in a different part of the chamber, put both feet upon his desk, settled back upon his spine, and watched the coming without any appearance of concern about his attitude.

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Stands for the Parade.

Secretary Lamont signed, a few days ago, permits for the erection on some of the Pennsylvania Avenue reservations of stands from which the inauguration day parades may be witnessed by the payment to speculators of a consideration. The interested persons have been clamoring for this consent to be given for two weeks, and if they could have had it would have set up their stands some days ago. As it is, the permits were scarcely issued before there were piles of lumber at every reservation, and to-day the framework of each stand is up and waiting for the developing of the structures. Learning by experience, the standbuilders have provided for pavilions with covers, so that if it rain or snow the purchasers of tickets will not be obliged to abandon their seats or stick to them at the risk of carrying away colds and the chances of serious illness. Should the weather happen to be as fine as it was on the day of Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, the covers will be useful to keep the sun from the occupants. That day will ever be remembered by those who were in Washington at the time as one of the fairest that ever came in early Spring. The grand reviewing stand in the White House grounds has been started. Through the watchful energy of Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Chairman of the Press Committee for the inauguration, it is probable that 200 places on the reviewing stand will be set apart for the working newspaper men who will write accounts of the parade. Hitherto the newspaper men have been obliged to rely upon the courtesy of the Inaugural Committee or superior influence to secure places on this stand. Now they seem likely to get them as a right.

E. G. D.

Editor McCullagh's Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—According to the inventory of the estate of the late Joseph B. McCullagh, filed with the Clerk of the Probate Court yesterday, the personal property is returned at $876,127. The real estate is not valued. His stocks consist largely of shares in Eureka and Excelsior Gold Mining Company, amounting to $858,540 on the face value of the stock. He also owned $24,000 in the Pat Murphy Mining Company, and $5,000 in the Edison Illuminating Company of St. Louis. In The Globe-Democrat he owned $30,000 of stock.

The Cushing at Norfolk.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—This morning the torpedo boat Cushing, acting under orders received last night, sailed for Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be laid up for repairs to her steam piping. It is expected that Lieut. Fremont, her commander, and her crew will be dispatched North to place the No. 6 at Bristol in commission.

THE ORGANIZATION RULES

Legislation at Albany Promoted or Retarded According to the Wishes of Machine Leaders.

FRANK H. PLATT IS ACTIVE.

Holds Earnest Conferences with Those Who Are Investigating Trusts— Members Growing Restless Under the Rule of Lauterbach.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Members of the Legislature are protesting under their breath because of the "orders" they receive from the representatives of the Republican organization with reference to pending legislation. These orders, they complain, refer to subjects which have nothing to do with political questions, but are matters of business, pure and simple, among them being the bills relating to telephone companies, to railroad companies, and to other corporations.

Ever since the session got well under way it has been said from time to time, and with no attempt at secrecy, that the Republican organization had been put in charge of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York City, and he has been designated as Mr. Platt's agent to determine what general policy should be followed on legislation affecting corporations. Republicans who are loyal to the organization have made signs of objection to this, but have not yet openly disobeyed.

Platt's Son's Influence.

Since the trust investigation was begun those who have been interested in legislation likely to be affected have been given to understand that what were and what were not organization policies would be determined in a considerable degree by the law firm of which Senator Platt's son, Frank H. Platt, is a member.

Statements have been made to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the fees which might properly be charged the corporations interested in promoting or preventing legislation would aggregate $500,000, and one or two attorneys, whose standing with the Republican organization is high, have been here trying to secure the privilege of representing the corporations interested before committees. They have told a correspondent of THE TIMES that they were not allowed to represent the organization, as that business was under the control of Mr. Lauterbach and Frank H. Platt.

The "machine" has been thoroughly in control. Business has started out this year much as it did last session, when representatives of Mr. Platt's firm were in charge of various important measures on which the legislators were asked to act on the plea that "the organization favors this measure," or "the organization is opposed to this measure."

The bills which were thus "handled" under this plea last year were the Acetylene Gas bill, the Erie Reorganization bill, the anti-Coal Trust bills, and several others which involved large interests.

An Interview with Lexow.

Frank H. Platt was here Wednesday, and spent a considerable time at the Capitol. He was with those who are prominent in the anti-trust investigation most of the time. George R. Bidwell of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who has the indorsement of the organization for Collector of the Port, was with him. Mr. Bidwell is the leader of his district and influential in controlling the political future of Assemblyman Mazet of the Twenty-first. Mr. Mazet is a member of Mr. Lexow's anti-trust committee.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Bidwell called on Senator Lexow in the Senate corridor, and had a conference of some minutes.

After his talk with Mr. Lexow, Mr. Platt called on Speaker O'Grady, and a little later, in company with Mr. Bidwell, visited Assemblyman Mazet. All these calls were made at the Capitol, in the most public places. They caused general comment as to the relations between Mr. Platt and the tr

SAD CONTRASTS IN HAVANA

Spanish Soldiers Reveling in the Midst of Destitution and Suffering.

A NIGHT'S TOUR OF THE CITY.

What a Correspondent Witnessed in Wandering Through the Streets—Pinar Del Rio Not Pacified, as Reported.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—For three days I have been taking bearing, as it were, or rather reviewing the situation before I start upon my tour of the island. My wheel is in good condition and runs lightly, and even if it is not taken from me I do not know that it will withstand the rough trails over which I will be compelled to go.

Several unforeseen difficulties have arisen in the way of my immediate departure, but, believing in the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way," I hope to be out by Saturday.

The situation in Havana has changed but little since I was here a few weeks ago so far as the business lethargy is concerned, nor yet is there hope for speedy remedy. As to the military, the morning dress parade occurs at 8 o'clock on the beautiful Prado, just as it has been the custom since the beginning of the revolution. The rattle of drums calls the soldiers together, and then begins a series of astonishing evolutions consisting principally of marching by twos and fours (double quick) in one direction. Suddenly, "About face!" and as quickly they march back to the original starting point.

I do not remember of hearing them call step, and in consequence of their not doing so, their time is as bad as a lot of lobsters on the beach; and I have wondered why some ingenious fellow did not invent a "hay-foot, straw-foot" system. After this morning's drill I examined the arms of several soldiers, and invariably found them rusty and dirty, while in several instances cartridges were extricated from their chambers with extreme difficulty.

Smallpox is even worse than reported, as from sixty to seventy deaths occur daily, and the rumbling at night of the death carts strikes terror to the hearts of many. Yellow fever is scarce and malaria prevalent. The sanitary rules are exceedingly ineffective. At night a feeble attempt is made by city scavengers, who are unable to get around oftener than once every two weeks, to remove the filth that has accumulated in the streets, without even a pretense of disturbing the festering mass of corruption from out-of-way places, and on account of which the night air is pregnant with its stench. Dead cats, dogs, and even horses will lie until putrefaction sets in before they are hauled off and dumped into the stagnant bay, and frequently the smaller quadrupeds are left to be trampled under feet of horses and human beings.

Yesterday the police discovered the decaying body of one of the victims of smallpox being hauled off in a cart of rubbish, and I understand that often dead bodies of infants and small children are disposed of in a similar way. Leprosy is also upon the increase, there being no less than seventy-five cases rotting in its different stages within the City of Havana.

Last night another writer of a prominent New York paper and myself decided to brave the consequences and investigate for ourselves. We proceeded to a part of the city not noted for cleanliness, and in which reside many of the poorer classes, particularly the refugees. Imagination can scarce conceive the depths of human misery which came under our observation in one brief hour. I verily believe if I were able to portray these scenes my pen would rot within my grasp, and the paper turn to dust. It is impossible to describe as they are the high, dingy walls, the narrow sidewalks, and the filthy streets, while feeble lights from many a miserable den scarcely penetrate the surrounding gloom, and from some half-open door nauseating smell greets the olfactory. Silently we passed along the darkened street, when a feeble moan coming through an open door caused us to halt.

What was that? Not one ray of light came glimmering out to encourage investigation. "Hush, 'tis the voice of a woman in distress," exclaimed my companion. "Let us enter." Striking a match, we stepped within.

There, on a pallet, lay a woman pale and emaciated, tightly clasping to her breast the dead body of her babe, crying: "Aqua! Agua! Mi Dios! Mi Dios! (Water! water! My God, My God!)

A refugee from the country; that is all. Giving her water, we passed out and continued our way along the desolate street. Groans and shrieks reached our ears, making night horrible, until within my mind I conceived an inferno, compared with which Dante's would have been a paradise of bliss. Suddenly there broke across our path, streaming through an open window, brilliant rays, which illuminated the dingy walls on the opposite side of the street. From within came laughter and sounds of revelry, while music from the twanging of guitars and strains from sensual mandolins, with tripping of graceful Spanish dancers added to the merriment. Into this wanton dive we made our way. What a contrast with the surrounding neighborhood!

But little attention we attracted in our plain garments as we stood spectators of their jollity, for the brilliant colorings of uniforms of Spanish officers seemed to captivate the eye. Here, in proximity to the ravages of sweeping pestilence, within hearing of sighs of the dying and groans of the suffering, shutting their eyes to surroundings, Spanish officers passed their time. As I stood, in my mind I could but picture, glaring in through the iron-latticed windows from the darkness of the night, spectral faces. Long, skeleton arms reached within, and skeleton fingers wrote in mystic symbols on the wall these soldiers' doom.

Reports continue to come in that insurgents occupy the Province of Pinar del Rio in even greater numbers than before its alleged fortification, while the work of devastation continues, until the few remaining plantations have paid out almost their value in bribes to Spanish officers as well as insurgent chieftains, and in the end Spain may credit the loss of Cuba to the avarice and greed of her officers.

JUAN LAURENZO.

Mme. Melba to Sail Feb. 20.

Immediately after learning that Jean de Reszke had received a message from Mme. Melba, in which she stated that she would in all probability return to America the latter part of February, Maurice Grau, on Friday, sent a message urging that she select a possible date for sailing, as the interests of the Metropolitan Opera Company during its forthcoming Western tour would be enormously enhanced by her presence. Yesterday morning Mr. Grau received a reply, in which she said she would sail, if possible, Feb. 20. A little later in the day came a telegram from C. A. Ellis, Mme. Melba's business representative, who is in Boston, positively announcing that she would sail for New York on Feb. 20.

Cooper Union Alumni Dinner.

The twenty-first annual dinner of the Cooper Union Alumni, in celebration of Peter Cooper's one hundred and sixth birthday, was given Friday night at Clark's Twenty-third Street. Henry J. Heidelns presided, and speeches were made by Henry J. Kaltenbach, R. Fulton Cutting, George W. Plympton, Robert Spice, Allen Stirling, E. A. Schroeder, and Moses Schreiber. Among those present were E. Miller, Edwin R. Storm, John Brandt, Joseph E. Aue, John McCarthy, Otto O. F. E. Muller, Elmore F. Austin, H. A. Griffin, John F. O'Rourke, and Miss Van Cleef. Among those who sent regrets were Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper.

Portiere on the Stage Afire.

In the second act of "Secret Service" last night, at the Garrick Theatre, when M. L. Alsop, as Henry Dumont, committed suicide, the flash of his revolver set fire to a flimsy portiere. Campbell Gollan, who plays Benson Arrelsford, ran forward and put it out quickly, without damage and without any panic.

NEW YORK'S NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

Fears that the Bill for It Will Not Pass This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—New York members of the House are not a little annoyed because Representative White of Illinois has undertaken to direct the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in their action upon the New York Custom House bill. A report of his attack upon the measure was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The protest against the Commission bill, which proposes to utilize the present site, comes from the advocates of the Bowling Green site, but they base their opposition, expressed through Mr. White, to the addition to the commission of the names of Hugh J. Grant and Edward F. Brown, at salaries of $5,000 a year each.

A bill almost identical with the one which was passed by the Senate on Jan. 20 is now on the calendar of the House, having been reported Jan. 7 by Mr. Gillet. The House bill provides for only three Commissioners, Charles N. Taintor, George B. Post, and James T. Kilbreth. The names of Grant and Brown, added in the Senate, are not regarded as essential to the success of the commission plan.

Since the Senate bill was passed the Bowling Green interest has been at work, and an effort will be made by that interest to have the committee or sub-committee visit New York to make an investigation. As the session is drawing to a close and an investigation will postpone action, there is great danger that the bill will fail at this session, and that its friends will be compelled to begin over again at the next session. The committee has already voted its opinion that a change of site is undesirable, but did not object to the construction of the Custom House by a commission. Now it is proposed to change the site and do away with the commission, which was considered by the promoters of the bill one of its best features.

The authorization of an ultimate expenditure of $5,000,000 for the building is one of the greatest objections to the measure in the opinion of the Speaker, who deprecates the tendency of the Congress to give too many pledges for the future of large expenditures.

MORGENTHAU DOWRY WEDDING

Under Auspices of the Greater New York German Orphan Dowry Society.

At 8 o'clock last evening the first wedding under the auspices of the Greater New York German Orphan Dowry Society was solemnized in the "Temple of Humanity," the headquarters of the society, at the residence of the founder, Lazarus Morgenthau, 178 East Seventy-second Street. The contracting parties were Miss Bertha Horowitz, an orphan seamstress of 234 Stanton Street, and Isaac Hoffman, a lawyer's clerk.

The Temple of Humanity, which occupies a large portion of the first floor of Mr. Morgenthau's residence, was tastefully arranged for the ceremony. An altar in the rear of the hall was decorated with two Christmas trees, and between them, methodically arranged in a picture frame, on a red plush background, were the ten gold eagles which formed the bride's dowry, the gift of the founder.

The Mayor was to have performed the ceremony, but sent an excuse at the last moment. Alderman John Jeroloman acted in his stead.

Mr. Morgenthau delivered a discourse in German, setting forth the objects, aims, and history of the society, which is not yet organized, but is expected to be shortly. Several times, when the speaker appealed to Mr. Jeroloman, the Alderman looked startled, then nodded his head gravely, as if to indicate that he, too, in some earlier stage of his life, had been harassed by the same emotions. The Alderman's part of the ceremony was in accordance with the Civil Code, and Mr. Morgenthau added the Jewish benediction. After the ceremony the host made another speech, eulogizing the memory of those whose pictures adorned the wall of the temple, and dwelling particularly upon the history of Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, the anniversary of whose birthday was being celebrated at the same time.

Wine and luncheon were served after the ceremonies, at the expense of the founder of the society.

Hegeler—Caesar.

In Christ Episcopal Church, Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, Miss Joseph E. Hulda Caesar, daughter of Paul W. Caesar, was married to Julius Weisbach Hegeler of La Salle, Ill. Archdeacon George D. Johnson, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin en train, trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Johanna M. Caesar, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of cream silk and white chiffon, and carried a bunch of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Hegeler, Miss Zuleika Hegeler, Miss Olga Hegeler, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Ellie Vanderbilt Caesar, cousin of the bride. They wore gowns of white moire velour and black hats trimmed with ostrich plumes. They carried bouquets of American Beauty roses. The best man was Hermann Hegeler, brother of the groom. The ushers were Henry Meyer, Wheaton Kunhardt, Albert Baumann, Hermann Arnold, Frederick Wendt of New York, and Gustav Heineken of Staten Island.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Hegeler will live at La Salle.

WOMEN'S STRING ORCHESTRA.

A Large and Fashionable Audience at Its First Concert.

A large and fashionable audience was present at the first concert of the Women's String Orchestra Society of this city at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last evening. The society was organized last Spring by Carl V. Lachmund, who is its Musical Director and conductor, and a number of prominent men and women. Its President is Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mme. Camille Urso is Honorary President of the society. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Miss Breese, Mrs. Ernest Pfarrius, Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Irving Putnam, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding; Miss Lillian V. Parslow is Secretary, and Miss Emilie Wagner is Treasurer. There are twenty-one founders, headed by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and seventy-three associate members, whose number is being increased from among the music lovers of the metropolis.

The present strength of the orchestra is sixteen violins, five violas, four violincellos, two basses, and two harps. Last night's concert was the first of three to be given this season. The second concert—a matinée—will be given in the last week of March, and the third on an evening in the last week of April.

While the audience at last evening's concert was naturally a friendly one, composed as it was of the founders and members of the society and their guests, as well as of relatives of the fair performers, the applause which it bestowed on every number of the well-selected programme was, on the whole, deserved. Mr. Lachmund conducted with intelligence and sympathy, and the orchestra's work showed evidence of much careful rehearsing. The best rendered selections were Massenet's Andante Religioso, "La Vierge," the prelude to Scene IV. of "L'Assumption," and Krug's "Liebesnovelle" in four movements. A Hungarian sketch by Volkmann, adapted for the orchestra by Mr. Lachmund, and which received an encore, was a little ragged and uneven in execution. Very well rendered was a sinfonietta by Gustav Jensen in four movements, and which was heard last night for the first time in this country. Fraulein Gaertner rendered very sympathetically and charmingly on the 'cello Goltterman's andante for concerto in A minor and "Am Springbrunnen," and Signor de Anna sang well a romanze, "Ripeti," to words and music composed by himself, a romance by Massenet, and, as an encore, the "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser."

VIRGINIA'S ORGANIC LAW

It Is Unsatisfactory, and Yet the People Are Afraid to Make a Change.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN DOUBT.

Something About the Notable Constitutional Conventions of the Old Dominion in the Early Days of the Republic.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—The discussion now going on in Virginia with regard to the calling of a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing a new organic law recalls some of the most notable gatherings of this kind which have been summoned since the foundation of this Commonwealth. The first one to meet was that of 1788. Then followed those of 1829, 1851, 1861, and lastly that of 1870, which adopted the present Underwood Constitution. This last-named body could not compare in the character and ability of the men composing it with any of its predecessors. It was called into existence at a time when the people of Virginia had to accept the best terms they could get. Among the members of the Underwood Convention were many Northern men who had come to this State after the close of the war, and who, by assuming the leadership of the then newly enfranchised negroes, found no difficulty in being elected to places as delegates of a body which was to frame the organic laws under which the people of the Old Dominion were to live for many years.

Conspicuous among the colored delegates were Specs Hodges of Princess Anne and a negro who pretended to practice dentistry in Norfolk. There were, however, many white delegates of ability and conservatism. To these the people are indebted for the best provisions of the present Constitution.

A Notable Gathering.

The body which assembled here in 1829, over which ex-President Monroe was called to preside, included in its membership some of the most brilliant men of that day and time. Besides its presiding officer there were two other distinguished gentlemen who had served as the Chief Magistrates of the Nation. These were Mr. Madison and Mr. John Tyler. Mr. Monroe, in accepting the Presidency of the convention, expressed a desire that his associates would name for that honor Mr. Madison, whom he spoke of as one of the ablest and purest men of his time. Ex-President Monroe urged his infirmities and his want of familiarity with parliamentary usages as reasons why he should not be named as the presiding officer. The convention, however, insisted upon his serving. As Mr. Monroe feared, his infirmities necessitated his resignation soon after the body was organized. The convention chose as his successor Mr. Barbour, who continued in that position until the adjournment of the convention.

Besides the three ex-Presidents named, this notable gathering numbered among its members such brilliant men as John Randolph, John Marshall, John Mason, George C. Dromgoole, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Chapman Johnson, Robert Standard, Richard Venable, and James M. Mason. This was an array of brilliant minds of which any State or country might be proud. All of these men played an important part in making the history not only of this Commonwealth, but of the Nation.

Up to 1850 the Governor of this State had been elected by the Legislature. The convention which met that year framed a Constitution which provided for the election of that officer by a direct vote of the people. The same body made many other radical changes in the former organic law of the State.

The convention of 1861, which was presided over by Mr. Janney at its organization, but who resigned, and was succeeded by Robert L. Montague of Middlesex, passed the ordinance of secession. Then was another notable gathering of representative Virginians, and included among the members such men as ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, James Lyons, and scores equally eminent for their ability and social position.

Opposing the Call.

The question of calling a convention to frame a Constitution, which is designed to take the place of the present one, is to be voted upon by the people of this State on the fourth Thursday in May next. A resolution providing for the submission of this proposition was adopted by the Legislature at its last session. Senator Eugene Withers of Danville, the author of the resolution, had no idea when he offered it that it would be adopted at that session, but the discussion of the expenses of the present State Government system had made such an impression that the Legislature was prepared to let the voters determine for themselves the question of whether a convention should be called. The action of the Assembly in this matter was something of a surprise to party leaders outside of the two houses. After the passage of the resolution the Democrats were confronted with the problem of how best to act in the premises. At the State Convention, which met in Staunton in June to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, the whole subject was ignored. This course was taken purposely in order to allow the leaders full time in which to determine what line of policy would be the wisest to pursue. The result of the State Convention in ignoring the matter has left the Democratic leaders free to urge such action as they may see fit. Thus far but few of the more influential have committed themselves one way or another. Some few of the leading party journals are inclined to antagonize the calling of the convention, urging that the time is not favorable for the summoning of such a body. Under present conditions, they say, there may be some doubt whether the Democrats could get control of the body if it should be assembled.

The Republicans, the State and local office holders, and the railroads and other large corporate enterprises are certain to oppose a convention. The Republicans do not want it for fear that it would disfranchise the illiterate colored voters, the office holding classes antagonize the proposition because it would make many changes in the present system of the government, and, lastly, the corporations oppose it because they fear that the radical element may dominate the convention and adopt provisions in the organic law which will be detrimental to the business interests of the Commonwealth. The railroads have before them the menace of the creation of a railway commission with arbitrary powers and the more rigid supervision of the conduct of their affairs. The other big corporations have before them the fear that some such anti-trust laws may be enacted as were introduced at the last session of the Legislature.

Actor Clay Clement Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Clay Clement, the character actor starring in "The New Dominion," was taken severely ill with an attack of pneumonia while playing here last night. A doctor who called braced him up so that he managed to get through his performance, but not without great suffering. After the show his condition became worse, and he is now laid up here. The company went on to Lima without him, to fill an engagement to-night. Mr. Clement hopes to be able to join the company Monday. If he is not able to do so, just what will be done about dates is undetermined.

Berkeley School Entertainments.

Two entertainments were given yesterday afternoon and evening at Berkeley Lyceum by the Alumni and members of the senior classes in Berkeley School, for the benefit of the Berkeley School Athletic Association. The comedy "Something Like Walker," a farce entitled "Pipkin's Rustic Retreat," and Act. II., Scene III. of "Twelfth Night" were presented by an excellent amateur cast. Music was furnished by the Berkeley School Mandolin and Banjo Club.

RANDOLPH TUCKER DEAD.

The Virginia Statesman Expired Yesterday at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 13.—The Hon. John Randolph Tucker died at 8:05 o'clock to-night. He was conscious up to a few hours of his death, and died very quietly.

John Randolph Tucker was the descendant of an old English family that had settled in Bermuda. His grandfather, St. George Tucker, was born in the Island of Bermuda, but was educated in Virginia at William and Mary, the oldest college in the United States. He came to the Colony of Virginia in 1771 and settled there finally in 1777. In the Revolutionary War he rendered distinguished services, and fought as Lieutenant Colonel at the siege of Yorktown. He married Frances Bland, the mother of the famous John Randolph. After the Revolution he became a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, and a professor in his old college of William and Mary. He was also distinguished as a poet and publicist.

The father of John Randolph Tucker was Henry St. George Tucker, who was a member of the House of Representatives from 1815 to 1819, Chancellor of Virginia from 1824 to 1831, President of the State Court of Appeals, and a professor of law in the University of Virginia. President Andrew Jackson offered him the post of Attorney General of the United States, but he declined it.

John Randolph Tucker was born in Winchester, Va., where his father had established a law school, Dec. 24, 1823. His early education was received in a private school in Winchester. He afterward studied at Richmond Academy, and finished his education at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in law in 1844. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of law in Winchester.

The taste and aptitude for public life that he inherited from father and grandfather soon led him into politics, which then, as now, in the South, offered the only opportunity of a "career." He was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and again in 1856. In 1857 he was elected Attorney General of Virginia to fill an unexpired term; was re-elected in 1859, and again in 1863, serving until 1865. He was chosen Professor of Equity and Public Law at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, in 1870, and continued his association with this institution until 1874. In the latter year he was elected as a Representative to Congress.

Mr. Tucker's Congressional life extended from 1874 to 1887, embracing the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses. He was a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee for eight years, and was at one time its Chairman. He was also a member of the select Committee on Civil Service Reform, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

He won enduring reputation in the House as a debater and orator. Among his finest speeches in Congress were his debates on the tariff in opposition to protective duties; on the Electoral Commission bill, on the constitutionality of the Presidential count in the election of 1876; on the Hawaiian treaty of the same year, on the employment of the army at the polls in 1879, and on Chinese immigration in 1883.

His greatest oratorical triumphs were, however, achieved outside the walls of Congress. Some of his more famous addresses were those delivered before the Social Science Association in 1877, before the Law School of Yale in 1887, and on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in Richmond, Va. His oratory was of the highly wrought style, that has characterized Southern speakers ever since the days of Patrick Henry and William Wirt. It was clear in its statement, of polished and scholarly diction, so rich with classical allusion as to seem at times overburdened with its flowers and treasure, and a lofty dignity of passion greatly intensified its effect.

In private life Mr. Tucker was very popular, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him intimately. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1887.

VASSAR ALUMNAE MEET.

They Elect Officers and Listen to President Taylor.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Vassar alumnae of New York City was held yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The following were elected officers for two years: President—Mrs. Cornell; Treasurer—Miss Harkness; Directors—Miss Davis, '85, Miss Ward, '88, and Miss Van Kleeck, '94. After a luncheon Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, spoke on the condition and needs of the college. Music was furnished by Miss Lola Iddings.

One hundred and thirty members and guests were present. A few of them were Prof. E. Wentworth, Prof. Gow, Prof. Moulton, Prof. Lucy Salmon, Prof. Ely, all of Vassar; Dr. Thelberg, Dr. Grace Kimball, Mrs. Backus, Miss Mary Avery, Miss Mary Jordan of Smith College, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Miss Thurston, Mrs. Charles Squier, Miss Folger, Miss Mary Sanford, Mrs. Stanton-Blatch, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Helen Dawes Brown, Mrs. Dimmick, Miss Gertrude Cleveland, Miss J. I. G. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur Hoadley, Miss Stevens, Miss Louise Lawrence, Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Martha Allen, Miss Neidlinger, Mrs. Iddings, and Miss Della Norris.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Anna Benjamin of South Orange is at Atlantic City.

—Alden Freeman of Munn Avenue, East Orange, has gone on a cruise on the Ohio.

—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Jeffery of South Orange will spend February and March at Nassau and Palm Beach.

—Mrs. Eugene Clarke, with Miss Tilden, will be "at home" Wednesday, Feb. 17, from 3 until 7, at 234 West Forty-second Street.

—A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer last evening to sixteen guests at their home, 17 West Seventy-first Street.

—Miss Annie Griffen gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 41 West Fifty-eighth Street, in honor of her guest, Miss Florence Tremble of Pittsfield, Mass. About 100 guests attended.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sturges gave an "at home" from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon to about seventy-five friends to mark the occupancy of their new home, at 12 East Sixty-fourth Street.

—Mrs. John Sherwood has been asked to give a third reading at the Windsor, and has selected Feb. 16, when, at 3 o'clock P. M., she will deliver a brochure upon "Society Up to Date," a witty and somewhat satirical essay, but neither ill-natured nor scandal-freighted. In addition, Miss Falconer will give character sketches of prominent actresses, and Mr. Hatch, the elocutionist, will recite.

—The New York Wellesley Club held its monthly meeting and tea yesterday afternoon at the Woman's University Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. An address was made by Alpheus Hardy of Boston, Treasurer of the college corporation. Among those present were Miss Bertha Bailey, President of Wellesley College; Mrs. W. L. Henry, Miss Andrews, Miss North, Miss Gregory, Miss Wise, and Mrs. Livermore.

—The last of the meetings of Mrs. Graham Youngs's dancing class took place at Sherry's last evening. A very jolly cotillion was led by George N. Gardiner, Jr., dancing with Miss Ina Bigelow. Among those present were Miss Youngs, Miss Baxter, the Misses Gardiner, Miss Bailey, Miss Craigin, the Misses Stone, Miss McCord, Miss Wilson, Miss Fraich, Miss Moehr, Miss Talbot, Miss Kelly, and Messrs. George Lawrence Myers, Hugh Miller, E. A. Carpenter, R. D. Kelly, Edmund J. Scheider, C. B. Cushman, Paul Cragin, George Bonney, and Graham Youngs.

—The Trio Club met last evening at the residence of Miss Wells, 30 West Thirty-first Street. This club consists of some of the most accomplished amateur pianists of which New York society can boast. Among its members are Mrs. G. F. Seward, Mrs. Newton Perkins, Miss Josephine Bates, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mrs. Henry Valentine, and Mrs. Edward Winslow, who at each meeting give three ensemble selections, with the assistance of Richard Arnold and Emil Schenck. The associate membership is limited to fifty. The club was assisted last evening by Percy Averill, who sang some of Mrs. C. G. Wood's songs.

A VALENTINE DINNER.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB GIVES A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

A Juvenile Valentine Written by Mrs. Frank Leslie — Theodore Sutro Says Love Is Better than Money.

A valentine dinner was given last night by the Woman's Press Club, at the Windsor Hotel. There were 250 persons present, and each received a valentine. The menu cards were decorated with hearts, cupids' arrows, and various emblems of St. Vaentine. Each guest wore a red pasteboard heart, and the informal speeches were devoted to love and valentines.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly presided. Among those present were Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, William Gillette, Mrs. M. E. Cory, Miss Ethel Morse, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, Mrs. M. O. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Prof. C. S. Smith, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Gen. Benjamin Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Dr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Julia T. Lincoln, Mme. Volda, Mme. Olitzka, William Tupper, Edmund Low, Edith Tupper Sessions, Miss Marie Dacie, Miss Emma Dunning Banks, Donald McLean, Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Anna Randal Diehl, and Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Mrs. Frank Leslie read a valentine, which she said was written to her first beau when she was eleven years old.

The first lines were as follows:

"The good St. Valentine is here.
He pulled me roughly by the ear,
And, waking in a great affright,
In haste I rose and struck a light.
'Come,' said the saint, 'a letter write
To him you love this very night,
And on my way I'll take it there.'

Said I: 'Here I've no ink nor pen.'
Then from behind his ear he drew
A pen not quite so good as nine,
And from his pocket—only think,
A little bottle full of ink,
A sheet of paper. So, you see,
The good old saint has brought to thee
My likeness, so large and bright,
I am sure will give you great delight."

A large number of the valentines dedicated to the club and the guests were read. Theodore Sutro, in response to the toast "Which Is the Best to Live Upon, Love or Money?" said, in part:

"Mrs. Croly thinks that I can and ought to tell within the brief space of two minutes which is best to live upon, love or money. Her own preference is clear, or she would not have put love first, and she is also the best illustration of which is best, for, if she has enjoyed life, it is not because of her millions of money, but because of the love which she bears toward millions of struggling humanity, and which millions, with us, bear toward her.

"How can I, with this bouquet of lovely women before me, mention love and money in the same breath? Why, it would take the 100 bright members of the Woman's Press Club full 100 years, though they should fill 100 newspapers daily, fitly to describe a single moment of the ecstasy of true love, whereas it would take but the click of the ticker on Wall Street for 100 men to lose the accumulations in money of 100 years. Which, then, is the most precious; which is the best?

"Love can capture money, but no amount of money can purchase love. This, however, does not apply to impecunious foreign noblemen, whose disinterested love so readily surrenders to the millions of American heiresses, nor does it apply to impecunious maidens whose fondest affections somehow sometimes seem to centre upon the most ancient millionaires. But these are exceptional cases. I vote for love, first, last, and all the time."

Chauncey M. Depew sent a letter regretting that illness prevented his being present.

ST. VALENTINE'S KETTLEDRUM.

In Aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

St. Valentine's kettledrum, in which many society people have interested themselves, to aid the Samaritan Home for the Aged, was held at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and evening.

Various amusements were provided for the children. Music was furnished by Lander's Orchestra, and exhibitions were given of the Lumiere cinematograph. In the evening there was dancing. At the tea and fancy tables were Mrs. Charles F. Perkins, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, the Misses Remsen, Mrs. McKimm, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Beach, and Mrs. Shippen.

Last year the Kettledrum netted $2,195, and formed one of the chief sources of revenue for the home. This year's proceeds promise to be as much. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Francis Kinnicutt, and Mrs. Richard Irving.

Among the subscribers to the Kettledrum of this year were Francis M. Bacon, Frederick Baker, M. C. D. Borden, S. W. Bridgham, Samuel P. Blagden, James Muhlenberg Bailey, Gerard Beekman, Frederick Bronson, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, William Cutting, Howland Davis, Richard H. Derby, Henry Dudley, William A. Duer, James H. Dunham, Cornelius Fellowes, John A. C. Gray, Parke Goodwin, R. Somers Hayes, Abram S. Hewitt, Robert Hoe, J. Hooker Hamersley, A. M. Huntington, John T. Irving, C. Carroll Jackson, John P. Marquand, Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Frederick Pierson, Alexander M. Proudfit, R. K. Richards, J. Hampden Robb, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Harry M. Sands, Lenox Smith, Frederick Sheldon, Bayard Tuckerman, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., John D. Wood, James M. Waterbury, J. H. Work, and John C. Westervelt.

MRS. G. C. BOLDT'S RECEPTION.

A Large Number of Guests, Among Them Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.

Mrs. George Charles Bolt gave an "at home" yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, at her residence, 13 West Thirty-third Street. The hallways and rooms were elaborately decorated with cut flowers, pink being the prevailing color. The Waldorf Orchestra furnished music. Mrs. Bolt received in the Louis XV. room, and was assisted by Miss Ely, Miss Bunting, Miss Vose, Miss Chatfield, Miss Schuyler, and Miss Norris. Supper was served in the Louis XVI. room.

Between 500 and 600 guests attended. Among them were Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George Legge, Mrs. J. B. Kissam, the Rev. and Mrs. Hastings, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Stryker of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eglee, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Harnett, Mrs. John R. Downey, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Silken, Mr. Howells, Loring Farnham, Arden Whipple, Ernest Bunting, Irving H. Tifft, William Martin, John Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sayre Martin.

RECEIVED BY MRS. GOODRIDGE.

Saturday Night Musical Club Entertained at Her House.

Mrs. Goodridge entertained the Saturday Night Musical Club at her residence, 250 Fifth Avenue, last evening. An interesting programme was offered. Among those who sang and played were Kenneth Robinson, David Griffith, Miss Edith Speyers, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Delafield, Prof. Harm, and Mr. Peck. A feature was a string quartet, the members of which were Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Lena Goodridge, and Miss Emily Delafield.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Dexter Blayden, Stockton Beekman Colt, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Speyers, the Misses Sands, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Katharine Hoppin, Miss Elizabeth Hare, the Misses Turner, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Marguerite Jevons, the Misses Oakley, Edward Harding, Grosvenor Goodridge, John Iselin, Howard Hart, De Witt Williamson, and Emlin Littell.

The Brazilian Minister's Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Miss Page, Miss Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. De Oliveira Lima, and Mr. Brandao.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

Purity is the physicians' endorsement of **Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.**

E. & W. Winsmac. **E. & W.**
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BARNEY.—At No. 1 Park Av., Helen T., daughter of the late Susan T. and A. H. Barney.

COE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 12, Mary E. Coe, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral at the residence of Mrs. David B. Coe, Monday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COUCH.—At his late residence, Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 12, Major Gen. Darius Nash Couch, U. S. A., in his 75th year.
Funeral services Monday from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, Feb. 17, at Taunton, Mass.

FLOOR.—On Feb. 12, Emma Floor, daughter of the late John K. Floor, in her 78th year.
Funeral from THE HOME, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 11 A. M.

LOUNSBERY.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Friday evening, Feb. 12, James Lounsbery, in the fiftieth year of his age.
Funeral services at Bedford Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station (Harlem Division) at 10:50 A. M., returning at 3:19 P. M.

MACY.—Monday, Feb. 8, at Willard, Seneca County, N. Y., after a brief illness, Helena Wright, daughter of Marion W. and William Austin Macy.
Funeral private.

McCAFFERTY.—On Friday, Feb. 12, 1897, at his residence, 243 East 116th St., James McCafferty, beloved husband of Lisa J. McCafferty.
Funeral on Monday, Feb. 15, at 10:30, from his residence to Church of St. Paul, East 117th St. Relatives and friends, members of Mount Morris Council No. 36, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and members of Exempt Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary.

MORRELL.—At Sands Point, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897, Martie, wife of Robert L. Morrell, and daughter of Daniel A. and Emline S. Cornwell, in the 41st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Christ's Church, Manhasset, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 2 P. M. from Long Island City.

OWEN.—At Princeton, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897, Alice Procter Owen, daughter of Elizabeth Sheldon Owen, and the late Rev. Henry James Owen, in the 23d year of her age.

RANDOL.—Suddenly, on the evening of Feb. 11, 1897, of heart failure, Mary Frances Randol, daughter of the late Alanson and Mary Butterworth Randol.
Funeral services at Passaic, N. J., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

RANLETT.—In this city, on Feb. 13, Adaline Sexton, widow of William H. Ranlett, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral services at her country home, Undercliff, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. 1:00 P. M.

TUCKERMAN.—Thursday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, Gustavus Tuckerman, in the 73

ARBITRATION MUST WAIT

The Senate Probably Will Postpone Action on the Treaty Until the Extra Session Meets.

TO BE DECIDED TO-MORROW.

Senator Sherman Then Will Make a Final Effort to Secure a Vote — Amendments Fail to Satisfy the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning made it apparent that no agreement could be reached on the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain that would bring the contending factions, either in the committee or in the Senate, together.

While it was not put in exact words, the inference to be drawn from what Mr. Morgan, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Cameron said was that under no circumstances could this treaty be ratified at the present session of the Senate.

An Amendment Agreed Upon.

After an hour and a half spent in discussing the committee this morning framed an amendment along the lines indicated in these dispatches. It is based upon the amendment of which Mr. Morgan gave notice, and puts into language the interpretation placed upon the convention by Mr. Turpie. It provides that all subjects to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty must be submitted, after the manner and in the form provided for the submission and ratification of treaties orginally.

This amendment was adopted to remove the objections aimed at the treaty by Mr. Morgan and others, to the effect that the submission of all subjects to arbitration under the treaty, as now worded, would be left entirely to the President. If it is amended, as suggested by the committee's action, only such matters as have been agreed to by the full treaty-making power of the United States—the President and the Senate acting jointly—can be submitted to arbitration.

The power to negotiate and conclude treaties in Great Britain is lodged entirely in the Crown, and is exercised for the Crown by the Premier. There has been no suggestion that the British treaty-making power has been changed by the terms of this treaty, and Mr. Turpie's contention was that in like manner the fully treaty-making power of the United States was to sit in judgment upon all subjects that were sought to be taken before this high tribunal of arbitration. The committee did not agree with Mr. Turpie in his interpretation, but found the easiest way to a possible solution of the problem confronting it in giving expression to that interpretation in the text of the convention. With such an amendment the treaty is safeguarded absolutely, and the friends of the instrument say there should not be a dissenting vote in ratifying it, for the reason that every question would then come up before the Senate as an original proposition.

Harmony Not Secured.

The action of the committee in adopting the amendment did not bring about harmony. On the contrary, the more the whole subject was discussed, the more evident it became that the differences were irreconcilable. Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Mills, and Cameron refused to consider the treaty in a favorable light even after they had voted for the amendment. They opposed the convention on general grounds, and said it was impossible for them to believe that the country would be benefited by its ratification, at the present time, at least. They refused to listen to the pleading of Mr. Sherman and his associates, and declined to even admit that the amendment had accomplished what had been sought.

The committee adjourned with the majority feeling anything but comfortable over the outlook. Mr. Sherman notified his colleagues that he should move an executive session early in the day for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, and intimated, as he did on the floor last evening, that if there was no possibility of a speedy vote he would not further press the consideration of the treaty. Mr. Sherman made his demand for an executive session a few minutes after the Senate convened, refusing to yield to anything but the most routine of morning business.

Chandler's Amendment.

Early in the session Senator Chandler offered an amendment to the convention, in the shape of an additional article, which is, in fact, a declaration. It states that both the contracting parties, in making this treaty, do it for the purpose of enunciating their belief in the principle of international arbitration, and to bring about, if possible, the policy of a general disarmament among the nations. It is further declared that each of the contracting parties express their willingness and intention of making similar treaties with other nations, including not only those that are strong and able to defend themselves, and who have large military establishments, but also with the smaller families of nations with whom differences, similar to those covered by this treaty, might arise.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) was one of the first speakers. He advocated the postponement of the consideration of the treaty until after the 4th of March, when the Senate would be in extra session, with ample time to look into the instrument. Many Senators, pressed with other business of the Senate, had been unable to study the treaty as they should do before casting their votes, and he believed the best interests of the country would be conserved by this reasonable delay.

A Question of Interpretation.

The debate of the afternoon revolved about a question of the proper interpretation of the words used by the committee in its new amendment, which provides that all matters for arbitration shall first be submitted to the Senate for its "approval." What was meant by the word "approval" was the question generally asked, and to which no satisfactory answer appears to have been given. There was also a wide difference of opinion among Senators as to whether, under this amendment, such approval would have to be given by a two-thirds vote or by a majority only. Some contended that inasmuch as the whole Congress had to appropriate the money to meet the expenses of the arbitration, the House might have a voice in the settlement of the matters to be submitted.

There was no regular debate on this subject. It consisted entirely of questions and cross questions, with absolutely no conclusion being reached. Senators Gray, Turpie, Lodge, Sherman, Daniel, Davis, Lindsay, Caffery, and Hoar participated. Mr. Caffery, who to-day, for the first time, discussed the treaty, came out strongly for it, and advocated its speedy ratification. Mr. Chandler made the point that, if the amendment meant what the committee said—that it required the usual vote of the Senate to dispose of the question—then the provision of the pending treaty could only be carried out in each instance when it was invoked, by making a new treaty. If that was true, the need of the pending treaty was not quite apparent.

Mr. Mills's Set Speech.

Mr. Mills got the floor, and made the only set speech of the day. Mr. Mills is at all times an impetuous and vehement speaker. He was unusually free to-day, and being unrestrained by the galleries, he unbosomed himself in a way that left no doubt about the depth of his opposition to the treaty. He opposed it on general grounds for the reason that it not only went too far, but was bad in principle. He did not believe it right that this Senate should, by any general arrangement, restrict the power of the Senate to act in the future whenever treaties came before it. There were but few things, Mr. Mills said, that ought ever to be submitted to arbitration, and about the only thing he could recall was the question of pecuniary claims. Questions involving the life, the integrity, the development of a nation; matters affecting the honor of the nation, its flag, and the protection of its citizens should never be arbitrated. A nation that had any standing among the peoples of the earth ought ever to be ready to protect its territory, to uphold its honor, and to defend its citizens, wherever they might be, against the oppression of the foreigner and the tyranny of other governments. War was frequently justifiable, and that was one reason why he did not believe the United States should bind itself to any general treaty of arbitration. The United States was now a powerful Nation; it was strong enough to demand its rights, and it was mighty enough to enforce those rights if they were denied.

Mr. Mills devoted some time to Cuba, using the situation there as an illustration of what the United States as a powerful and brave Nation ought to do—though it appeared, through some mysterious influence, to be afraid to do—its solemn duty.

Monday Will Decide.

After Mr. Mills had concluded the debate again drifted back into the conversational character, Mr. Hill remarking that the Senate had been drumming along all week on this treaty. It ought to adjourn now in time to let Senators catch up with their mail. He moved to adjourn. The motion was voted down by a large majority. Later on Mr. Hill suggested the absence of a quorum, and none appearing on the call, an adjournment was forced.

It is said that Mr. Sherman will make another effort Monday to get a vote, but if he sees a disposition to prolong the discussion he will move to proceed to the consideration of legislative business and the doors will be opened. It looks as if it would be impossible for an agreement to be made to take a vote, or that any action can be had before the end of this session.

VENEZUELA TREATY SAFE.

Assurances from Caracas that It Will Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Satisfactory assurances have just been received from Caracas here that the Venezuelan boundary treaty will be ratified promptly.

The Government is in a position to assert this confidently after the careful canvass that has been made among its supporters.

The opposition is declared to be confined to an insignificant minority, which has weakened instead of gaining strength as a result of its efforts to upset the work of the negotiators.

GOV. BUSHNELL SURPRISED.

An Enemy Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The Republican County Central Committee this afternoon chose George Beard, a McKinley-Keifer man, for Chairman. The selection simply dazes the Bushnell-Foraker people, who did not have an inkling that Beard would enter in the race.

Bushnell men had slated Sam Wilkerson, City Clerk, and present Chairman, for the place. Gov. Bushnell himself was here Wednesday, and went away satisfied that his agents had everything cut and dried to elect Wilkerson. The McKinley men had been lying low, as is evident, and been sawing a great deal of wood. Gov. Bushnell was deeply interested because his son-in-law, ex-Representative McGrew, is a candidate for State Senator, who in case he wins, is expected to do a great deal to further Gov. Bushnell's chances to go to the United States Senate at the hands of the next Legislature.

The result of the committee contest foreshadows a bitter fight on McGrew. Gen. Keifer, who has a strong local following, has been a bitter enemy, politically, of Gov. Bushnell ever since the latter antagonized his ambition to return to Congress, where he was Speaker.

THE WHEAT MARKET BREAKS.

An Unexpected Drop in the Chicago Pit Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The wheat trade was in a position to-day where it needed good bull news to sustain prices. The result was the worst break in prices since the market dropped out of the 80s, many weeks ago. May sold at 75½c and firmed to 76⅛@76¼c. There was a break to 75⅛c before 11 o'clock, a further break to 74¼c about 11:30, and a break before the close to 73¾c. July sold off to 69¾c, September to 68¾c. The close was practically at the bottom.

St. Louis was, in a measure, the cause of the slump. The leaders there bid the May price up a couple of cents over the holiday. The break of 2½ cents in wheat from the early price was not the work of the bears. It was a stampede of holders. The Liverpool market was flat. The Continental markets came very weak at a sharp decline. When the price began to slip away from the longs, they became alarmed. The early selling by big houses had supplied the shorts. When the market broke, under 75 cents stop-loss orders caused a further break of 1 cent very quickly.

The selling was quite general at 73¾@73⅞c at the close. Cash sales were limited to 50,000 bushels.

FIVE MINERS PERISH.

Fatality at Talcville, Near Gouverneur, Yesterday Afternoon.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A disaster occurred this afternoon at Talcville, nine miles from this village. A section of a shaft in Freeman's Talc Mine caved in, and buried six men underneath a vast amount of rock and earth.

The killed:

LAROCK, CHARLES.
MATTHEWS, —.
McCOY, —.
McLOCHLIN, —.
TETHERTON, —.

The mine is one of those leased by the United States Talc Company. It was running short-handed, and but seven men were at work in that part of the mine which fell.

About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, within a few minutes of time to stop work, one of the miners, Billy Horn, saw the earth beginning to fall. He shouted to his companions and they attempted to escape. Horn managed to get clear, but the rest were buried.

He hastened to the top of the mine and gave the alarm, and a searching party was soon at work. Groans were heard issuing from underneath part of the pile, and though they soon ceased, the workmen were so guided that they were able to uncover the head and shoulders of one of the miners, named Dawley, in about an hour and a half.

A late telephone message from Talcville states that Dawley's body is nearly uncovered. He is still alive, although there is but a slight chance of his recovery. The message also states that the five other miners are certainly dead. They are buried beneath many tons of the rock, and it will be impossible to reach their bodies before morning. Relays of men are now at work, and an additional force has been sent for from outside.

All the men except McCoy were married and leave large families.

WEST VIRGINIA AFFRAY.

One Man Was Shot to Death and Two Others Were Wounded.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13.—A press special from Bellaire to-night tells of a fight at a dance at Teasley's Creek, West Va., resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of two others, one of them fatally. Clyde and Bud Harmon, Frank Cooley, John Williams, and Frank Jonas were the participants. The fight grew out of the payment of a debt of 50 cents, which was disputed.

Clyde Harmon shot and instantly killed Frank Jonas, and shot John Williams in the thigh and badly wounded him. John Williams, before being shot, hit Bud Harmon on the head with a rock, and fractured his skull. Harmon may die.

MYSTERY OF C. A. JACKSON.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE THE MISSING PAPER MANUFACTURER.

A Suicide in New Orleans May Solve the Problem—Kidnapping and Vagrancy Stories.

Four cities are trying to solve a mystery that has grown out of the sudden disappearance of Charles A. Jackson of Jackson, Mich., who is said to have been kidnapped.

Jackson was a wealthy paper manufacturer, and went to Chicago last December to transact some business with the firm of Dwight & Barnett of that city. On Dec. 26 he made an engagement with Mr. Barnett for the next day. He did not appear at the time set, and it was rumored that he had suddenly and mysteriously vanished. He had a considerable amount of money and several valuable diamonds. These facts led the Chicago police to suspect that he had been robbed and probably killed. A search in that city proving fruitless, they telegraphed to other cities, but learned nothing until yesterday, when they received a telegram from this city stating that a man named Jackson had been arrested here as a vagrant and sent to the workhouse.

A dispatch from Chicago was received in this city last night saying the police there had been informed that Chief Conlin had a vagrant prisoner who claimed to have been kidnapped from the Palmer House by two men, who gave the names of William Gray and Frank Bridges. According to the prisoner's story, he was hidden in a cave at Bergen Beach, L. I., and kept there until he broke out, bereft of his money and other valuables. The Chicago police supposed at once that they had found the Charles A. Jackson who had disappeared in that city on Dec. 26 or 27.

The mystery deepened when an attempt was made to investigate it in New York. In the first place there are no caves at Bergen Beach, Long Island, in which kidnapped millionaires might be secreted and held for ransom. In the next place, two Charles Jacksons have been arrested in this vicinity. In the third place, Chief Conlin says the New York police have sent no telegram to Chicago about Jackson. And, in the last place, a Charles A. Jackson committed suicide in New Orleans yesterday morning.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he knew nothing of the Chicago or Michigan Jackson. The arrest book in the chief clerk's office shows that a man named Charles Jackson was arrested for vagrancy on Jan. 26 last, and sent to the workhouse for vagrancy. The arrest was made by Policeman Holzman, who is detailed at the City Lodging, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Holzman when seen said that he did not recall Jackson, but is sure that no such story as that contained in the Chicago dispatch was ever told to him.

On last Monday the other Charles Jackson was arrested by the Flatlands police. He was ragged, and said he had been kidnapped from Chicago and taken to Bergen Beach and robbed of money and jewelry. He seemed to have been on a prolonged debauch, and no one paid any attention to his story. He was committed to the almshouse, and was released on Wednesday. When he left the almshouse he said he was coming to this city as a valet.

The end of the mystery may have been found in New Orleans. A telegram from that city last night states that C. A. Jackson, Superintendent of the Jackson Paper Manufacturing Company of Jackson, Mich., was found dead in a bathroom in the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday morning. He had entered the bathroom after taking morphine, closed all the apertures, turned on the gas, and then lay down in the tub with a novel in his hands.

According to these dates, Jackson could have been kidnapped from Chicago, suffered the two arrests in New York and in Flatlands, and gone on to New Orleans and cleared up one part of the mystery by killing himself.

WORST BLIZZARD IN YEARS.

Snow Blockade in Several of the Northwestern States.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—The most disastrous blizzard of the Winter is raging over Minnesota, both Dakotas, and Western Wisconsin. Snow fell steadily thirteen hours, and to-night a forty-mile wind is blowing. The drifts are from three to ten feet deep, and travel by wagon road is entirely suspended. Trains north and west of this point are indefinitely late, while those east are running nearly on time.

At Redwood Falls, Minn., the storm is the worst in fifteen years.

Railroading on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Great Northern in the Southern part of South Dakota, was abandoned to-day because of the storm.

A Theological University.

Plans are in preparation for the establishment of a theological university in connection with the Union Theological Seminary. The plan, in its general outline, bears a strong resemblance to the German university idea, and is attracting the attention of those who prefer the advantages of a fully-equipped institution of the course of study affording denominational training.

There are many difficulties in the way of its complete establishment, among others, it is said, certain restrictions imposed by the seminary's constitution. These difficulties, it is believed, may be obviated by the establishment of denominational annexes, under the care of various churches, which could provide the special instruction needed and co-operate with the seminary in attaining its general aims.

DEMISE OF SIDNEY ROOT.

He Was a Friend of Jeff Davis and a Prominent Merchant.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Sidney Root, the closest personal friend of Jefferson Davis after the war, died in this city this morning. He had reached the age of seventy-three, and had been very feeble for some time. For months he had been confined to his home, and for the past week he had been compelled to remain in bed.

Major Root was the father of the late John Welborn Root, who was unanimously elected as the chief architect of the World's Columbian Exposition, and who died just after the plans of that undertaking had been completed.

Major Root was born of poor parents at Montague, Mass., in March, 1824. At the age of eleven he moved to Craftsburg, Vt., and for a time attended school at that place. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a jewelry house in Burlington, for which he received his board and $2.50 per month. In 1848 he moved to Stuart County, Ga., and, with his brother-in-law, the late W. A. Rawson, he formed a partnership in the general merchandise business. He married, in 1849, Miss Mary Clarke, who was the daughter of the late Hon. James Clarke, and the sister of Judge Marshall J. Clarke. It was at that time that he moved to this city. A few years later he formed a partnership with the late J. N. Beach, and entered the wholesale mercantile business. This firm did an enormous business.

Mr. Beach went to Liverpool in 1861 and established the firm of Beach, Root & Co., which also did an enormous business. Major Root made several contracts with the Confederacy for supplies, and this caused him to become intimately acquainted with many of the leaders. In 1864 he ran the blockade and went to Europe on a confidential mission for the Confederacy, and while there he visited Europe, Great Britain, Spain, Canary Islands, Bermuda, West Indies, and other places.

After the fall of the Confederacy Major Root returned to this State and found that his vast fortune was practically wrecked. In 1869 he moved, with his family, to New York, but returned to this city in 1878. He did not re-enter business, but did much in a philanthropical way.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Florence E. Ormond, and his grandchildren, Miss Mary F. Ormond, Mr. Walter E. Ormond, and Mr. Sidney Ormond; his sister, Mrs. Bryan; his niece, Mrs. Charles A. Collier, and his nephew, Mr. Frank N. Graves, all of whom reside in this city; also by his son, Walter C. Root, who is an architect, and who resides in Kansas City.

HOSPITAL DOCTORS ACCUSED.

Charges Made in the Trial of an Attendant for Extortion.

Charges of extortion against some of the doctors of Gouverneur Hospital were under investigation yesterday by the Commissioners of Public Charities. The accusation was made in the testimony given at the hearing on charges against Samuel Bandler, who has been tried and dismissed on a charge of attempting to extort $5 from the family of Morris Granet, a patient, living at 77 Eldridge Street.

Granet was suffering from a cancer on the lip. His story was that Bandler told nim he would be cured if he would pay $3 to the doctor in charge of his case. Granet's wife pawned two pillows and other household goods to raise the money. Granet was discharged, but returned to the hospital for the treatment, whereupon, he says, Bandler told him that Dr. Allen wanted $5. This was not forthcoming, and the Granet family assert that Granet was sent from the hospital with his lip, just operated upon, unbandaged.

The doctor accused of receiving the $3 from Bandler is now in Ohio. Superintendent Thomas F. Murphy of Bellevue, who has charge also of Gouverneur Hospital, denies that there is any truth in the charges against the doctors. General Inspector Knowles, who has been investigating the case, does not think that any of the doctors received money.

MASON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Physicians Decide that the Senator-elect Must Go South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Much alarm was created and sensational rumors were circulated to-day because Senator-elect William E. Mason suddenly fainted this morning in his library while surrounded by a group of visitors, mostly politicians and officeseekers.

The new Senator has been showing the effect of mental and physical strain occasioned by his Senatorial campaign, and when he collapsed the thirty-odd men who crowded the warm room spread the story that Mr. Mason had been stricken with apoplexy or nervous prostration.

The unconscious Senator was carried to his bedroom, and Dr. A. W. Gray, who was summoned, quickly revived him. The physician advised the immediate departure of Mr. Mason southward. Accordingly, Senator-elect Mason, accompanied by members of his family, left over the Illinois Central Railroad this afternoon for New Orleans, whence he will go to Florida to obtain the rest and seclusion from political business which are absolutely necessary for his complete recovery.

Died Within Five Hours of Each Other.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 13.—James Arnold, sixty-five years of age, died here on Thursday evening. Five hours later a sister, Adeline Arnold, aged eighty-three, died at Northport. The funerals will be held to-morrow.

MRS. PERKINS. Jack Burroughs' wife told me that all last Winter he was poorly and had no appetite, but that in March the man from New York, who boarded with them at the farm last Summer, sent him some Ripans Tabules and they seemed to hit the trouble, whatever it was. Jack was brighter the very next day, had a better appetite and now his health is ever so much better than it has been at any time before in ten years.

MRS. COLE. I have noticed that he walks more briskly and his eyes are brighter, but did not know the cause of the change.

MRS. PERKINS. The cause is Ripans Tabules, and one gives relief.

Guarantee for Booth's "Hyomei"

"All persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, who will say that Hyomei has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th St., New York City. R. T. Booth

The experience of the past warrants me in giving this guarantee for the future. Hyomei has given universal satisfaction, and has done more than I have claimed for it. It breaks up a cold over night if taken in time. It stops a cough almost instantly. Hyomei is a specific for Bronchitis; it *cures* Catarrh. Booth's Hyomei, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment,

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, $1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., New York.

She Is Being Killed by Insects.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Wilbur Swann is suffering from a peculiar and painful affliction that has baffled all medical skill. Last Summer, while visiting her mother here, an electric bug lodged in her right ear. All efforts to extricate the insect were futile. A portion of the insect was removed, but the body remained. Since that time the insect has begun to multiply, until now there are many of the pests, and they are gnawing Mrs. Swann's brain and other parts of her head away. Her case has attracted widespread attention from the medical profession. Her condition is hopeless, and her death is expected at any moment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has lived in the best of families. J. B., in care of Mrs. Humphries, 365 West 52d St. Call Monday.

CHAMBERWORK and WASHING.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and washing; best city reference; no cards. 72 West 98th St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; willing to assist with children; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; private family; reference. M. L., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young English girl as chambermaid or waitress; city references. M., 203 West 66th St., care Mrs. Welsh.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced young woman in private family; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; serves dinners and luncheons in first-class style; last employer can be seen; first-class city reference. N. F., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook; is a very good family cook; would do coarse washing in small family; would go short distance in the country; city reference. J. H., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find situations for her cook and chambermaid. They can be seen, on Monday, from 9 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 512 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen, Monday, at 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her excellent cook in all branches of cooking with kitchenmaids; can take entire charge; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable middle-aged German as good cook and laundress in a small American family; city reference. 1,702 1st Av.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchen girl is kept; good city references. R. A. L., 1,486 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; in private family; understands cooking in all branches; city references; last employer can be seen. 109 East 53d St., Gelbright's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country; can give best references. S. B., 116 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and English cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best references. McCoy, 254 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best city reference; lady can be seen. M. F., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—As cook where good family cooking is required; take charge; city reference. A. S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family; no washing; city reference. 126 West 50th St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, desserts; personal city reference. 47 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined French lady, speaking German and English, as companion or housekeeper in private family or widower with children; references. Madam B., care of agent, 222 West 128th St.

COMPANION TO ELDERLY LADY.—Will make herself generally useful; able to read aloud German, French, Italian, and English, also good sewer. 106 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 405 East 59th St.

Dressmakers.

A COMPETENT FITTER AND DESIGNER OF dresses, waists, jackets, &c., offers some time at very moderate prices, assuring shapely and stylish dressmaking; will remodel and alter; week or day; town or country. Address References, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with White & Howard, goes out by the day, or would take work home; makes exquisite street and evening gowns, fancy waists, jackets, capes, reefers; fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. C. C., 333 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker; perfect fitter and raper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodeling; reference; terms, $1.50. Miss Campbell, 314 East 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class dressmaker has resumed business; will cut, fit, skirt, waist linings 50 cents; entire costume stitched and pressed, $2; lessons, $1. Wren, 123 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; Doucet and Felix; cutter, fitter; good seamstress; engagement in family by week or month; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, having worked in Paris best houses; in an establishment or to go out by the day. 161 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make fashionable dresses from $5 up; waists, $3; skirts, $2.50; home or out. Charlotte, 582 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more customers at home; gowns made over equal to new; terms reasonable. 362 West 58th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; would like a few engagements to go out by the day. 1,201 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more customers in first-class family; by the day. M. D., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter and designer, wishes few more customers at home or by day; best references. 149 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day or at home. 231 West 133d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; terms reasonable. Orr, 806 West 39th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; neat, sober, honest, reliable, and obliging; in private family or hotel; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages, city or country; best references. L. Marly, Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a smart Englishman; expert in large dinners; fancy salads; decorating; receptions; twenty-five years' experience; age, 38; abstainer; wages moderate. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler; good silver cleaner; best city references. Armand, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent couple; husband as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook in French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; highest city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman in private family; thoroughly understands all his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; five years in last place. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man as butler; wife as excellent cook; both experienced and in every way first-class servants; private family; city reference. 131 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; understands his business thoroughly; honest, sober; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. N. B., 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—Lady will recommend her French butler; strictly sober; competent; first-class silver cleaner; very tall; aged 34. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—First-class butler in private family; twelve years' experience; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. L. F., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; man butler; wife parlormaid or chambermaid; present engaged; employer can be seen. J. M., 43 East 22d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best European and city references. N., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By colored butler, first-class, in private family; five years' reference. J. T., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; wife first-class cook; personal references. G. L., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; first-class; two and four years' references, personal. A., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler, where parlormaid is kept; first-class reference; disengaged when suited. N., 985 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—On job for six weeks; good references; disengaged. A. G., Box 185, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; Frenchman; knows his business in all branches; best city references. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Belgian; first-class; understands his duties; first-class references. M., 288 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; first-class references; city. J. C., 142 West 51st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable colored man as coachman; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace; single; milk, &c.; city or country. Coachman, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN—HOUSEMAN.—A gentleman leaving the city desires to find situations for his coachman and houseman. They can be seen, on Monday, from 9 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 512 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single, smart man of long experience in all its branches; English; sober, honest; willing and obliging; highest city references; city or country. Watson, 416 West 42d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man as coachman or second man; no objection to country; city or country reference. W. M., 148 West 35th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 163 East 32d St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, or USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages heaters; milker; single; Scotch; good references. Cromble, 656 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; first-class references from leading families. Shine, 380 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best references. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of everything on gentleman's place; strictly temperate; best reference. G. M., 1,074 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; French; married; one girl; best references. 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 22; understands the care of silver, dining room, and carriage duties; of good appearance; first-class city references. F., 140 East 32d St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent, sober, reliable, and generally useful; best personal references. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; Protestant; first-class references. James Smyth, 322 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman would like to find a situation for a second man, whom he can recommend. 15 West 16th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; best city references. W. M., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET—HOUSEKEEPER.—By a superior trustworthy young English couple, no children, for bachelor apartment house; good valet in every way; wife an excellent housekeeper; first-class personal references. G. H. U., 407 4th Av. Butcher.

VALET.—As valet; would like two or three gentlemen to valet few hours daily; highest city references. D., care of Reilly, 884 Lexington Av.

VALETING WANTED FOR A FEW HOURS daily; can be highly recommended by gentleman. R. W., Box 216 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

FARMHAND.—By young German, (25;) on private place or farm; understands the care of horses; can milk; references. Jaeger, 537 East 81st St.

NURSE, &c.—Massage and electric treatment by medical nurse; as visiting masseur or attendant, &c., to invalid or elderly gentleman; well recommended. Attendant, 1,486 Broadway.

STABLE FOREMAN.—By a first-class stable foreman, with 10 years' references; thoroughly understands the treatment of sick and lame horses; city or country. W. Miller, 504 East 55th St.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By a gentleman; 22; understands typewriting, office work, and draughting; highest references; low compensation if chance of advancement. B. J. Brandon, 103 East 106th St.

WANTED.—Position on stock farm by a married man; capable, practical, and industrious. F. R., 170 West 65th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

BUTLERS, SECOND MEN; FRENCH MAID for Europe; good hairdresser; waitresses. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Lucrative employment is offered influential, energetic, successful lady or gentlemen canvassers for substantial members for the palatial American Family Hotel Club of Elberon, N. J. Address H. C., Box 157 Times Office.

WANTED.—Good, intelligent ladies, to solicit for an article of National reputation; salary, $6.00 per week. Call Room 46, Weldon Building, Jersey City.

WANTED—First-class waitress. Apply, Monday, between 10:30 A. M. and 12 M., with references, at 13 East 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—Men and women, young and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening; we pay $10 to $15 per week; no canvassing; any child can do the work; send address to-day; we send work at once. The Vail Art Co., Dept. 124, Vail, Pa.

SALESMAN.—One of the leading furniture decorative and woodworking houses of New York requires the services of a competent and experienced salesman to solicit work in New York and other cities; must be a man of original ideas and thoroughly posted in high art; in answering, give full particulars; all applications treated in confidence. M. Muraline, Station F, New York Post Office.

WANTED.—Energetic salesmen, to solicit consuming trade for an article of National reputation; salary, $6.00 per week. Call Room 46, Weldon Building, Jersey City.

Dressmakers.

MME. AMELIE, 265 6TH AV., LATE WITH Dedfern, London; Worth, Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers by the day, $2.50, at home; costumes from $6; evening waists from $2.50; skirts, $1; furs altered; stage work specialty.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Parisian visiting governess wants pupils; French, German; highest references. A. B., 230 West 39th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; diploma, teaching kindergarten; all school branches; also drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl, good education, as nursery governess; best city references. B. C., 251 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES SOME KIND of employment; is a good housekeeper and nurse; business qualifications; references satisfactory. H., 226 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined middle-aged American widow lady as housekeeper; no incumbrance; thoroughly competent to manage a gentleman's home; can give children a mother's care; or companion to elderly lady; good nurse; can care for invalid; cheerful disposition; make herself general useful; country or city; excellent reference. Mrs. A. Wilson, 463 West 22d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In private family; five years' city reference. A. E. T., 753 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to go out by the day of week; will do any kind of housework; good washer and ironer. Call, two days, 449 West 56th St., one flight, back.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; competent in her duties; reliable and obliging; experience in traveling; good references, three, five, and six years; disengaged in two weeks. B., 821 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; competent in all duties; hairdresser and dressmaker; accust

PUBLIC BATHS IN NEW YORK

PLANS FOR A BUILDING IN ONE OF THE CITY PARKS.

A General Scheme of Public Institutions Favored by a Committee Which Was Requested by Mayor Strong to Investigate the Subject.

Water and a tub mean much to a healthy person; they mean more to a cleanly household, and they mean still more to a municipality in which an intelligent regard for sanitary conditions prevails.

While millions of dollars are spent annually for charity in New York, the fact remains that several hundred thousand people here have no proper facilities for keeping their bodies clean. Such a condition of affairs is pronounced by the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths a disgrace to the city and to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

It is indisputable that the freer use of water by the occupants of tenement houses would aid them greatly in their struggle for existence by assisting in the elimination from their systems of the poisons absorbed in the sunless and airless dwellings. But it has been ascertained that the mere possession of water and a tub is not always a sufficient inducement for a cleansing bath. In addition to impressing upon individuals the importance of cleanliness, there is urgent need of cheap and attractive public facilities for bathing.

In furtherance of the idea of establishing suitable public baths in New York, a committee, consisting of William Gaston Hamilton, Moreau Morris, and William Howe Tolman, has given the subject long, patient, and exhaustive consideration. This committee is known as the Mayor's committee, for the reason that the gentlemen composing it were requested by Mayor Strong more than a year ago "to continue investigation regarding baths and lavatories."

New York Way Behind.

Two realities intruded upon the notice of the committee at the outset. One was that there is not a single municipal public bath open the year round in New York, and the other was that New York and other American cities are far behind those of Europe, especially London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Paris, and Berlin, in the municipal provision which is made for the comfort and welfare of all the component parts of their citizenship. The members of the committee took upon themselves the task of finding out what other cities had done, and were doing, in the matter of supplying public baths and public comfort stations, and upon information obtained from many sources they base some interesting and valuable suggestions.

In discussing the desirability and practicability of a public bath the committee has had in mind an institution under the control of the municipality, where a hot or cold bath may be obtained at any time during the year. Such a public bath may be free or fees may be charged; the latter practice prevails in nearly all of the cities of the world. It is concededly the part of wisdom to eliminate the idea of charity from a public bath. The fees should be sufficiently high to cover the operating expenses.

The results of two years of careful study are presented in the report which the committee has just completed. Following are four definite results that have been achieved: First—The Board of Health on Aug. 20, 1895, approved a full set of plans and specifications for a bathhouse to be built on a city lot, 50 by 50 feet. Second—The same board has also approved 100 public comfort stations. Third—General C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, has likewise approved a full set of plans and specifications for a public bath which was intended to have been located in Tompkins Square. He has also approved two underground public comfort stations, one to be located in the City Hall Park and the other in the small park in Greeley Square. Fourth—The passage of mandatory legislation on May 25, 1895, authorizing the appropriation of $200,000 for buildings for public baths and comfort stations in this city.

A Glimpse at the Plans.

"New York claims the honor," says the report, "to have had the first public bath in the United States using the spray or rainwater system, for hot and cold water, open the year round. This public bath was made possible by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who erected a bathhouse where a nominal fee of five cents was charged for its maintenance. Since Aug. 17, 1891, the people's baths, under the care of this association, have been a successful object lesson, having furnished 401,000 baths, more than 90 per cent. of which have been paid for by those who have used them. The operation of a public bath, however, being clearly a municipal function, should not be left to the care of a private philanthropy.

"A system of public baths is an imperative need, not only as a means of healthful living, but also as a necessity for counteracting the unsanitary conditions of the occupiers of the lodging houses. Public safety demands an adequate system of public baths. The majority of the patrons of the living baths in the lower classes, the flotsam and jetsam of a great city, because they are so low they are unclean and careless. The tendency of the lodging house is downward, and the environment is such as keeps a man vicious."

At first it was decided to locate the initiative public bath in Tompkins Square, but owing to protests on the part of the residents of that neighborhood that plan was abandoned. Inasmuch, however, as the act of the Legislature authorizing the appropriation for a public bath compels its erection in a public park, it is likely that the first bathhouse will be situated in the new East Side Park, at the easterly end of the block bounded by Suffolk, Hester, Division, and Norfolk Streets.

Plans and drawings for a large two-story public bathhouse, including a laundry and two public comfort stations, have been prepared by Cady, Berg & See, the architects of the people's baths. The structure will be two stories high, of Italian architecture, and probably constructed of some light-colored stone. The style of architecture selected is especially adapted to the purpose in view, for it produces a low building, unobtrusive, and not obstructing the sunshine and air in the park. It, however, will have sufficient dignity and massiveness not to appear insignificant or trivial. Piazzas will run along each side, forming a connection between the designs of the ends, and at the same time affording a shaded place for settees. Drinking fountains for public convenience will be placed at each end of the piazzas. The estimated cost of this structure is $50,000.

The Accommodations for Bathers.

The accommodations for bathers are described by the designers of the building as follows: A waiting room for men and boys, with seats for more than 100; also a waiting room for women, with seats for more than 50. In the men's baths there are on the main floor 28 rain baths, and 14 rain baths on the second floor where there are also 10 tub baths for men. On the main floor there are 17 rain baths for boys, making in all 69 baths for men and boys. The plan is so arranged that the proportion of boys' and men's baths can be reversed at times when most men are at work and public schools are in session.

For the use of women there have been provided 17 rain baths on the main floor and 10 bath tubs on the second floor. The object of providing some tub baths is for such women and men as cannot stand showers. This number of baths should readily provide for more than 1,000,000 bathers each year. In connection with the baths there will be the necessary laundry conveniences for washing towels, also the engineering department for providing the steam, hot water, electric lighting, and for running the ventilating apparatus.

All of the baths, except those with tubs, will have dressing rooms in front, so arranged that the clothing cannot be wetted while bathing. In each case the bath, or rear compartments, will have either "rain" showers, or "ring" showers, the latter arranged so as not to strike the head. In each bath floor will be sunk a marble foot bath. Each set of compartments will be arranged to drain separately and to prevent the water from splashing from one bathroom into adjoining compartments or bathrooms. The partitions of the compartments will be composed of heavy rolled glass, with wire bedded in it, the necessary metal parts being painted with enamel paint. The doors also will be of light metal, painted with enamel paint. The floors of the baths throughout the main floor are to be on solid masonry.

The plan of this public bath building has been drawn with a view of entirely separating males from females the moment they enter the building. This applies to employes as well as bathers. A circular office is built in the main waiting room in connection with the partition dividing the male and female waiting rooms. No one can enter or leave the bathhouse proper without being seen from this central office. The public laundry is placed on the second floor, and here persons can take their private washing and have it done for a small charge.

Heating and Ventilation.

In heating and ventilating the building, the general principle will be applied of drawing down fresh air through the large fresh-air shafts, (which would be built up high above any other part of the structure,) by means of fans and electric motors regulating its temperature by blowing through plenums with steam coils under the control of the engineer, and then forcing it to the various parts of the building, in general blowing it in at a height of about five feet above the floor, and so arranged as to avoid all draughts. It is proposed to use the German Gegenström system of heating the water.

No plunge baths or double baths of any kind are to be used. In order to minimize the number of attendants, it will be necessary to allow each bather—except those in bath tubs—to control his own hot and cold water faucets so far as the degree of heat is concerned. In each case, however, the piping and faucets would be so arranged that under no possible conditions could a bather scald himself. It is suggested that each bather should be allowed twenty minutes per bath. Sand glasses will be provided to indicate to the attendant when each bather's time has expired, the bather reversing his glass as he enters the bath.

A Fee to be Charged.

In the judgment of the Mayor's committee a fee should be charged for the use of at least 75 per cent. of the baths, with the remainder free. This judgment is based on the practice of the best English and Continental baths, which are conducted on the theory that a bath is not a general charity to be enjoyed for the mere asking. It is not desirable that the bather should be encouraged in parting with his natural feeling of independence.

According to the original idea, the public bathhouse proposed to be erected in the new East Side Park is to be the first of a series of six public institutions of like character. Just how and when the first of this series of bathhouses will be built is still an undetermined question.

The information collected by the Mayor's committee, together with the drawings, suggestions, &c., makes an interesting volume of about 200 pages. The committee's inquiries have been conducted on a broad-gauge plan, and technical knowledge pertaining to the construction and management of public baths has been absorbed from the very best sources. Much valuable information has been contributed by the Mayors and public officials of English and Continental cities, and the committee has had the interested co-operation of Mayor Strong. Several pictures of foreign bathing institutions appear in the book, together with the cost of construction, maintenance, average attendance, &c.

The spray bath is deemed to be the best for general use. It has been demonstrated to be quicker, more economical, and more effective than the old-fashioned tub. The tonic effect of the spray is also very valuable, stimulating the skin, and thus providing protection against subsequent exposure, especially if the temperature of the water is gradually lowered. The low cost at which the spray bath can be given makes it pre-eminently successful as a popular bath. The People's Baths in this city average an expense of a little more than five cents a bath, and it is thought that a bath double the size of the People's Baths would pay expenses at a charge of five cents a person.

Although there are in New York City no free public baths except the floating baths in the Summer, yet there are some opportunities for people to secure cleansing baths entirely, or partly, free of cost, but such opportunities are made possible by philanthropic societies. The first public bath in the United States was opened in this city at 9 Centre Market Place by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and this institution has been very successful. For the year ended Sept. 30, 1896, the total receipts from bathers at the People's Baths were $4,391.95, and the total expenses of operation were $5,061, an excess over receipts of about $600. The average number of bathers per day throughout the year was 215.

TREASURES OF OLD RECORDS.

Valuable Collection of the Genealogical and Biographical Society.

On the twenty-eighth anniversary of its founding, Friday, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society opened its new library building, in the rear of its home, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The addition is a fire-proof, one-room building, 35 by 20 feet, with a high ceiling and a plate-glass roof.

On one side of the room are eight double cases, staked and shelved with Snead steel, such as is used in the Congressional Library, and having a shelving height of about ten feet. Good ventilation and a smooth surface for the books are admirably secured by the arrangement and material in use. The height of the building will permit of the erection of two more tiers of shelving when increase of the society's collection shall require more space. There is room for 100,000 volumes. The society has cleared off the entire debt on the home and library building, a legacy left to it by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Coles of New York largely enabling it to do so.

In the library are many works on family genealogy, the records of many New England towns, old manuscripts and pamphlets, and every conceivable kind of information that the future American Burke or O'Hart might find of value in compiling work on heraldry, titledom, or ancestry. The quarterly publication issued by the society, of which Richard Henry Greene is editor, is here from its first appearance, twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Greene is a descendant of John Drake, who died in Windsor, Conn., in 1650.

There are many French books, including a "Histoire de Cambral." "Limerick: Its History and Antiquities," occupies a prominent place. Books—in several instances several volumes—are devoted to the chronicling of the doings of single families from early in the seventeenth century. Among these are the histories of the Chittenden, Fiske, Newcomb, Fletcher, Loomis, Peck, Coghill, Hall, Hoyt, Hunt, Mather, Lockwood, Lathrop, Lawrence, Root, Mott, Dwight, Manson, and Lyman families. Seven volumes tell of the Salisbury and three of the Whitney family, while the record of the Sharpleses can be inspected from 1682, and the Lockwoods from 1630. In two volumes of "The Diary of Philip Hone" will be found sketches of many of the oldest American families. Other titles of books are "Hawley Record," "The Livingstons of Callendar," "Winslow Memorial," and "Wolcott Memorial." The books are not for reference outside of the library, and members only are permitted to peruse them.

Senator Grady on Civil Service Law.

Senator Grady spoke Friday night at the regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Thirty-third Assembly District, at 2,009 Third Avenue. He paid special attention to the civil service law. He said he was a Senator, and that the Civil Service Commissioners were practically his hired men; but that if he had to answer some of the questions which the examiners put to applicants he could not be a candidate for a small clerkship even.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. Chas. F. Hoffman, D. D., Rector; Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., associate Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 14; Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend at 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach the fifth sermon in the series on "Religion for To-day." Subject, "God as Inside the Universe, Not Outside." All cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 426 Columbus Av., Between 80th and 81st Sts., Rev. G. F. Kretel, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 11 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.—William F. Barnard, Supt. Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Feb. 14, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What Must I Do to be Saved?" All interested are invited.

THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY, D. D., (Bishop of Nova Scotia,) will preach in St. Thomas's Chapel, Sixtieth Street and Second Avenue, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamer Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamer St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamer Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamer Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia*, via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed* "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

MONDAY.—At 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Fluminense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamer Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Kaffir Prince;") at 8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamer Dalecarlia, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dalecarlia;") at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamer Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco;") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steam r Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamer Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamer Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamer Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits;") at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamer Santo Domingo, via Progreso, and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to Fred H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Belleview, Bellealr, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Ormond, Ormond, Fla.
The Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.
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THE SUGAR TRUST'S POWER

John E. Searles Again Neglected to Obey the Investigating Committee's Order to Appear.

MR. FULLER AS AN EXPERT.

Testimony of a Grocer Who Was Forced Out of Business — Three Brokers Testify as to the American Refining Company's Power Over Raw Material.

The joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate trusts resumed its sittings yesterday. Chairman Lexow had adjourned it last Monday to meet at 9 A. M. yesterday, but the members did not get together until a few minutes before 10. Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic Senator from Brooklyn, appeared on the committee in the place of Senator Gallagher, who resigned some days ago on account of sickness in his family.

As soon as the committee was seated, Chairman Lexow read a list of witnesses whom he had subpoenaed. Among them were John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company, Charles R. Flint, Treasurer, and James B. Ford, M. C. Martin, and William L. Trenholm, Directors of the United States Rubber Company; James B. Duke, President, and J. Browne, Secretary, of the American Tobacco Company; Henry Burn, President, and Samuel A. Maxwell, Director, of the National Wall Paper Company; Enos B. Smith, James H. Post, George H. Möller, Michael Callahan, James S. Connell, Edward J. Dugan, E. S. Beardsley, Irving R. Fisher, Lawson N. Fuller, and George R. McDougall. Most of these were present.

Mr. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, the examination of whom the committee wanted to conclude yesterday, again disappointed Chairman Lexow and his associates. He sent word that he could not attend the sittings of the committee until Monday, when he would appear and bring with him the books and other documentary evidence that has been vainly demanded by the legislators for more than a week. When this explanation was submitted to Mr. Lexow, by a representative of Mr. Searles, the Senator looked annoyed, but said that Mr. Searles would be excused.

Samuel H. Randall of the West Side Republican Club got permission to submit a resolution adopted by his club, asking that the Gas Trust in this city be investigated. Chairman Lexow said that that trust is now under investigation by a special committee.

The Sugar Trust's Power.

Chairman Lexow then resumed the investigation of the Sugar Trust. The examination of witnesses was directed mainly toward ascertaining the real power enjoyed and exercised by the American Sugar Refining Company. The committee had already got from H. O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles an admission that their company practically controlled the market, but the investigation of the same question was continued by examining sugar brokers, grocers, and others affected by the operations of the big company.

The first witness called was George H. Möller, who was Secretary of the North River Sugar Refining Company from 1873 to 1887. This was the company that Mr. Searles bought for $350,000 cash, and got in return American Sugar Refining Company certificates of the face value of nearly $700,000. Mr. Möller said that he considered that $350,000 was a good price for that stock. He could not state the value of the other properties absorbed by the Sugar Trust in 1887.

Lawson N. Fuller as an Expert.

Lawson N. Fuller was next called. He said he was engaged in the sugar business from 1854 to 1873. Chairman Lexow handed him some printed sugar statistics prepared by Willett and Gray, and asked him if it did not appear from the figures given that the cost of refining sugar was less for the nine years preceding the formation of the trust than it had been for the nine years of its existence. Mr. Fuller said that it seemed so from the figures.

"Is it not true," said Senator Lexow, "that the increase put upon sugar by the refiners in the last five years has cost the consumers $4,200,000 annually."

"It looks like it," said Mr. Fuller.

"Then it is false that the price to the consumer was reduced after the formation of the trust?"

"I think so."

"Then," said Mr. Lexow, "although the cost of the raw material has steadily decreased to the refiner, the charge for the refined product has been increased from .353 to .981 of a cent, involving an extra expense to the consumers of $3,400,000 a year?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You claim to be an expert, don't you?" asked Chairman Lexow, looking at Mr. Fuller in a quizzical way.

"Not exactly," replied the witness.

He testified that in his opinion the American Sugar Refining Company can absolutely control the price of sugar.

"If I controlled 80 per cent. of the product," said he, "I am certain that I could control it. I don't know how it is with them. Of course it a matter largely of conscience."

When he was in the business there were, he said, forty-eight refineries, and free competition.

Dugan Forced Out of Business.

Edward J. Dugan, the next witness, is a grocer of Albany. He testified that he had been a factor for the Franklin Sugar Refinery prior to its absorption by the American Sugar Refinery Company.

"Did you get any rebate?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"I haven't got any yet," replied the witness.

"What was your experience with the trust?"

"When the American Sugar Refining Company was formed, I refused to join the Wholesale Grocers' Union, and the Sugar Trust refused to sell me sugar. They said I had been cutting prices."

"Now, it was a crime to cut prices?" asked Mr. Lexow, with a smile.

"It seems it was."

"You were told that your relations as a factor had ceased?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What was said to you?"

"Robert S. Russell, a broker of 107 Water Street, this city, told me that I ought to buy all my sugar from the American Sugar Refining Company."

"What is the factor's profit in the sugar business?"

"It consists entirely of a rebate. He is allowed 3-16 of a cent a pound."

"Without which he could not do business?" added Mr. Lexow.

"No, Sir. He would be forced out. There are other small discounts. The retailer who does not get the benefit of this discount could not make any profit. When they shut me out of the factor business, I collapsed. I am now closing up my business. The grocer that doesn't handle sugar can't do much business."

"Your contract with the American Sugar Refining Company was made in what year?" asked Senator McCarren.

"In 1895."

"And broken in two months?"

"Yes, Sir."

"But you have been in the grocery business since?"

"Yes."

"And sold sugar?"

"Well, not much. I sold a little imported sugar. When my customers wanted a barrel, I had to go and buy it."

"And you paid more for it when you bought it from the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"Yes; because I could not get the rebate."

Testimony of Brokers.

Michael Callahan, a sugar broker of this city, was the next witness. He said he had been in the sugar brokerage business here for thirty-one years. He testified that before the formation of the trust there were a number of brokers in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. Now there are only a few.

The witness spoke in so low a tone that it was almost impossible to hear him, and Chairman Lexow asked him to speak louder.

"I cannot speak loud," he replied, "as I have a severe case of laryngitis."

"Is not the American Sugar Refining Company the only purchaser of raw sugar in this market?"

"No; it is only a big purchaser; the largest purchaser."

"Does it not practically control the market?"

"No, Sir."

The witness also testified that this company did not fix the price, which, he said, is controlled by the European supply of beet sugar. He said that he did about one-fourth of the sugar brokerage business of the city, and that five-eighths of his sales were made to the American Sugar Refining Company. He sold the company 300,000 tons last year.

James S. Connele, another sugar broker, was called. He stated that he sells about one-fourth of all the sugar bought in the New York market, and that about five-eighths of his sales were made to the American Sugar Refining Company. He imports sugars from Java, Demerara, the West Indies, the Barbados, Jamaica, and Brazil. The trust, he said, does not fix prices, but by reason of its control of 80 per cent. of the product it has a perceptible effect on prices. As brokers and merchants can hold sugar, he said, they are not compelled to buy from the trust, but, he added, smiling, it all depended, of course, upon how long they can hold it.

"If the American Sugar Refining Company should stop purchasing from you, what would you do" asked Chairman Lexow.

"I should go out of business as a broker."

"Is not this true, also, of all other brokers?"

"It is practicaly true."

"That's all," said the Chairman.

E. S. Beardsley, still another sugar broker, was the next and last witness. He said that he sells one-eighth of the sugar sold in this market, and that three-fourths of his business is done with the American Sugar Refining Company. The trust, he said, does not shut out competition. On last Wednesday he had been offered one-thirty-second of a cent more a pound by an independent company than the trust had offered him. He said that the price was not controlled by the trust. Asked what he would do if the American Sugar Refining Company stopped buying from him, he said that he would be able to sell sugar to its competitors. It would not drive him out of the business.

Chairman Lexow declared the committee adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday.

After adjournment he stated that the examination of Mr. Searles and the Sugar Trust will be continued Monday; the Rubber Trust will be investigated Tuesday; the Tobacco Trust on Wednesday, and the Wall Paper Trust on Thursday.

Croup, that swift-working, alarming enemy of children, can nearly always be vanquished with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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Bon Bon Dishes,	$1.35
Berry Dishes, 7 inch,	3.45
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Bowls, 9 inch,	5.35
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Decanters (with handles,)	4.90 & 5.90
Water Bottles,	1.65 & 2.45

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Broadway & 19th st.

HORSEMEN WENT SLEIGHING

Many Dashing Turnouts Were Seen Yesterday in the Park and on the Streets and Country Roads.

SUBURBAN CLUB RENDEZVOUS.

Many Prominent Members Drove Out and Were Met with Good Cheer —The Tandem Club's Parade —Some Noticeable Parties.

The heavy snow of Friday, followed by a frost during the night, put the roads in prime condition for sleighing yesterday, and New Yorkers were not slow to take advantage of the condition.

Among the first in the field were the members of the Tandem Sleighing Club. The constitution of this organization requires that it shall turn out whenever there is snow on the ground. The members met at noon yesterday at the Plaza Hotel, and an hour later the parade started. The route was through the Park to the Casino, where a stop was made for luncheon. After proceeding up the East Drive another stop was made at Gabe Case's. Its next stop was at Durando's road house, where the parade was dismissed. The line was led by President George B. Hulme, and the rear was brought up by Vice Pres'dent F. Baudouine. Among others in line were Henry A. Playle, C. A. Rudyard, Aurel Batonyi, and H. H. Williams.

The venerable Frank Work, who is styled "The Father of the Road," was out early in a cutter, driving Dick Swivelle, his famous prize-winning roadster. Mr. Work is always alone when driving, and one of his characteristics is never to recognize any one on the road.

Col. Lawrence Kip was seen behind My Mona and May Wilkes, two of the blue-ribbon winners at the recent Horse Show. His destination was the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, of which he is President.

Dr. William Seward Webb, accompanied by Mrs. Webb and the Misses Webb, were on the road during the afternoon in a six-seated sleigh drawn by two spirited coaching horses.

W. E. D. Stokes is always ready with a novelty. He was out early in the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Stokes and tiny Miss Stokes, driving a Russian drosky, three horses abreast. The horse in the centre trotted while the other two galloped. The unique appearance of the team never fails to attract attention.

Henry Clews was out in a family sleigh drawn by two very pretty brown horses. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clews, Miss Clews, and Henry Clews, Jr. Their destination was Claremont.

The Suburban Riding and Driving Club was the rendezvous of many of the most prominent horsemen in town. The clubhouse has become one of the popular retreats for horsemen while out driving. A punch bowl was filled yesterday to celebrate the good sleighing, and the members, as they arrived, received good cheer. It seemed as though every enthusiastic horseman in town was out on the road, and that the club was his destination.

Among those who went to the club were: David Hammond, F. Hammond, Daniel E. Seybel, Col. William L. Brown, Joshua Gregg, R. M. Walters, Charles H. Kerner, William Brewster, Channing S. Britton, Andrew Miller, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Hugh J. Grant, William M. Fleiss, Robert Bonner, Allie Bonner, F. Bonner, F. Dietz, James Butler, President of the Driving Club of New York; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Charles P. Bates, Edward H. Johnson, C. Ellis, Henry Lippe, Richard M. Stivers, Samuel McMiltan, Walter J. Peck, William E. McCredy, Edward E. Little, John H. Shults, John H. Shults, Jr., Thomas Canary, Sigmund Cohn, George H. Huber, Richard F. Carman, Prescott Lawrence, B. Spaulding De Garmendia, W. B. Thomas, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Nathaniel C. Reynal, Theodore E. Silkman, L. Maurier, Frank Ehret, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Peter Doelger, Lemuel E. Wells, Emile Pfizer, Frank Ferguson, Charles Rawley Townsend, Joseph Sire, and Alfred J. Cammeyer.

Gen. Howard Carroll was out on the road during the afternoon driving a pair of high-steppers. His companions were Mrs. Carroll and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen.

Lawson N. Fuller drove his six-in-hand up the road and across Washington Bridge to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. The Park Commissioners will not permit Mr. Fuller to drive a six-in-hand through Central Park, so he has to resort to the roads.

Hosea B. Perkins of Washington Heights was out with a merry sleighing party. His six-seated sleigh was drawn by two spanking bay horses. With him were W. R. Perkins, J. Crawford McCreery, Mrs. McCreery, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCreery.

Charles A. Baudouine, ex-President of the Tandem Club, was seen in one of the smartest traps on the road. His cutter was drawn by two pretty chestnut horses, both prize-winners at the horse show. He was accompanied by Mrs. Baudouine.

A team attached to a box cutter containing Mrs. Theodore Booss of 45 West Fifty-first Street and William King, took fright and ran away while in the vicinity of the Mall. At Sixty-fifth Street one of the horses balked and got tangled with the pole, overturning the sleigh and throwing both Mrs. Booss and the coachman to the ground. Policeman Hoey arrived at the moment, seized the reins, and prevented the horses from starting off again. Neither Mrs. Booss nor the driver was hurt.

Policeman Hoey, a few seconds later, quieted a spirited horse which was being driven by Mrs. H. W. Keats of 43 East Ninety-sixth Street, and which started to run away.

Ferry Company Election Was Illegal.

The election of Directors of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company of New York, held Oct. 12 last, was yesterday declared void by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The New York Investment and Improvement Company had complained that a majority of the stock was not represented at the election. The Board of Directors elected included Thomas M. King, Albert B. Boardman, J. Frank Emmons, James Mosher, Frank G. Gannon, Thomas F. Ryan, George B. M. Harvey, Howard Carroll, and Samuel Thomas.

Stern Bros.

Will offer Monday, in

Black Dress Goods

3000 Yds English Mohair Sicilians 54 inches wide, at 57c

Value, 85c yard

1500 Yards Fancy Jacquards 45 inches wide, at 68c

Value, $1.25 yard

In addition Spring Importations of Guipure Damasse, Grenadine Craquelee, Gaze Faconnee, Tissue Mouchete, New Effects in Canvas

West 23d St.

POTTER WILL NOT PREACH.

BESIEGED MINISTER WILL REMAIN IN HIS HOME.

He Sent Down a Letter in Which He Compared Some Men in an Unfavorable Way to Nature.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who is still being besieged by the forces of the Baptist City Mission Society, changed his mind late yesterday afternoon about his intention to preach to-day in the Smyrna Welsh Church, at 206 East Eleventh Street. Late in the afternoon he lowered a note in his tin can tied to a string which directed his secretary, Max C. L. Eyser, to call upon the Rev. George M. Vanderlipp and ask him to occupy the pulpit of the Welsh Church to-day. Mr. Vanderlipp consented to do so.

Dr. Potter often appeared at his study window yesterday, and on several occasions he used his tin can to send and receive messages. When asked how matters stood he sent the following message:

"I regret to intrude my matters upon your attention; but if you want to know how I get on, please let me say, 'I am still meditating.' Yesterday I reflected upon 'Wealth and Its Abuses.' To-day—it is such a beautiful day—I am thinking of Nature in contrast with human nature. Nature is fair. There are many men who are fair and honest. They accomplish their purposes in an open, straightforward way, or they will let the plan go.

"Some, however, never do anything squarely. They violate the law, the amenities of life. They do nothing except by device, cunning, force. Theirs is the breath of duplicity, the pulse of chicanery. They prefer the crooked. They fear the straight. They resort to any high-handed game, regardless of its morality, knowing that if they succeed their victims can never regain the lost rights. Their methods disclose themselves in their real light. They are desperadoes; the kind of men run out of Western towns by Vigilance Committees. In this city they manage to keep inside safe limits. In spirit and essence they are like the border ruffians. They thrive on the ruin of others; that is their business. Sometimes they overshoot the mark. I know such men in New York. Now, in Nature there are some surprises, but no malignity, and real law, not legal tricks, reigns supreme. I like Nature better than I like some men."

A flour sack containing some fresh provisions was sent up on a cord in the afternoon, and this so disturbed the guards that five of them went up on the roof. They said that they had merely gone to shovel snow. But the doctor said the five men tried to enter his apartments, and were frustrated by some one who slammed the iron shutters in their faces. The men pounded and stormed a while, but accomplished nothing.

NEW JERSEY GRAND LODGE.

Grand Master George W. Fortmeyer Announces His Appointments.

The following appointments have been announced by Grand Master George W. Fortmeyer of New Jersey Grand Lodge, F. and A. M.: Charles H. W. Stocking, East Orange, Grand Chaplain; Henry S. Haines, Burlington, Grand Instructor; Walter Chandler, Elizabeth, Senior Grand Deacon; Elmer E. Smith, Jr., Newark, Junior Grand Deacon; John A. Baher of Passaic, Grand Marshal; David George, Orange, Senior Grand Steward; William Carman, Jr., Metuchen, Grand Steward; John W. Boline, Camden, Grand Sword Bearer; David G. Baird, Beverly, Grand Pursuivant; Luther S. Skillman, Trenton, Grand Tiler; C. Forman Smith, Cedarville, Grand Organist. The following are the District Deputy Grand Masters who have been appointed: First District—Benjamin F. Roray, Cedarville; Second District—James A. Webb, Haddonfield; Third District—William F. Burk, Trenton; Fourth District—Edwin Vernable, Long Branch; Fifth District—Charles C. Howard, Plainfield; Sixth District—John H. Wilkins, Newark; Seventh District—Benjamin F. Wakefield, Jersey City; Eighth District—James Mills, Paterson; Ninth District—Alton H. Sherman, Orange; Tenth District—Morris S. Faust, Belvidere; Eleventh District—Fredereick Belnow, Jersey City; Twelfth District—Levi Johnson, Vineland.

Notes from the Navy Yard.

The monitor Puritan left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for a short cruise at sea. She will return in a few weeks for service at the official test of the new dry dock, and will not join Admiral Bunce's squadron.

The ram Katahdin has been ordered to sail to-morrow to join the fleet at Charleston. She has been under repairs nearly a year.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which was injured in the breaking of the dry-dock caisson last Summer, is now fit for service and is awaiting orders to join the North Atlantic squadron.

Hebrew Institute Entertainment.

The Educational Alliance of the Hebrew Institute met last night in celebration of Lincoln's birthday. The auditorium of the institute was crowded. Dr. Adolph M. Radin delivered an address on "American Patriotism," and Platon Bronnoff one on "Abraham Lincoln." A musical entertainment followed, in which Miss Bessie Siberfeld, Miss Stella Newmark, Miss Lillian Block, Saul J. Diekhelser, and Julius Radnitz took part. An entertainment under the auspices of the Committee on Social Work will be given at the institute this evening.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow

40 Cases Best quality Figured Silkoline Comfortables at $1.18

225 Figured Sateen Down Comfortables For Double Beds, at $2.75

Value, $4.95

150 Silk Comfortables Plain Silk both sides, filled with pure white cotton, For Double Beds, $3.75

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Special Sale of Point d'Alencon and Silk Applique

Ecru Laces

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West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE OF ABUTTING OWNER CONTESTED.—One of the many suits against the Manhattan Railway Company by abutting owners was brought by Diederick Benson, to restrain the operation of the road in front of his premises. The parties stipulated as to the damages to the fee and rental values, the defendant relying entirely upon the failure of plaintiff to prove title to the property. The referee who tried the case dismissed the complaint, holding that plaintiff had failed to show such title. The premises were owned by Mary M. Keese, who died in 1877, and by her will, made two days before her death, gave these premises, with other real estate, to St. Luke's Hospital as a fund for the burial of those dying at that hospital. On a contest over the will by the decedent's two sisters, who were her only heirs-at-law, the Surrogate decided the devise was valid, notwithstanding the statute which declares such a devise to be void when made less than two months before the testator's death, holding that that statute was obviated by a private act then recently passed in favor of the hospital. Afterward, in a suit by the executor of Mrs. Keese against the hospital to have the real estate, of which it had taken possession, sold to pay the debts, testamentary expenses, and legacies under the will, the property was purchased by St. Luke's Hospital. The plaintiff acquired title from the hospital. The Appellate Division has now reversed the judgment below, holding, in an elaborate opinion by Justice O'Brien, that, although the referee was right in deciding that the hospital took no title under the will, yet that it did acquire title independently of the will under the sale by the referee in the Supreme Court action. It was held, among other things, that from 1870 to 1880, and at the time the will was admitted to probate, the Surrogate had power to adjudge upon testamentary disposition relating to real estate; that the heirs waived their Constitutional right, if it existed, to have the question of title presented before a jury, and that the Supreme Court decree could not be collaterally attacked by the present defendants. A judgment was therefore directed against the railway company for the amount named in the stipulation.

***

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—While Mary L. Gilbertson was alighting from a car of the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, Aug. 26, 1893, she was thrown down and received serious injuries. On the trial of her suit against the company for damages, the Court, after charging the jury that they were to take into consideration pain and suffering and loss of earning power, added as an additional element of damages, "it takes in apprehension." The Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has directed the reversal of the judgment in plaintiff's favor, saying: "There was no evidence whatever in the case showing that she has suffered in the slightest degree from apprehension; and it seems to be reasonably well settled that where there is an element submitted to the jury for consideration in the way of damages, evidence of the existence of that element must have been presented, or it is error to submit such an element to the jury." It was also held to have been erroneous for the Court to charge at the request of plaintiff's counsel that, "taking all the elements into consideration, the jury may award compensation, fair, reasonable, and just, to any amount not exceeding $30,000." It would have been proper, the Court says, to have charged that the plaintiff claimed $30,000, and that the jury were entitled to award such sum as the evidence justified, not exceeding that amount. All the Justices concur, and Justice Ingraham, in a concurring opinion, says: "The verdict was very large. There seems to have been a clear preponderance of evidence for the defendant, and, considering the way in which the case was submitted to the jury, it seems to me evident that the jury did not have a clear perception of the question that they were to determine."

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Sarah M. Ely and others, being tenants of a house leased to them by Benjamin F. Stephens, removed, before the expiration of the lease under which they held, certain articles, including bath tubs, which they had placed in the house during their tenancy; and Mr. Stephens sued to recover the value of these articles, upon the ground that they were fixtures annexed to the freehold. The Appellate Division, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, affirming judgment for the defendant, holds that it is the settled law of this State that where the tenant has the right to take away fixtures put by him on the premises demised, if he takes a new lease of the premises without any claim or mention of that right, it is gone. But in the absence of timely objection to the proof, the effect of a renewal lease not containing permission to remove fixtures put in by a tenant may be counteracted by proof of a parol agreement that the fixtures might be removed, which agreement was insisted upon by the tenant as a condition of taking another lease. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Williams dissented. The Presiding Justice said it was the first time it has been held that because counsel has allowed one incompetent question to be admitted without objection, he has waived all right to object to that class of questions.

***

QUESTION OF COSTS.—Max Augner brought suit against the city to recover $61, the proportionate part of a license fee of $200, for the period from June 30 to Oct. 21, 1896, for which a right of action is given by Section 4 of the liquor-tax law. The city did not interpose a defense, and the plaintiff moved, before the Supreme Court, at Special Term, for judgment. The motion was denied, upon the ground that the action was upon "an express or implied contract to pay money received or disbursed," and that, therefore, under the provisions of Section 420 of the Code, no order of the Court was necessary for the entry of judgment. The Appellate Division, on plaintiff's appeal, has affirmed the judgment below. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says the sole object of the application was to entitle the plaintiff in this and other suits to obtain a greater amount of costs against the city than they would be entitled to if the action was one which would come within the letter and spirit of this section. Justice Barrett gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Rumsey, holding that the action is not, in fact, upon a contract at all, but upon the fiction of a promise implied by law from statutory compulsion, and that it certainly is not upon an implied contract to pay money received by the defendant.

***

A DECEDENT'S FRAUD.—In the suit by Catherine F. Peyman, as administratrix of Henry Peyman, to recover from the Bowery Bank a balance of $1,578.56, which it is alleged was due him by the bank at the time of his death, the defense was that Peyman had shortly before his death procured from the bank by fraud or mistake, the discount of three notes, aggregating $1,750, on which he was liable as indorser. These notes had not matured at the time of Peyman's death. The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment given for the plaintiff on the pleadings. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion, says: "All the bank had done, induced by fraudulent representations, was to agree to loan an amount equal to the amount of the notes less the discount, and as evidence of such agreement, it had given the plaintiff's intestate a credit therefor on its books. Under such circumstances, it would be inequitable to hold that the bank, though it discovered the fraud, must thereafter recognize the credit and pay over its money, which it had never parted with, in payment of a credit thus given."

Fortnightly Club Bazaar.

A bazaar and fair was held last night at 172 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, the residence of Mr. James Clayton, for the benefit of the library of the Fortnightly Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward. The stalls were in charge of the Misses Virginia and Ella Clayton, Miss Anna Jackson, and Miss Muriel Pearson-Brocklesby.

Daniell & Sons.

BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

We shall offer Monday the very LATEST NOVELTIES in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, including many rare designs confined exclusively to this house.

Our patrons are earnestly invited to an inspection of our SILK and DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—details of which will be found in a separate advertisement in this paper.

LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—Everything a Lady requires—for adornment—will be found in profuse variety—at our well known low prices.

LARGE INVOICES OF NEW RIBBONS—will show many styles never seen before in this country.

MATCHLESS IN EXTENT—wonderful in variety—The harmonious blending of color—the delicate shading and artistic designs have never been surpassed.

The display on Monday will be the

Ribbon Event of the Season.

We shall exhibit the best efforts of European makers, but for the first time in the history of this country the product of the American Looms—are marvelous—eclipsing anything of Foreign Manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY—8TH, 9TH STREETS.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, superb, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Also 40 good second-hand pianos, in perfect order, at great bargains.

Payments only $5 per month.

Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Av., Near 18th St.

N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished, or repaired.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

CUPID'S MESSAGE.

This is building time and freshening-up time; "Love among the ruins" is quite out of date for the "new" Cupid.

OUR MESSAGE.

The most delightful things conceivable for home-freshening fill our show-rooms; bright and original furnishing ideas are tucked in gratis, all about. Everything from quaintly simple oddities to magnificent rugs, charmingly grouped, that give a dash of Oriental splendor.

Prices are lower than you imagine.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

FURS! Seal Jackets, Capes, Collarettes, and Muffs. Gentlemen's fur-lined coats. Coachmen's Capes, Collars, and Gloves at

FURS! Prices to Force Sales. F. BOOSS & BRO., 449 B'way. 26 Mercer St Grand St. St'n. Tele. 388 Spring

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

A. C. E.—Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814.

C. H. G.—There is no available means of ascertaining the religious complexion of the political organization to which you refer.

—Ex-Congressman George W. Palmer of Plattsburg, N. Y., is coming to this city to spend several months with his son, Francis S. Palmer, secretary to Collector James T. Kilbreth.

—J. E. Simmons of the Fourth National Bank and F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank and their families sailed for New Orleans on the steamship Creole of the Cromwell Line yesterday.

—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship St. Louis from Southampton yesterday morning were J. T. Alvord, Mrs. Bispham, George Christall, Rudolph de Cordova, and Col. W. J. Sutherland.

—Alfred Skitt of the New York Central Lighterage Company, the lighterage department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, is posted for membership at the Produce Exchange.

—The Sovak-Andrews contest for the Assembly seat in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, which was to have been continued in the City Hall yesterday before the Assembly Committee on Privileges, did not go on, the courts not having passed on the question of the right of the committee to open the ballot boxes.

—A popular excursion to Niagara Falls will be run by the West Shore Railroad on through trains leaving New York Feb. 20. These trains are made up with cars of the latest design. The special train to Niagara is the Chicago and St. Louis Limited, which leaves New York at 5:45 P. M., arriving at Niagara Falls early next morning. Tickets will be available on trains leaving New York at 7:30 and 8 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold for round trip at $8.

Brooklyn.

—The steam lighter Gen. Franz Siegel, which was sunk by a New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tug off Sedgewick Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was raised yesterday and taken to the Burtis Ways by the Chapman Derrick Wrecking Company's derrick Monarch.

CATHOLICS FOR TEMPERANCE.

Clergymen of Boston Ask for a Restriction of the Sale of Liquor.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—A petition, signed by 175 Catholic clergymen of the Archdiocese of Boston, headed by Archbishop Williams, is to be sent to the Legislature praying that it will cause such laws to be enacted as will prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any public park of the Commonwealth.

Although apparently having but one specific object in view, the petition is really intended to manifest the attitude of the Catholic clergy on the liquor question in general, and to disabuse the minds of those who have misunderstood the spirit of the Church on this matter. It is against liquor dealers and the liquor traffic in toto that this concerted action is to be directed.

Sunday
February 14-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

FRENCH JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES,
variety of designs and colorings, at $24.00 per pair. regular value 37.50.

BAGDAD HANGINGS,
Embroidered on one side, $2.45 each.
Embroidered on both sides, $2.80 each.

And a large assortment of woven Tapestry Panels, in styles Tenier and Watteau, very decorative and inexpensive.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

COLONIAL DAMES AT WAR

Rival Societies Are Fighting over the Right to Use a Name for Incorportion.

BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE.

A Hearing Given Yesterday to the Societies of New York and Philadelphia—Many of the Dames in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington society was well represented to-day before the Senate Committee on the Library at a hearin given to the representatives of rival societies of Colonial Dames upon bills introduced by Senators Hale of Maine and Lodge of Massachusetts, respectively, to incorporate the Society of Colonial Dames of America, and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. The line was sharply drawn in the committee room, the representatives of the two organizations occupying opposite sides of the apartment.

The Society of the Colonial Dames, which because of its origin is called the New York Society, was represented by Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, N. Y., First Vice President; Miss Jane J. Boudinet of New Jersey, Mrs. Paul Dana of New York, Mrs. George McClellan and Miss Elise Willing Balch of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry B. Keyser, Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, Mrs. William Gilmor, Mrs. Charles Seagrave, Mrs. William T. Wilson, and Mrs. Tunstall Smith of Baltimore; Mrs. Sydney Price of Delaware, and Miss Emily Tuckerman and Miss Susan Palfry Lee of Washington. The National Society, which started in Philadelphia, was represented by Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York, its President; Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Mrs. John T. Winsor, and Mrs. John Sanders of Philadelphia; Mrs. William Reed of Maryland, Miss Mary Dickinson of New Jersey, Mrs. F. Ensor Chadwick of New York, Mrs. Joseph Bridgham of Rhode Island, Miss A. E. Johnston of Delaware, and Mrs. William H. Browne of Washington.

Mr. Skipwith Wilmer of Baltimore opened the argument for the New York society, and claimed that organization was entitled to use the name "Colonial Dames of America" by priority of incorporation, the Pennsylvania society being at first a branch thereof, and afterward withdrawing from the parent society and forming a separate one.

Replying to Senator Voorhees, Mr. Wilmer said the purpose and aims of the two societies were similar, and the only objection he had to the incorporation of both was the use of their name by the Philadelphia society.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie read the argument prepared by John G. Johnson, counsel for the National society, setting forth its wider scope and aims, being composed of delegates from societies incorporated and in some cases by special acts of Legislatures, whereas the other organization was local in character, being incorporated under the club laws of New York, and its members were mentioned in its charter as all being citizens of that State.

Representative Franklin Bartlett of New York made a long argument in favor of the New York society's right to the name, citing various decisions of courts in similar cases and claiming that any court of equity would grant an injunction against the appropriation of their name. He appealed to the committee not to take from them their ewe lamb, their distinctive name.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York, for the National society, also confined his argument largely to the legal side of the question, particularly to the laws of New York, under which the other society was incorporated, in furtherance of his assertion that it was local in scope, and not National.

In response to Senator Hansbrough, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Gillespie, and Mrs. Bridgham gave reviews of what had been accomplished in a historical way by the societies in New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, respectively.

Mrs. Barlett and Miss Boudinot closed the hearing by a review of the history of the two organizations. No action was taken by the committee on the bills.

Wiman's Financial Load Lightened.

The final sale by Receiver Boardman of the electric interest on Staten Island, one of Erastus Wiman's schemes, took place at the New Brighton Village Hall yesterday. Paul D. Cravath, acting for the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, which has purchased all the other electric light interests on Staten Island, bought the unfinished power house at Livingston. The price realized in cash was $41,000, which, with the $120,000 bid last year by Mr. Wiman, on behalf of the creditors, and nearly $80,000 in cash accumulated by the receiver, liquidates a large proportion of the debts of the company and discharges Mr. Wiman from his indorsement.

Dr. Charles A. Briggs's Vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs was a passenger yesterday on the outgoing steamship Aurania. When seen on the pier, he said:

"I am going away for a year on my vacation. While in Oxford, Rome, and Paris, I am going to study the Psalms. I do not expect to travel extensively." He was asked if he cared to speak of Dr. Abbott's views on Jonah, and he said that he did not. There will soon be published an article from him on the subject.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale To-morrow
A Special Purchase of
255 Pieces Printed Batistes and Striped Organdies at 12c
And
5000 Yards Imported Jaconets in the newest effects, at 14c
Formerly 25c yard

West 23d St.

JEWS AND THEIR RELIGION.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH OF CHICAGO DESCRIBES THE RELATIONSHIP.

The Israelites Called the Healing Oil for the World — They Cannot Mix with Mankind Until Darkness Is Dispelled.

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Chicago occupied Dr. Kohler's pulpit in Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. He chose for his text the lesson of the day, Exodus 28, and the general subject of his sermon was "Religion—A Consoler." In the course of his sermon he said:

"What is the real function of religion in life? What is the real position we Jews should occupy with respect to our religion?

"The chapter read this morning flavors of archaeology, and has initiated us into the mysteries of priestly millinery, but we are to discover what the lessons therein mean. Each chapter of the Bible has its significance. The first injunction is to bring 'pure and clean' oil to light the lamp to the Lord. In the Bible, oil, olive oil especially, is the great healing element. To anoint with oil was to offer healing influences. Religion is the conciliatory, the soothing, element, and it is to soothe us and modify our pride.

"God has made humanity as He has made the world. As there are all phases of nature, so there are all phases of society, and they are all bound together in the realization of the plan formed by the Almighty.

"In order to extract oil from the olive the fruit must be crushed, pressed, and lacerated. As is the olive, so is Israel. Destined to be prosecuted and placed over against the world, Israel must furnish the oil and the light, and must give to the world a religious conception of the universe. If Israel had a religion only for itself, I would say that it is time it should disappear from the world. But Israel has furnished the text which all preachers preach to-day. All the ethics of to-day are flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone. It is Israel who is lighting the lamp, for which he has furnished the oil, not for his own good alone, but for the good of the world. The light of Israel's ethical religion must shine forth from the cover, from the evening until the full dawn of morning.

"Oil does not mix with water. The Gulf Stream in the ocean, whose waters are distinct from the waters of the sea, is a phenomenon, akin to Messianic Israel. The one influences navigation, the other the world, yet they will not mix, but remain always distinct. Israel is still the oil. It cannot mix with the waters. It must stand alone.

"Jewish theology may be the theology of the world, but Jewish ethics are not entirely the ethics of the world, and we cannot yet lay down the burden which has been placed upon our shoulders. So long as there is darkness on the earth, Israel will be the Messiah for the world—Israel, anointed with this oil, to dispel the darkness and living the light. Then, and not until then, will Israel's mission on earth be completed.

"That is the Israelite's conception of religion and that is the Israelite's duty on earth. He is the priest, the Messiah, and shall lead upward and onward. That is what the Prophet had in mind when he exclaimed, 'I, Jehovah, have not ceased to be, nor you, Israel, have not ceased to be.'"

CAPT. SHEEHAN'S TRIAL.

Indications of an Attempt to Impeach Waters's Testimony.

The hearing in the case of Police Captain Sheehan, charged with failure to suppress policy places in his precinct, was resumed at Police Headquarters before Commissioner Andrews yesterday.

At the beginning of the session it was announced that Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley, who has acted as prosecutor, had withdrawn from the case, and David N. Newberger, who was present, stated he had been requested to continue the prosecution.

Detective Waters, who had charge of the work of getting evidence of policy places in Sheehan's precinct, was closely questioned by Louis J. Grant, counsel for Sheehan, with the apparent purpose of laying grounds for the impeachment of his testimony.

Anthony Comstock was called for the prosecution to testify as an expert as to the paraphernalia found in the alleged policy shops raided in the district. He said the various exhibits showed that policy shops must have existed at the places where the stuff was seized. When asked by Mr. Grant if he would swear that the policy slips had not been written by Detective Waters, he said he would not so swear. He admitted that policy plays could be readily copied, but thought the policy exhibits had been made by experts. He had secured many convictions of persons who had in their possession paraphernalia similar to those in evidence. He could not recall such a case when conviction had not followed, but admitted on close questioning that he did not know of a conviction ever having been secured solely on such grounds. Mr. Comstock was once or twice instructed by Commissioner Andrews to answer questions more directly.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday, when it is expected the prosecution will complete its case.

Woman to Represent Jersey City.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday appointed Miss Eva Henry Williams one of the Commissioners to represent Jersey City at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition next Spring. Miss Williams has charge of the woman's department of The Jersey City Evening Journal.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday
The following Special Values in their Ladies' Suit Dept.
Tight-fitting Tailor-Made Suits in different models, of Ladies' Cloth, Cheviots, Serges, etc., in all the latest shades, handsomely braided and silk lined throughout $22.00 $26.50

West 23d St.

CONEY ISLAND TO HARLEM.

THROUGH TRAINS BY WAY OF THE BRIDGE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

A Mutually Agreeable Conference Between a Committee of Trustees and the Brooklyn Elevated and Surface Road Officials.

The sub-committee of the bridge Trustees appointed to consider the report of the experts who decided that the elevated and surface cars could safely use the bridge for the transportation of passengers met yesterday at the bridge office, in Brooklyn. President Berri, Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, Chief Engineer Martin, Presidents Rossiter, Solomon, Sullivan, and Partridge of the surface roads and President Uhlmann of the Union Elevated were present.

President Berri asked if the railroad men had decided upon any method of issuing tickets, and Mr. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, who spoke for all the surface lines, said they favored a system of coupon tickets, the ticket proper to be taken up in the car and the coupon to be surrendered on the bridge. He suggested that the bridge Trustees open an account with the railroad companies and sell to them bridge tickets in large quantities as soon as the price for bridge transportation was agreed upon.

Mr. Uhlmann, representing for the occasion his own and the Kings County Railroad Company, said that the double ticket would save confusion, as the ticket for the elevated road ride would be torn off and deposited in the chopper before the passenger boarded the train, and the other could be collected by the conductor while crossing the bridge.

Mayor Wurster asked if there was any probability of the elevated cars crossing the bridge connecting with the elevated roads in New York, and Mr. Uhlmann said that he confidently expected in the near future to see passengers riding from Coney Island to Harlem without any change of cars.

Mr. Rossiter, in answer to a question, believed it would take about four months to complete arrangements to run the surface cars over the bridge, and Mr. Uhlmann said the elevated systems would be ready in eight months after permission was granted to them.

President Berri asked if the railroad men expected to lease the privilege or to pay toll for carrying passengers, and Mr. Uhlmann and Mr. Rossiter replied that they preferred to leave that end of the matter to the Trustees.

The meeting then adjourned. President Berri and Mayor Wurster expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result of their conference, and said they would report in favor of the expert's report at the regular meeting of the Trustees, to be held on Tuesday.

It is probable if the scheme for running the elevated cars over the bridge is successfully carried through that the two elevated railroad companies in Brooklyn—the Kings County and the Brooklyn Union—will consolidate and change the entire system from steam to electricity.

It is not proposed that the companies shall merge, but that a new company be formed. The new corporation will lease the original companies' structures and rolling stock and operate them under one management. The new company, if the scheme goes through, will be called the Brooklyn Overhead Railroad.

A JOKE ON THE SOPHOMORE.

Freshmen at Rutgers Imprison Him on the Night of a Ball.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Dudley Parker, a member of the sophomore class in Rutgers College, is the last victim of the freshmen. He was caught by some of the freshmen last night while he was on his way to get a young woman to accompany him to the junior promenade.

The young woman was disappointed nad Parker was chagrined. He tried to get away from his captors, but they took him to Bound Brook and kept him a prisoner all night. He made an apology to the young woman, but at first she was inclined not to believe him. The sophs threaten vengeance.

Mount Vernon Board of Trade Dinner.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The fourth annual banquet of the Board of Trade of this city was held last night in Fairfax Hall, which was tastefully decorated and which displayed emblems of Lincoln everywhere. Covers were laid for 200. For the first time in the history of the board ladies were present and sat down to the tables with the men. Neither cigars nor wine were served. An orchestra played as the diners ate.

Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher was toastmaster and Mayor E. W. Fiske delivered the address of welcome. Addresses were made by the Hon. Benjamin L. Fairchild, Judge I. N. Mill, the Rev. George P. Mains, Col. John R. Van Wormer, the Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D.; John W. Scott, Col. H. H. Adams, and Lieut. H. E. Rhoades.

Y. M. C. A. at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13.—There was another big attendance this morning at the opening of the third day's session of the Young Men's Christian Association. The day's proceedings commenced with a discussion on social work by Thomas T. Horney of Philadelphia, and he was followed by Leonard A. Smith, Luther D. Wishard, Lort Prentiss, Leonard B. Greenwood, J. B. Carpenter, Jr., Elkanah Drake, Richard C. Morse, Don N. Shelton, E. S. Campbell, and others.

"Buy China and Glass Right"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS

SPECIAL DEDICATION SALE

During the week, beginning Monday, Feb. 15th, in honor of the

OPENING OF THE NEW EXTENSION TO OUR STORE,

NOS. 50, 52 & 54 WEST 22D STREET.

As this event, in some degree, indicates the upward progress of our business, we think it is a particularly appropriate opportunity to illustrate and emphasize our established policy of

"PRICES ONE-QUARTER LESS THAN ELSEWHERE,"

which has so largely helped to make the business what it has become. But as is well known to our regular customers, we do not always confine ourselves simply to a 25 per cent. reduction, and to induce as many admirers of Fine China and Glass Ware as possible to assist at this interesting business function, we have carefully reserved therefor many extraordinary offerings of surpassing value at the prices for which they will HERE, AND NOW, EXCLUSIVELY be sold. Among them are the following:

RICH PLATES.

We were fortunate enough recently to be able to purchase, at prices far below the cost of importation, several thousand dozen very rich Haviland Limoges China Plates, which we have reserved for this occasion; the decorations are all very expensive, many with acid-etched gold borders; several hundred dozen, out of which it will be possible to select a dozen worth $35, will be offered at the uniform price of..... $1.00 per Plate.

Another lot, many of which are exact reproductions of famous English patterns, and which are worth from $35 to $75 per dozen, will be offered at the uniform price of $2.00 per Plate.

HAVILAND CHINA FISH AND GAME SETS.

A beautiful assortment of Fish or Game Sets, beautifully hand-painted centres, borders in pink, green, or yellow, and fancy gold lace edges, a complete set of 12 plates and one platter, exactly the same as we have been selling at what was considered the phenomenally low price of $25, now at the Dedication sale. $19.50 per set.

HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SETS.

Your choice in the finest quality Haviland China Dinner sets of seven new and very delicate flower decorations, handles and ends of Platters best burnished gold, a complete dinner service for 12 persons, such as sell readily for $30, our Dedication price..... $20.

We also have a few very rich Haviland China Dinner sets which we will offer at prices far below cost of importation. We have one set only, in rich Cobalt blue border decoration, with acid-etched gold border, value $475.00; Dedication price, complete set 149 pieces..... $235.00

We have other similar, in light blue, light green, pink, or yellow, from which you can select any color you desire at the special Dedication sale price of... $185.

HAVILAND CHINA TETE-A-TETE SETS.

Magnificently decorated Royal underglazed blue Tete-a-tete sets, with acid-etched gold edges, consisting of one Tray, one Tea Pot, one Sugar Bowl, and one Creamer, 6 Cups and Saucers, 18 pieces in all; usual value, $40; Dedication price..... $20.00

TRAVELING CLOCKS.

Imported French Traveling Clocks, gilt and beveled glass frames, best works, ivory dial, with plush-lined leather case complete, value $7.50; Dedication price..... $4.75

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City; except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
Importers and Retailers of Fine China Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
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WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Buy China and Glass Right"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS

CHOCOLATE CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Empire shape, with delicate blue flowers and green leaves, gold lace edge, solid gold handles, value $9.00 per dozen; Dedication price... 40 cts. each.

BLUE DELFT NOVELTIES

We have a very large stock of Blue Delft Novelties, with centre portrait decorations from celebrated paintings, as the "Serenader," the "Gambler," and portraits from Rembrandt, in Delft blue and traced gold. We desire to sell this entire line, and, therefore, have cut the prices exactly in half. The following are just one-half the price of which the goods have recently been selling at:

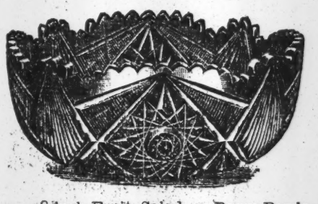
Pin Trays	20 Cts.
Ten Pot Tiles	55 Cts.
Cake Plates	65 Cts.
Fancy Tray	1.05
Covd. Bon Bons, 3 inches across	35 Cts.
Covd. Bon Bons, 4 inches across	55 Cts.
Covd. Bon Bons, 5 inches across	80 Cts.
Cracker Jars	1.05
Chocolate Jugs	2.20
Creamers from	35 Cts. to 75 Cts.
Salad Bowls	1.05
Candlesticks, 6 inches	55 Cts.

WEBB'S ENGLISH VASES

Webb's English Vases, glass, assorted sizes, shapes and decorations, all with gold. A suitable Easter remembrance, bought at mere fraction of their cost and sold accordingly in honor of our Dedication.

Vases, 4¼-inch high, value $1.50, Dedication price..... 30 Cts.
Vases, 6 inches high, value $1.50 to $2.50; Dedication price.50 Cts.
Vases, 8 inches high, value $2.50 to $5.00; Dedication price.95 Cts.

CUT GLASS BOWLS.



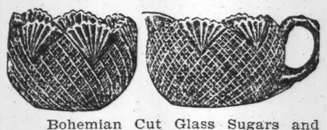
8-inch Fruit, Salad, or Berry Bowls, rich and deeply cut, handsomely polished, value $6.00; Dedication price..... $3.75

CUT GLASS STEM WARE

Merely as an example of many others, we mention one rich pattern of Stem Ware, giving in one column the ordinary selling price, and in the other our Dedication price:

	Ordinary price.		Dedication price.
Goblets	$12.50 per doz.		63 Cts. each
Saucer Champagnes	12.50	" "	63 Cts. "
Wines	10.50	" "	45 Cts. "
Cordials	9.50	" "	40 Cts. "
Champagne Tumblers	8.00	" "	34 Cts. "
Handled Lemonades	14.00	" "	60 Cts. "
Finger Bowls	16.00	" "	67 Cts. "
Water Bottles	3.00 each		1.50 "
Quart Decanters	5.75	"	2.50 "
Ditto with handles	7.00	"	3.00 "

SUGARS AND CREAMERS



Bohemian Cut Glass Sugars and Creamers; value, $2.50; Dedication price per set... $1.00

SAUCERS.

5-inch Bohemian Glass, S-B Diamond and fan, Ice Cream or Berry Saucers, value $1.00; Dedication price..... 35 cts.
Many other bargains in every dept. worthy of your notice.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City; except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
Importers and Retailers of Fine China Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50, 52 & 54 West 22d St.
(Near 6th Avenue), and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

WILL PREVENT FUSION.

Iowa Legislation on the Subject of Ballot Printing.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 13.—The Senate yesterday passed an act, in the process of code revision, which is expected to make fusion of political parties practically impossible in the future. It has been favorably reported in the House, so there is little doubt that it will become a law.

It is a provision that no candidate's name shall be printed twice on the same Australian ballot. If all parties vote for the same candidates on one ticket, the other parties aside from that under whose name the ticket is printed, go out of official existence, as the law requires that a party cannot have its tickets on the ballot unless it shall have polled 2 per cent. of the vote at the previous election. The Populists, on this account, will decline to fuse.

Port Richmond's Village Officers.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Feb. 13.—The nomination of a local ticket for village officers, to be elected next month, was not accomplished without considerable disorder and an arrest for illegal voting. Nominations were made as follows:

For trustee east of the Morning Star Road, 247 votes were cast, of which George C. Trantor received 143 and Henry L. Simonson 102. For trustee west of the Morning Star Road, David M. Van Name was nominated by acclamation. The following were nominated by acclamation: Treasurer—Charles E. Griffith; Assessor—David Stothers; Inspectors—First District, Charles M. Schwalbe and Michael F. Humphrey; Second District, William Hutchinson and John C. Lynch; Third District, W. B. Thompson and Peter D. Post.

After the meeting an Independent Citizens' ticket was nominated as follows: Trustee east of the Morning Star Road—H. L. Simonson; west, D. M. Van Name; Treasurer—C. E. Griffith; Assessor—David Stothers.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Tailor-Made Dresses.

Dresses of cheviot-finished Serges and plain suitings, in all the new shades, tight-fitting waist (silk lined), skirt lined with Percaline, Brandenberg braid trimmed... 14.75

Dresses of cheviot-finished Serges and Hop Sackings, fly front Reefers, lined throughout with changeable Taffeta silk..... 19.75

Top Coats

of English Kerseys and Persian Cloths, richly lined with fancy silks, formerly $18.00 to $29.00, at

9.75 and 14.75

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Silk Waists,
Silk Petticoats,
Tea Gowns,
House Wrappers.

SILK WAISTS of changeable Taffeta, in a variety of colorings, also black; new sleeve and collar effects; value $5.75, at..... 3.98

SILK PETTICOATS in Changeable Taffeta Glace, also plain black with deep ruffles, heavily corded; value $7.50, at.. 4.98

TAFFETA GLACE SKIRTS, extra width, full French back, two deep corded ruffles, in a variety of colorings; value $9.50, at..... 7.25

TEA GOWNS in wool Cashmere and Figured Challie, ribbon and lace trimmed, value $5.98, at..... 3.75

TEA GOWNS in India Silk and Cashmere, elaborately trimmed, newest sleeve and rever effects, value $9.50, at..... 6.75

WASH WRAPPERS of Percale, Lawn and Dimity, in a large variety of new figures and stripes, stylishly made, (colors guaranteed,) at

39c 69c 89c

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

JUBILEE OF THE PLAIN CHANT.

Coming Celebration of the Introduction Here of Gregorian Music.

An event of great interest in the history of ecclesiastical music in this country will be the celebration on Tuesday of this week of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the Gregorian or plain chant into the ritual of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Feb. 11, Quinquagesima Sunday, 1872. This style is the authorized music ritual in the Roman Catholic Church, but it was not adopted by the Church in America until introduced by the Paulists.

The choir has been greatly enlarged since it was first organized by the Rev. Alfred Young, then Preceptor of the choir. At the request of Cardinal McCloskey, it took part in the ceremonies attending the blessing of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1879. It assisted also at the funeral services over the late Cardinal, at the installation of Archbishop Corrigan, at the consecration of St. Michael's Church, this city; at the Cathedral at Newark, N. J., and for several Sundays at St. Patrick's Cathedral, pending the formation of a chancel choir of its own.

During a visit to this city of Cardinal Satolli, then Apostolic Delegate, he attended a service at the Paulists' Church, and wrote thus of his impressions to Father Young:

"One of the most grateful impressions I retain of my last visit to New York, on the occasion of the feast of St. Paul's conversion, is that made upon me by the plain chant which I had the pleasure of hearing in your church. The grave and solemn character of the composition, the harmony of the voices of the adult choir, mingled with the clear voices of the boys, and the smooth execution of the singing, produced such an effect upon the hearers as to cause the soul to realize that the house where the sounds are heard is the house of the Lord."

The silver jubilee, Tuesday, will be held in Columbus Hall, on West Sixtieth Street, at which the forty men and sixty boys who now compose the choir will be present with their friends. Several original members of the choir, including Edmund G. Hurley, the organist, and Nicholas Commerford, are expected to be present. Father John J. Hughes, the present Director of the choir, who appears on the list of its first members as a boy soprano, and others will deliver reminiscent addresses, and a musical programme will be rendered.

The Rev. Father Young, the founder of the choir, retired from its management about two years ago, on account of failing health. He is now in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., having retired permanently from the outside world.

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

On account of

RETIRING from BUSINESS

are closing out their entire stock of high grade Dry Goods at Great Reductions.

50c. Colored Brocade Silks	23c
90c. Black Satin Duchesse (24 in.)	59c
A few $5 to $7.50 Jackets	98c
$12.50 Ladies' Suits	3.98
$1.00 Biarritz Gloves	62c
85c. Ladies' and Men's Gloves	50c
50c. Fancy Check Suitings	24c
50c. Black Figured Mohair	38c
15c. Oriental Laces, (7 in. wide)	10c
12½c. Cambric and Swiss Edges	5c
75c. Corsets, heavy boned	46c
$1.50 Ladies' Lace & But. Shoes	98c
$3.50 Brilliantine Dress Skirts	1.49
50c. Men's Unlaundered Shirts	34c
$10.00 Lace Curtains	4.98
$7.00 Japanese Rugs, 12x12	4.98
50c. French Organdies	31c
15c. All linen Towels	11½c

14th St.
BETWEEN UNION SQUARE & 5TH AV.

Daniell & Sons,

Embroideries.

2,000 yards Cambric Edgings, choice patterns - - - at 12 1-2c. and 15c. yard
27-inch Flouncing - - - 24c. yard

White Goods.

32-inch Pin Dot Swiss - - 20c. and 25c. yard
40-inch Lawn - - - - 9c. and 12 1-2c. yard
1 case Nainsook Checks - 10c. yard
Fine White Pique - - - 25c. yard

BROADWAY, 8th--9th Sts.

GRANT MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS IN CHARGE MET YESTERDAY.

President McKinley, Members of His Cabinet, Governors of States, and Other Important Persons to be Invited.

The Committee of Citizens selected by Mayor Strong to take charge of the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the Grant Memorial in Riverside Park to the city on April 27 met in the Governor's Room of the City Hall yesterday.

When the venerable J. S. T. Stranahan entered the room he was greeted with hearty applause. Upon the motion of Gen. Horace Porter Mayor Strong was elected Chairman of the committee. The Mayor said the city had set aside $50,000 for the use of the committee, and that it was the intention of the authorities to make the ceremonies incident to the dedication of Gen. Grant's Tomb as imposing as possible.

Invitations to attend the ceremonies will be sent to President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, and to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and it is understood that they all will accept and be present. Governors of all the States will be invited and many of them will be present. Mayor Strong said that the committee would have to arrange the various details of the celebration.

Gen. Porter moved that the Mayor be authorized to appoint an executive committee of twenty-five members which shall have power to make all of the arrangements, and also to name such sub-committees as may seem necessary. This was done.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis said that he had noted that the names of several army corps commanders had been omitted from the list of the committee. He also thought that the trades and professions should have greater representation. He moved that the Mayor be authorized to increase the committee to 200 if he saw fit, so that it might be made representative in every way. This motion was agreed to unanimously.

Among those present were George M. Van Hoesen, Alfred Van Santvoord, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, John Jeroloman, Theodore Roosevelt, John R. Van Wormser, Job E. Hedges, James C. Reed, Charles S. Smith, Lispenard Stewart, Frank Tilford, President O'Brien of the Dock Department, Gen. T. F. Hubbard, Edwin Einstein, A. H. Steele, William Rhinelander Stewart, John H. Starin, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Gen. Collis, Controller Fitch, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Benjamin Wood, Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Charles H. Webb, Cornelius O'Reilly, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Samuel D. Babcock, Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel McMillan, M. C. D. Borden, and Alexander E. Orr.

The Mayor appointed the following-named gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, Horace Porter, James C. Reed, Abram S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, Ashbel P. Fitch, Grenville M. Dodge, William Berri, W. Rhinelander Stewart, M. C. D. Borden, Anson G. McCook, Francis M. Scott, Cornelius O'Reilly, Daniel Butterfield, Walter C. Gilson, Samuel McMillan, A. Noel Blakeman, John R. Van Wormer, Charles A. Moore, Adelbert H. Steele, Charles H. Webb, Abram G. Mills, George R. Sheldon, Job E. Hedges, Charles H. T. Collis, Stewart L. Woodford, Wager Swayne, John Claflin, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Hiram Hitchcock, and J. Adriance Bush.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It has been a curious week in the New York society world. The long-expected and eagerly anticipated costume ball given by Mrs. Bradley Martin, at the Waldorf, on Wednesday night, made the first three days of the week dull to all those who were not invited to the entertainment, while the time of those who were bidden was completely filled with arranging finishing touches to their costumes, rehearsing quadrilles, sitting for photographers, posing for artists, or attending costume dinners. The last three days of the week brought the inevitable reaction with consequent dullness after the ball, and only yesterday afternoon, when the annual St. Valentine's kettledrum took place at Sherry's, were there any signs of a revival in the gayeties of the season, suspended since the close of the Martin ball.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin and her associates in the management of the St. Valentine's kettledrum enjoyed the benefits of this revival from the reaction after the Martin ball, and rejoiced to see a larger throng than for many years past attend their charitable entertainment. There were the usual booths, laden with tasteful and pretty articles of all kinds for sale, and in the evening the many young people present enjoyed an informal dance. The Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms were also crowded last evening with a fashionable throng at the first concert of the Woman's String Orchestra. This orchestra was organized about a year ago under the direction of Mr. Carl V. Lachmund, and with the patronage of a number of well-known society women. Mrs. Nicholas Fish is the President, and the orchestra, which is composed of twenty-eight young women, all professional performers on the violin, viola, 'cello, bass, and harp, proposes to give three concerts every season hereafter. At last night's concert the orchestra had the assistance of Signor de Anna, the baritone, and Fräulein Gaertner, the violoncellist.

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The second meeting of the Saturday Night Amateur Musical Club for this season took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge. A string quartet, composed of Miss Emily Delafield, first violin; Miss Goodridge, second violin; Miss Elizabeth Sands, 'cellist, and Mr. Harms, bass, played, and Miss Edith Speyers, Miss Edith Barclay, and Mrs. Daniel Griffith sang. Music continues to be a feature at almost all the entertainments of the waning season. It has come to be a necessity at every afternoon or evening reception, while the many new musical clubs organized this Winter are all said to be flourishing, and have more applicants for membership than they can well take in.

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The usual minor incidents and events of the last week were so overshadowed by the Martin ball of Wednesday night that they seem scarcely worthy of mention this morning. The last of the Junior Assemblies, which have been the most successful of new dancing organizations this Winter, took place at Sherry's on Monday night. The influence of the Martin ball was very marked, not only upon the attendance, which was comparatively small, but upon the entire atmosphere. The conversation centred entirely on Wednesday night's event, and it was difficult for the leader of the cotillion, Mr. Franklin Bartlett, to keep the attention or interest of the dancers. Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Edey, and Mrs. Hoadley received the guests. The favors were pretty and artistic, and although the organizers of the dance felt somewhat disappointed in its atmosphere, they realized its cause, and look forward to the balls of next season. Several other entertainments which were scheduled for evenings of the last week were very wisely abandoned in consequence of the Bradley Martin ball, notably the first meeting of the new Midwinter Club, which was to be held at Sherry's on Tuesday night, but which was postponed for a fortnight, or until Tuesday night, Feb. 23. The first meeting will be marked by a concert, at which the Ladies' String Orchestra will play, and one or two prominent vocalists will sing. The second meeting, which will fall on the second Tuesday in March, will be devoted to some sort of theatrical performance, and the third meeting, which will be held on Mi-Carême, will be given up to an entertainment of a novel character. It is proposed to have the fourth and closing meeting, which will probably take place in Easter week, take the form of a dance. The club limit of membership is 150, and that has already been reached.

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The brides of Easter week are already beginning to be talked about. Mr. John Wainwright and Miss Anna Peabody, and Mr. Little and Miss Marguerite Lanier are the last couples who have announced to their friends that they will then be united. The marriage took place in Biarritz, France, a few days ago of Miss Little, the daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. William McCarty Little, and Mr. Edward Bolt of Newport, R. I. This marriage will recall to many New Yorkers the bride's mother, who was formerly the beautiful Chartrand. Mrs. Little has been living abroad for some ten or twelve years, for her health, and her daughter, now Mrs. Bolt, is almost more of a Frenchwoman than an American.

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Departures for Europe and the South will now begin to be noted, and one hears on all sides of this and that party being organized to visit Florida, the West Indies, the Riviera, or Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor now expect to leave for the West Indies on the Nourmahal with a party of friends early next month, and both Mr. Ogden and Mr. R. Goelet will probably sail early in the Spring to enjoy yachting trips in the Mediterranean. Mr. J. J. Van Alen will soon sail for Europe on his annual trip, and will be accompanied by his daughters. Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron arrived yesterday in London, and will proceed to Cannes. Sir Roderick will leave his daughters there, where they will remain throughout the Spring, and will return to New York, where he will stay until June. In that month he will sail again to meet his daughters in England to bring them all back here in July. Mrs. Astor will sail for England next Wednesday, and will spend two months with her son-in-law, Mr. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, in London, and his family.

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It will be many a day before the echoes of the great Martin costume ball die away. There were, of course, some amusing incidents connected with the ball, but, although the atmosphere of the evening was unexpectedly delightful and informal, there was a general indisposition to make merry over any individual mishaps, and a seemingly universal, if unconscious, deference to the dignity of the occasion. A few of the men became tangled with their swords and had trouble with their tights, boots, slippers, or hats, but accidents were few and far between. There were scarcely half a dozen costumes at the ball which did not conform to or fall in the period of history selected by Mrs. Martin, and these did not attract particular attention. There were, of course, also a few indefinite characters, such as Indians, and Sheiks, and Spanish and Oriental figures, which might have belonged to even the present century. American history was not neglected, for there were several Revolutionary officers, a George Washington, a La Fayette, and even a Nellie Custis. Some of the Japanese costumes worn were marvelously effective, notably those of Mr. Frank Hoffman, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Fannie Johnson. Mrs. Frank Hoffman and Miss Marie Churchill, both of whom impersonated Venetian ladies of the seventeenth century, were remarkably handsome gowns, and looked extremely well. Miss Morgan as "Queen Louise of Prussia," Mrs. James H. Beeckman as "Lady Teazle," Miss Edith Blight and Miss Belle Nelson in Directoire costumes, Mrs. E. L. Baylies in a Louis XV. costume, Mrs. Frederick Edey as an American lady of the eighteenth century, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch as a French Marquise, Miss Emily Hoffman in a Watteau gown, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, who wore an Empire gown of the eighteenth century, and Miss Whitney, who impersonated Elizabeth of Austria, were a few of the women who attracted the most attention, while Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier and Frederick Weeks as incroyables, Mr. Lispenard Stewart as a courtier of Louis XIV., Mr. R. G. Welling as the Indian Chief Miantonomoh, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse in a Louis XV. costume, Mr. Harry Lehr in Court costume of Louis XVI., Mr. James H. Beeckman as Henry VIII., Mr. J. Norton Winslow as an Arab Sheik of the eighteenth century, Mr. Harry Chauncey as Colbert, the Minister of Finance under Louis XIV.; Mr. Creighton Webb as the Duc de Nevers, Messrs. Charles G. Peters and James L. Breese as the Duc de Guise, and Mr. Samuel M. Roosevelt as Sir Francis Drake were perhaps the most notably costumed men at the ball. Many of their costumes certainly should be perpetuated for their beauty of design, richness of material, and historical accuracy, and, indeed, almost every costume was worthy of mention.

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The guests are not yet weary of rehearsing to each other and their friends the incidents of the night and the beauties of the scene. The effect, in particular, of the room during the time of the dancing of the quadrilles was marvelously beautiful. These quadrilles were in every way unique, and were the great feature of the ball. The dancing of the participants was graceful and fascinating to witness, as in their beautiful costumes they trod the stately measures of the minuet or moved swiftly and rhythmically through the gavotte and mazourka. The living pictures which they made were framed on four sides by triple rows of richly costumed spectators and the blending of soft and delicate colors was that of flower beds in early Summer. Scarcely less attractive than the scene during the quadrilles was that at supper, when the two large cafés were thronged with merry parties of four, six, eight, and even ten, at the different tables, while liveried servants moved to and fro and the air was musical with talk and laughter. It was in every way the greatest night in the history of New York society, and the end came all too soon.

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The costume dinners and gatherings at various hospitable houses which preceded the ball were also features of Wednesday afternoon and evening, and the delight that these dinners and assemblages gave to hundreds of children and an army of servants in New York's fashionable households must also not be forgotten. It is estimated that aside from the good done by Mrs. Martin, in putting at least $200,000 in circulation through this ball, she entertained, in addition to her 800 guests, indirectly, at least 3,000 persons.

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The dinner and cotillion given at Sherry's on Friday evening by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt for her niece, Miss Daisy Post, was one of the prettiest of the smaller entertainments of the season. Dinner was served at five round tables in the large ballroom, which was decorated with palms and ferns. Mrs. Post, Miss Post, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Brooks, and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, respectively, had the seat of honor at each table. There was informal dancing after dinner. Mrs. Vanderbilt, although the donor of the entertainment, was not present, owing to her being in deep mourning.

GOLF IN MIDWINTER.

Lakewood Society Enjoys a Series of Unusually Good Games.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—It must go down in the history of golf at Lakewood that the first tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club was planned under an unfavorable star. After once being postponed from New Year's Day because of the snow, it seemed quite unnecessary that the ground should be white again, with falling sleet and a high wind on Friday, Lincoln's Birthday, which was the time set. Thursday was a fine day, with sunshine and a drying wind. Of this the professional golfers took advantage, and a series of matches was played by Horace Rawlins, the open champion of 1895, and the club's greenkeeper, his brother, Harry Rawlins, who has lately come from Scotland; Willie Norton, greenkeeper for the Lakewood Golf Club, and John Shippen, the colored golfer from Shinnecock Hills. Harry Rawlins made a successful first appearance in an American tournament by beating Shippen in the morning by 4 up and 3 to play, and his brother, the ex-champion, in the afternoon by one stroke. Upon the whole, the games were the finest exhibition of scientific golf ever seen at Lakewood.

The regular weekly play for the Converse Cup was continued on Thursday, when E. Robbins Walker won for the first time from six other players with a net score of 92 and a handicap of 10.

On Tuesday Mrs. Walker won the Claflin Cup in the regular weekly ladies' handicap. Mrs. Claflin and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman were her opponents.

For the tournament, the Golf Committee of the club had made every preparation for the entertainment of the visiting golfers. The prizes were the handsomest ever offered at Lakewood, and included, first, of course, Mrs. Gould's tankard; then the handsome three-handled loving cup presented by the club, and the unique cup given by Dwight M. Harris. The minor prizes are also very attractive, and consist of a cut-glass cigar jar, a silver flask, and a silver cigar box.

The number of entries for the tournament received by William A. Hamilton, the Secretary, was remarkable, quite equaling those of any previous tournament. All the hotels have parties of golfers, and a number of cottagers have the players as their guests. Mr. and Mrs. James Converse are entertaining G. Howard Davison, N. B. Burr, and F. W. Jones at Gray Gables. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr's party includes Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Kerr and B. Spalding de Garmendia. Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton also have guests during the tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris have Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould of New York and Miss Kittredge of Chicago as their guests over Sunday at their home in Forest Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Harris invited a company of cottagers for a bowling party at the Laurel House alleys on Thursday evening, returning to their home for a chafing dish supper late in the evening.

Mrs. Kingdon gave a dinner for Miss Inglis of New York, who visited her during the early part of the week, on Monday evening, at Hilltop. The table decorations were American Beauty roses and violets, and Mrs. Kingdon's guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Washington Durbrow, Mr. Miley, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Beatrice Claflin, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, celebrated her sixth birthday with a party of little friends at her home in Lake Drive.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met this week with Mrs. William H. Carpenter at her home in Third Street.

The dinner and dance at the Country Club to-night was one of the bright affairs in the pre-Lenten gayeties. A large number of cottagers went over, in addition to visiting golfers.

The second and last of the series of readings at the Oaks took place this morning, when Mrs. Sidney Lanier read from her husband's poems. Prof. William H. Carpenter introduced Mrs. Lanier in a pleasing speech referring to the thought and work of the late Southern poet, whose early death was a loss to American literature. Mrs. Lanier's reading was a repetition of the success that has attended her readings in New York.

The dramatic and dialect recital given by Mrs. Waldo Richards at the Laurel House last Saturday evening brought out a large audience of guests and cottagers, despite the storm. Mrs. Richards recited in her usual clever manner a number of dialect sketches, selections from the poems of James Whitcomb Riley, the late Eugene Field, and H. C. Bunner. The hotel orchestra added very materially to the programme, and a portion of the proceeds was given to the Lakewood public library.

The Girls' Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church held a Valentine tea and sale at the residence of the Rev. Dr. C. H. McClellan, in Madison Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon. The drawing room was arranged with three booths, one for the sale of fancy articles, in charge of Mrs. Henry S. Simons; one, where the candy made by the young ladies, was sold by Mrs. V. M. Disbrow, Miss Gordon, and Miss Katherine Hinsdale, and another with valentines, pretty heart-shaped trifles, with appropriate sentiments, and photograph frames with attractive water color drawings, was in charge of Miss Merriman, Miss Cooper, and Miss Farnham. In the dining room Miss Beard served chocolate and Miss Dashiell tea at a table bright with pink carnations. They were assisted by Miss McClellan, Miss Anna Ferris, Miss Hinsdale, and Miss Van Etten. Miss Edna Skidmore was in charge of the cashier's table in the hall. Cottagers and visitors filled the room from 3 until 6 o'clock, and as a result the society added nearly $100 to the treasury. The members of the society acknowledge the contributions of the friends, that aided in making the sale a success.

The fifth annual convention of Young People's and Children's Societies of the Presbytery of Monmouth was held in the First Presbyterian Church to-day. Two sessions were held. The Rev. Dr. McClellan, the pastor of the church, presided this morning, when the speakers were the Rev. Louis Seymour Mudge and the Rev. Maitland Alexander. The Rev. Frank Lukens presided at the afternoon session, when interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Wilton McNair, the Rev. George J. Mingins, and the Rev. Dr. J. Clement French. Mrs. Alice M. Scudder spoke of "Junior Christian Endeavor," the Rev. F. E. Hoskins of Syria on "Foreign Missions," John E. Parmly on "Our Own Missionary," the Rev. A. H. Young on "What the Presbyterian Church Stands For," and the Rev. W. P. Finney on "What to Take Away." A special train was run for the accommodation of the visiting societies, which numbered in all considerably over one hundred persons. Luncheon was served in the Sunday school room of the church under the direction of the Christian Endeavor Social Committee of the church.

The next affair in the interest of a church is the Martha Washington tea party, to be held next Saturday in the parish home of All Saints' Memorial Church by the Women's Aid Society.

The last few days have made up a busy week at the hotels. A. Stuart Blackton, the cartoonist, gave a series of three "chalk-talks" in the three leading hotels this week—on Thursday night at the Lakewood Hotel, Friday night at the Laurel-in-the Pines, and last night at the Laurel House. As usual, Mr. Blackton supplemented his clever drawing with a running fire of amusing comment.

There was a dance at the Lakewood Hotel on Friday evening to celebrate Lincoln's Birthday, and last night there was a vaudeville entertainment. The following performers contributed to the programme: Miss Ollie Blanchard, soprano; John T. Woods, tenor; Brooks and Ossman, banjoists; Greg Fatti, the comedian, and J. A. Silberberg, pianist.

The announcement is made that the Princeton Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club will give an entertainment at the Lakewood Hotel on the evening of Feb. 10. The list of patronesses comprises nearly all the prominent women in Lakewood. Mrs. George W. Stockly, whose son, Paul D. Stockly, is assistant manager of the club, will give the men a reception at Oakhurst upon their arrival here on Friday afternoon, and the concert will be followed by a dance. The coming of the Princeton men opens a season of gayety at the Lakewood Hotel. For the Saturday evening following, Mr. Silleck has arranged an entertainment, and on the following Monday evening the Washington's Birthday ball will be given. One thousand invitations have been sent out for this affair, which promises to be the finest yet given under Mr. Silleck's management.

Golfers at the Lakewood Hotel include Henry P. Tolen, E. C. La Montagne, Daniel Bacon, and Walter Weston of New York.

An event of the Winter season took place at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Thursday evening, when Mr. Porter gave the annual masquerade ball for the employes of the house. The affair took place in the main dining room, and was watched by the guests of the hotel, the Laurel House, and parties of cottagers. There was a bewildering array of costumes from every land and clime, many of them very pretty and correct, more extremely grotesque, but all attractive and amusing. Mr. Porter numbers a great many young people among his guests, and a dance to celebrate Lincoln's Birthday followed Blackton's cartoons on Friday night. There is a dance to-night, with the customary elaborate ball to be given next Monday, Washington's Birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Banks Colgate of New York entertained the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Longacre and William McNair at luncheon at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Hungerford also entertained a party of friends at luncheon on Wednesday. The house has a large number of golfers here for the tournament, including Charles L. Tappin, J. Borden Harriman, Lathrop Colgate, P. Spofford Pearsall, James C. Parrish, Norman S. Dyker, Herbert Valentine, W. K. Fowler, Alfred A. Norris, Charles Stout, E. H. Moreau, Jr., Malcolm Stuart, C. C. Macy, Daniel Chauncey, R. H. Robertson, William M. Duane, J. Wilmer Biddle, and James A. Tyng—all members of prominent clubs.

The Laurel House anticipates a crowd for Washington's Birthday, which will be celebrated by a ball on Monday night. The house has also a complement of golfers, including Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Harrison and Thomas T. Reid of Montclair. The Wednesday morning concert brought about the usual crowded music corridor and the listeners were keenly appreciative of a finely presented programme of seven numbers. The soloist of the morning was C. F. Porter, 'cello, who played a double number, "The Swan," by Saint-Saëns, and a tarantelle by Popper.

Prominent arrivals from New York include Robert Maclay and Robert Maclay, Jr., Stevenson Towle and the Misses Towle, and John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. McCall. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Pembrook of Elizabeth are added to the New Jersey colony.

Monday was a gala day at the Palmer House, and it was the birthday of the manager, James R. Palmer. A company of friends of Mr. Palmer, led by Frank J. Bang and Mrs. Bang, came from New York, and were joined by others here. The day was one of general festivity, followed by an elaborate dinner in the evening, and ending with a late dance.

Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, and Miss Ethel de Forest of New York are at the Lakewood Hotel.

Miss Helen M. Gould arrived to-day at the Laurel-in-the-Pines from New York.

Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Mrs. Low are staying at the Laurel House.

T. S. Beaugrand, until recently an official of the Canadian Government at Montreal, and with many interesting personal reminiscences of the "American colonies" in that city, is at the Palmer House, with Dr. A. de Martigny.

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Our special sale of Japanese cups and saucers *at wholesale prices* in our basement will interest you if you want to save money.

Think of prices like these:

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And remember that the decorations are in those lovely Japanesque designs which have made Vantine so famous all over America.

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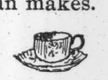
of English, French, and German makes.



$3.00 a Doz. Dresden Decorated Cup and Saucer. Regular price, $12.00 a doz.

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$16.00 a Doz. Tiplitz Decorated Cup and Saucer. Regular price, $60.00 a doz.

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THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Considerable surprise has been occasioned by the choice of the residence of Dr. Loomis, No. 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, as its new home by the University Athletic Club. It was generally felt and thought that the club would select a site much further up town, but the unanimous approval of the choice of the committee appointed for the purpose showed that the members of the club were entirely satisfied with the decision. The new house has certainly a most convenient and accessible location, almost diagonally opposite the new Schermerhorn Hotel, and half way down the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown cars, connecting with all the up and down lines of traffic, passing the door. The house is a fine, brown stone structure, with a frontage of over fifty feet, and a depth of over seventy. It is four stories in height, with an adjoining stable, and it is said that it is large enough to provide ample facilities for gymnasium, baths, lockers, and dressing rooms. The club will take possession of its new quarters next May, when its lease of the old Racquet Clubhouse at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street will have terminated. It is a pleasure to be able to record the continued prosperity of this club. There were many and grave doubts expressed at the time of its formation as to whether, with the already large number of athletic clubs in existence, it had any particular place or field. Contrary to these forebodings, the club was a success from the start, and its history is simply a record of growing prosperity. Mr. C. C. Cuyler of the University Club, who filled so well the Presidential chair of the University Athletic, and his associates in the management of the organization are to be congratulated on its present condition and its bright prospects.

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It was a surprise to a majority of the members of the Racquet and Tennis Club to learn in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES that there was a successful racquet club in existence in New York as far back as 1847, in which year this old club gave a handsome costume ball in its house on Broadway, near Great Jones Street. The present popular and successful organization was founded by Mr. William R. Travers in the late seventies, and it has generally been supposed that it was the first organization of its name in New York. Tradition or history does not tell of the date when the first racquet club went out of existence, but it was presumably about 1860. Since the decision of the present Racquet club not to absorb the Calumet, matters have been very quiet in the former organization. The interesting racquet tournament, in which Mr. B. Spaulding de Garmendia was the victor, brought to the clubhouse a large number of interested spectators, guests as well as members, and the house was quite lively during the progress of the tournament. Since it has become known in the Racquet that the Calumet Club will probably continue its existence, there has come to be a general feeling in the former club that the action of the Racquet in voting down the proposition to unite the two clubs was a judicious one, and the feeling engendered on the night of the special meeting has almost entirely died away.

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It hardly seems possible for New York clubmen to realize that the Knickerbocker Club has reached and passed its twenty-fifth birthday, yet such is the fact. The event was celebrated a few days ago by a handsome dinner at the clubhouse, which was followed by the annual election. At this dinner some of the older members, who are not often seen at the clubhouse, were present, and several interesting speeches were made. The club was founded early in the Winter of 1872. Its first house was at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, which Mr. W. Butler Duncan had occupied for several years previous as a residence, and where in the days of prosperity some of the most beautiful dinners and most charming entertainments recorded in the history of New York society were given. The house was an old-fashioned brick mansion, with entrance directly from Twenty-eighth Street, and with low, broad windows on the first floor. It resembled more nearly the present home of the Calumet Club than any other clubhouse in the city. After some eight or ten years of prosperous life in the Duncan house, the club removed to its present house, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The Knickerbocker Club is the distinctive club of the leisure and wealthy male element in New York society. Its membership is comparatively small, and its tests of membership are very rigid. No man who has not an assured social position in New York, or who does not come from some other city with guarantees of equal social position there, can ever hope to obtain admission to the Knickerbocker Club. The constitution of the club is the most iron bound of any of the New York clubs. Its trustees or governors perpetuate themselves, and the club has the right to levy an assessment, not exceeding $100 in any one year, upon its members. The initiation fee of the club is $300, and its annual dues are $75. The Knickerbocker shelters several other smaller clubs within its walls, notably the Coaching Club, which has its home there, and two or three dining and card-playing organizations. The club is extremely well and conservatively managed, and there is little opportunity for any opposition to its trustees or its rules being aroused. The last election, like almost all its predecessors, was a very harmonious one.

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The New York Club having built up its membership to the desired point, by and through a suspension for a time of its initiation fee, has again imposed this fee upon all candidates now posted for admission. The experience of the New York Club in this respect should be encouraging to the Calumet Club, which is now planning to follow its example, and to build up the comparatively small membership which it needs in the same way. The New York, as well as the Calumet, has the advantage of an extremely accessible and convenient location, and this advantage has had much to do with its securing needed members. The cuisine of the club continues to be one of the best in New York.

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The members of the Catholic Club are still discussing the successful annual banquet, which took place last week, and which proved a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Mr. Frederic Coudert's witty speech was the most prominent and best remembered feature of the evening. It is probable that the club will hold another ladies' reception at an early date.

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After a lapse of some months, the Union League Club revived its usual Winter art exhibitions on Thursday last, and ladies were admitted to the pretty art gallery of the club on Friday and Saturday. It was unfortunate that, owing to some friction in the Art Committee which retired at the last annual election, the members of the club, and New York art lovers in general, should have been deprived of the monthly art displays which have been such a feature of the Winter season for so many years past. The new Art Committee has finally organized, and it is hoped that the exhibitions to be held during the next three months under their auspices will atone for the long period of inactivity now happily closed.

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Members of the Metropolitan Club are looking forward to Washington's Birthday, when the annual ladies' reception, first instituted last year, will be given. The entire house, as was stated last Sunday in this column, will be thrown open for the inspection of ladies holding cards of invitation from the members, and dinner will be served in the handsome restaurant on the top floor of the clubhouse from 7 P. M. Parties are being made up to dine at the clubhouse on that evening. The annual election of the club took place last evening, and was followed by a supper.

CLUBMAN.

SOCIAL LIFE AT PRINCETON.

The Junior Promenade Attracts a Host of Fashionable People.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Princeton has been overrun to-day and yesterday with visitors from New York, Philadelphia, and surrounding towns, the occasion being the great social event of the Winter season—the Junior Promenade. The guests began arriving yesterday morning, and ever since the campus and clubs have swarmed with girls and their mammas and chaperons.

The social events began with a tea given at the handsome clubhouse of the Ivy Club, on Prospect Avenue, at which Mrs. J. G. Hibben and Mrs. L. W. Reid of Princeton and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New York received, and over 100 visiting girls were present. Other clubs also gave teas and receptions, and in the evening the University Glee Club gave a concert in honor of the guests.

The great function of the day, the Junior Promenade, began at 10 o'clock, in the Casino, the dancing continuing till daylight this morning. The Casino was elaborately decorated in pink and white hangings, completely covering the walls. Loops of gauze hung from the ceiling, and were fastened in the centre with bunches of roses. The stage was covered with ferns, behind which was the orchestra, in charge of Beale of Philadelphia. Altogether, the dance was one of the most successful ever given.

Among those in attendance were Mrs. James H. Stevenson, Miss Clara B. Stevenson, Miss Helen Stevenson, Mrs. A. J. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. McNeely, Miss McNeely, Mrs. G. F. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Miss Elizabeth Lee, Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Miss Maud Donaldson, Mrs. Samuel Robb Hansell, Miss Jane C. Hansell, Mrs. John B. Lenning, Miss H. W. Potter, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dayton Corse, Miss Williams, Miss Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair, Miss Jennings, Miss Miller, Mrs. E. H. Hayward, Miss Morford, Miss E. T. Morford, Mrs. Katte, Miss Katte, Miss Henderson, the Misses McCook, Miss Nichols, Miss Pell, of New York; Miss T. W. Bakewell, Miss Darlington, Miss Madeira, Miss King, Miss Brice, Miss Bickley, Miss Curtin, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Elcox, Miss Elcox, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Hollifield, Miss Downing, Miss Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter, Miss Carter, Miss Henderson, of Newark; Mrs. J. Frank Suppiee, Miss Jennie C. Suppiee, of Baltimore; Miss Julia Miller of Washington; Miss Bates and Miss Bright of Poughkeepsie, Miss Kirk and Miss Sloane of Rye, N. Y.; Miss E. B. Dean and Miss M. E. Hollister of Rutherford, N. J.; Miss Magee and Miss Stothoff of Watkins, N. Y.; Mrs. Ernest T. Bellows and Miss Elizabeth Fellowes of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Greast of Morristown, Miss M. A. Pennypacker of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Henry of Elmira, N. Y.; Miss Jennings of Orange, N. J.; Miss Davidson of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Parrott of Dayton, Ohio; Miss Larkin of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Norris of Richmond, Va.; Miss Kirtland of Brooklyn, and Miss Sayles of Princeton.

The following ladies acted as patronesses: Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Princeton; Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Trenton; Mrs. Philip Jackson of Newark; Mrs. E. E. Green of Trenton, Mrs. C. E. Green of Trenton, Mrs. M. T. Pyne of New York, Mrs. C. B. Hart of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. L. Blair of New York, Mrs. J. M. Rhodes of Philadelphia, Mrs. Stockley of Lakewood, Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs, Mrs. F. G. Gordon, and Mrs. J. G. Hibben of Princeton; Mrs. E. S. Lewis of Princeton, Mrs. L. W. Reid of Princeton, Mrs. J. Cook, third; Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd, Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson, and Mrs. B. Wells, of New York.

PICTURES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Plan to Aid in the Study of the Nation's Flag.

Steps have been taken to place copies of Charles H. Weisgerber's painting, "The Birth of the Nation's Flag," in the public schools of this city. It is thought that the representation which is declared historically correct, together with such lectures as the teachers may deliver, will add much to the pupil's knowledge and keep alive a proper reverence for the country's emblem.

The original painting was shown at the Chicago Exposition, and copies of it are already in the public schools of Philadelphia. The matter will come before the next meeting of the Board of Education in this city.

Gen. George Washington, Robert Morris, and Col. George Ross were appointed by Congress to devise a new flag, after a design with thirteen stripes and the King's colors or Union Jack was about to be discarded. This committee called on Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, familiarly called Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, who was noted for her skill as a needlewoman, and proposed that she should put together a flag after a design furnished in a pencil drawing by Gen. Washington.

It is related that Mrs. Ross changed the star to five points, Gen. Washington having at first suggested six points. The painting of Mr. Weisgerber shows the meeting of the committee at the home of Mrs. Ross. The artist had the advantage of a view of the room arranged with such furniture as was originally used, and also other material, costumes, photographs of the originals, and the like, so as to reproduce a correct representation of the scene.

Considerable material has been collected for those who may inform pupils about the history of the flag, covering the first design and that finally adopted after the committee's plan, which has been changed from time to time, as to the number of stars only, to provide for the admission of new States to the Union.

Mayor Gleason Not to Marry.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mayor Gleason, who has been here for a few days trying to shake off a bad cold, will return to Long Island City on Monday. When asked about the truth or falsity of the report that he is about to marry a Trenton widow, he replied that the story had been circulated a dozen times, and that it was no truer now than on the day it was first started.

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21ST AND 22D STS.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

To mention one article is useless and to mention all is impossible! For this Spring season my stock of natural gray and white hair is matchless in beautiful colors, quality, and workmanship! WIGS of my make are the standard of perfection as to fit and are a perfect imitation of nature. Of this immense assortment of high-class goods that I have in stock I would like to call your attention to two articles necessary to make the new coiffure,

MARIE ANTOINETTE
and the
NEWPORT COIL,

which are simply perfection, and make a most charming coiffure.

No other establishment offers the same facilities for hairdressing, and particularly my new mode of shampooing is a perfect luxury; as to hair coloring to any shade desired, the artists in my employ are experts in their profession.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Just received from Paris, London, and Vienna the grandest selection of novelties in Hair Ornaments ever displayed. You must examine same to realize the immense and beautiful assortment; will send gratis a beautiful colored catalogue.

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TALK WITH RABBI HIRSCH

The Reverend Gentleman from Illinois Gives His Views on a Number of Topics.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

His Ideas of Employing Public Funds in Private Institutions—Jonah and the Whale—The Revival Movement.

The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the Chicago rabbi who came to this city to deliver the Lincoln Day oration before the Verein Freundschaft, was visited by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, with whom he talked on various topics.

"You are a member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners; what have been the results in Chicago?" he was asked.

"It has given an efficient municipal service at less cost," he replied; "it has made the Mayor independent; it has relieved the pressure of appointing ward heelers; the new Mayor will be at liberty to remove any official who has not passed a civil service examination; the Mayor is bound to send to the commission to make appointments.

"These are some of the advantages which have resulted. The public has made the law an abiding one—it has come to stay.

"The best evidence of the efficiency of the law is the class of applicants now coming for examination. Formerly these persons were such as would apply to an Alderman for office. Now they are an excellent class, fit for clerks in banks, offices, and leading establishments. The law will eventually give us better Aldermen, as soon as they learn that the office carries with it no profit and no patronage.

"I have been on the Public Library Board for a number of years, and the great objection to the office—there are no emoluments—was the continual annoyance we were subjected to by the Aldermen, who were constantly sending us applicants for positions in the library. Now we no longer are able to appoint anybody, and are consequently relieved of that annoyance. The same is true of all the other city departments.

"In brief, the civil service takes the municipal service out of politics. Every city office is under the rules except the schoolteachers. The longer this law stands the more apparent are its good effects, and the Legislature dare not repeal it, much as it would wish to do so. Why, the Mayor can only appoint the heads of departments, ten in all. That is the extent of his patronage. When Mr. McKinley comes into office he will have the pleasure of appointing nine men out of the 4,000 employes connected with the Post Office. That is what civil service means."

Support of Private Institutions.

With reference to public support of private institutions, Dr. Hirsch had this to say:

"From a purely theoretical view, I would regard it as wrong. If the public gives the money for the support of an institution, the public should have control of the institution. There are many unpleasant features connected with the system. Among them is the commitment of children by magistrates, making arrests, &c. Under the principles of American government, it is wrong for the State to give money to an institution, and let private or quasi-private people run it.

"The temptation to increase the number of inmates, where a per capita support is granted, is well-nigh irresistible. But the most dangerous point, in my estimation, is the precedent it establishes for the division of the school fund. The Catholics may say, with perfect impunity, that they are educating so-and-so many children in the parish schools, and ought to have the same amount of money as other charitable institutions. It is possible that such a state of affairs may result. I am opposed to institutionalism in general. Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, although noted for numerous vagaries, is sound upon one point, at least. He deplores the tendency to State institutionalism, and its resultant increase of institutional population. I feel the same way. The better plan, when the contributions are voluntary, is to place the children in private

THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—Wallack's Theatre, "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," from the French of Coppée, by J. I. C. Clarke, with Julia Marlowe.
Grand Opera House, "The Woman in Black," by H. Grattan Donnelly.
Knickerbocker Theatre, "Six Persons," by I. Zangwill, as a prelude to "A Pair of Spectacles."

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—Knickerbocker Theatre, "A Quiet Rubber" with "A Pair of Spectacles."

"Les Jacobites," by François Coppée, is a five-act tragic drama, written in Alexandrines. It was acted at the Paris Odéon in November, 1885, with Paul Mounet and Mme. Segond-Weber in important rôles. Joseph I. C. Clarke has made the four-act English version of this work, called "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," which Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber will produce at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the young Pretender, the subject of Scottish song and romance, is a personage in the play, but not its hero. The action moves with his coming, his triumphs, his flight and escape from Scotland. But more important figures are Angus, an old blind beggar, and Mary, his lovely granddaughter, the companion and support of his wanderings. He is an ardent Jacobite who had kept alive the Stuart tradition among the clans. On the Prince's landing he becomes the recruiter for the royal banner. But Mary loves the Prince as well as his cause, with touching fidelity.

The first act is concerned in the bringing of a powerful clan to the Prince's side. Lord Clanmorris and his wife, Lady Dora, are already among the Prince's partisans, but it requires the burning words of Angus and the pathetic appeal of Mary to win the clansmen over. It is seen that Lady Dora has been deeply smitten by the Prince's charms, and the first act closes with the martial entry of the Prince—with whom two women are in love—a countess and a beggar maid.

In the second act, among the tents of the Prince's camp under the walls of Edinburgh, we witness the joy of the Highland soldiery over the success of their first campaign. The Prince is awaiting news from England. Mary brings it. She has been acting as his spy, and urges him to take the road to the border at once. He gives the necessary orders, but before he marches he must have one more secret meeting with Lady Dora, whose passion he has recklessly returned. The hardy, Puritanical chieftains have got wind of the intrigue. They will not follow a libertine Prince. If he is guilty of betraying the wife of a chieftain they will abandon him. They are not quite sure who the woman is, but they will find out. They take Lord Clanmorris into their counsels. They half suspect his wife. So they count on vengeance being wreaked on the woman as well as the man. Mary, worn out by her journeying, lies by the campfire while his plot is hatched. Hating the woman as she does, she yet resolves to save her for the Prince's sake, and rushes off to distance the chiefs on their way to the Prince's rendezvous.

The third act takes place in the House by the Gate, whence the Prince has just departed, and which Lady Dora is about to leave. Mary comes in breathless at the window. Almost at once the house is surrounded. The chieftains are at the door. There is no other way of escape, for the house is built against the cliff. Those without are but waiting the arrival of another chieftain, who has gone in search of a witness to proclaim to the troops the infamy of the Prince. Hereupon ensue the most dramatic scenes of the play. Mary, seeing the hopelessness of escape, upbraids the wretched Lady Dora, who kneels before the beggar girl imploring her help. Scotland and the Prince are involved in her ruin. At last Mary resolves on a desperate expedient. She conceals Lady Dora in the second room of the house, and enters with her as the outer door crashes in. When the angry chieftains rush in it is Mary, shuddering, wide-eyed, cowering before them, who comes out to face them. They are astonished. They can scarcely believe the Prince in love with this girl in tatters. Mary lets drop a purse which the Prince has given her. They are convinced, and are about to leave, when Cameron of Lochiel arrives with one other. It is Angus, the old blind man, who has been called to judge. A sense of the horror of the meeting dawns on the chieftains. They try to turn aside the old man's questions. It is nothing, truly nothing, only the random love of a gay Prince for a common girl. But he insists on knowing her name. He appeals to the chiefs, to the woman whose sobs he can hear, though he cannot see her face. They are silent. He feels they are mocking him, and breaks forth in so wild a curse that Mary, overborne at last, falls at his feet, calling for mercy. The chiefs, horror-stricken, depart. Then Mary confesses her deception and releases Lady Dora; but for Mary the whole sacrifice of name and reputation lies in whether it will save the army of the Prince—whether the clans will go marching by that night on their road to England. The sound of the pibroch is heard afar off at first. Yes, they are coming, Lochiel, Clanronald, MacLaren, and all, and Mary's whole soul goes out in love to the Prince whom she has saved as the clans go marching by.

In the fourth act the shadow of Culloden has fallen on the Prince's fortunes. Young Lady Dora is dead, and Lord Clanmorris, like the Prince, is a fugitive. The Prince takes shelter in a clansman's cot, and Clanmorris learns that the Prince is there, after finding proof of the faithlessness of the dead wife whose memory he adored. Wrought to frenzy, Clanmorris is about to slay the sleeping Prince, but Mary stays his hand. English soldiers appear hunting for Jacobites. To them Clanmorris surrenders, and the Prince is again saved. The plan for his escape on a French ship has been perfected; but Mary, worn out, is dying, and the Prince, in rags, kisses her on the brow before he departs. Julia Marlowe will be Mary, Robert Taber Angus, Bassett Roe Charles Edward; Dodson Mitchell Clanmorris, Eugenia Woodward Dora, and G. W. Anson Duncan, a clansman.

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For John Hare's last week at the Knickerbocker Theatre an attractive programme has been arranged. "A Pair of Spectacles" will be acted every night, with Mr. Hare in his inimitable impersonation of Goldfinch. To-morrow, Wednesday, and Friday nights, the Labiche-Grundy comedy will be preceded by "Six Persons," a sketch by I. Zangwill, author of "The Master" and "Tales from the Ghetto," in which Frederick Kerr will bear the principal part. Tuesday and Thursday nights Mr. Hare will appear as Lord Kildare in "A Quiet Rubber," Charles Coghlan's familiar version of "Une Partie Piquet," before "A Pair of Spectacles." Saturday night "A Pair of Spectacles" and the third act of "Caste" will be given with Hare as Goldfinch and Eccles.

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"The Woman in Black," to be produced at the Grand Opera House, is not exactly new, but it has not hitherto been brought into the theatrical focus of readers of this paper. It is a scenic melodrama, treating of political trickery, hypnotism, music hall humor, and the unending struggle of vice with virtue. One of the scenes represents Madison Square at night, with a torchlight procession.

STODDARD'S LECTURES AT DALY'S.

To be Given as Lenten Matinees—Series to Begin March 1.

John L. Stoddard will begin his seventeenth season of lectures at Daly's Theatre March 1. The lectures will be given as Lenten matinées, continuing five weeks. Mr. Stoddard's subjects will include "Heroic and Romantic Scotland," "Old England," "The Yellowstone National Park," "Old and New Russia," and "Athens and Venice."

Each lecture will be repeated every day for an entire week, so that six complete courses are arranged for, a course for the corresponding day of each week. The morning lectures, at 11, will be given Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and those of the afternoon at 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.

TALK OF A THEATRE TRUST.

Actors Said to be Indignant and Inclined to Rebel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Chronicle publishes the following: "All the carefully-thought-out arrangements of the men who made the theatre trust may feel the force of a head-end collision with an actors' cambination some day not far off. And if things continue to gravitate aslant in the theatrical world, this is what stage people expect to see happen. The actors will of necessity have to find themselves in a genuinely indignant mood to form a combination or labor union to fight the managerial octopus, and that will mean thrilling scenes when the crash comes.

"None of the more prominent actors in Chicago yesterday would admit they were thinking of getting real armor and weapons of warfare to be used in properly resenting impositions and encroachments on their rights by men who run the playhouses. They refused to commit themselves to any part in a plan for defense against the trust of theatre proprietors. Several of the most prominent actors on the stage have been named as among those who have given countenance to the actors' self-defense union. Some of them are Stuart Robson, Fanny Davenport, Nat C. Goodwin, Francis Wilson, and Sol Smith Russell. Denials by or in the name of most of them have been made of any intention or desire to precipitate a violent scene with the men who control the theatres.

"It is not denied, however, that the theatre trust is a thing in existence. Three Chicago theatres are placed in the list of houses under its control. Hooley's, the Columbia, and McVicker's are said to be under the booking influence of the trust. Other houses which depend on the trust for their attractions are in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and New Orleans. The list is a big one, and embraces the principal theatres in all of the larger cities of the Union."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bills in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Under the Red Robe" draws crowds at the Empire Theatre.

—Henry Miller and "Heartsease" both abide at the Garden Theatre.

—May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou continues with crowded houses.

—"The Girl from Paris" is still successful at the Herald Square Theatre.

—Both Richard Mansfield and William H. Crane are acting in Boston this week.

—"The First Gentleman of Europe" and "When a Man's Married" continue at the Lyceum.

—Sir Henry Irving, who has almost recovered from his lameness, celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday Feb. 6.

—Charles H. Hoyt's new comic piece, "A Stranger in New York," will be produced in Buffalo to-morrow night.

—Circulars are out for a special matinée at Daly's Theatre Monday, March 1, in aid of finishing St. Ignatius's Church.

—An entertainment will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Sunday night, Feb. 21, for the benefit of Arthur C. Moreland, who is blind and poor.

—In "Sweet Inniscarra," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Chauncey Olcott's songs are "The Old Fashioned Mother," "Kate O'Donohue," "The Fly Song," and "Sweet Inniscarra."

—The Koevessy Orchestra at the Eden Musée will repeat, at the afternoon and evening concerts this week, the music rendered at the Bradley Martin ball. New cinematographe views will be shown.

—"In Gay New York" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week with Walter Jones, David Warfield, Lee Harrison, Lucy Daly, William Richie, Jeannette Bageard, and many others in the distribution.

—"Straight from the Heart" is prosperous at the Academy, and will remain there until Jabot Litt's elaborate revival of "In Old Kentucky" is ready. Col. Ingersoll will lecture to-night on "How to Reform Mankind."

—"Sue," with Annie Russell, Joseph Wheelock, Theodore Roberts, and Guy Standing, in the principal rôles, will be this week's play at the American Theatre. Next week "At Piney Ridge," by D. K. Higgins, will be produced with Burr McIntosh as the star.

—The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Secret Service" will be given at the Garrick Theatre March 1. The adaptation of "Les Trucs de Seraphin," called "Never Again," will be produced March 8, with Elsie de Wolfe, Agnes Miller, and E. M. Holland in prominent characters.

—"A Boy Wanted," a musical farce, will be presented at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, with Henry Clay Blaney and other performers of some celebrity. The piece is in three acts and is full of songs and dances. "A Temperance Town," by Charles H. Hoyt, will be next week's play.

—This will be the last week of "A Contented Woman" at Hoyt's Theatre. The fiftieth performance will be given Friday night, when a silver-mounted triple mirror will be the souvenir. Du Souchet's droll farce, "My Friend from India," will be produced next week with a competent cast.

—Mark Sullivan and Rillie Deaves will present a farce called "The Alimony Club" at Proctor's Theatre, in Twenty-third Street, this week. Lawrence Hanley will appear in a costume sketch with Jane Sylvester. Conroy & Macdonald, Witter Peabody, G. H. Wood, and a host of others are in the bill.

"Tata-Toto," the comic musical play produced at the Irving Place Theatre, in German, of course, last Thursday night, will probably remain there for some weeks. Elly Bender and Adolf Link have both made hits in the performance. The engagement of Agnes Sorma at Mr. Conried's Theatre begins in April.

—Marie Dressler will be the star at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. The Lumiere cinematographe will exhibit moving views of the triumphal progress of the Czar in Paris, a factory interior, the East River, a charge of cuirassiers, Niagara Falls, and many other subjects. Gus Williams, O'Brien & Havel, the marvelous Seymours, Mlle. Fleurette, and the Four Fleur de Lys, and many others will appear.

—Robert Hilliard will act at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week in the one-act play made by Mr. Hilliard himself out of a story by Richard Harding Davis, called "The Littlest Girl." Handsome new scenery has been painted. G. W. Monroe will appear in the "Aunt Bridget" monologue, Frank Blair and Edith Murilla will present a farce called "Snowed In," and the long "continuous" performance will also introduce the Everett Trio, Drawee, O'Rourke and Burnette, Rice Brothers, and many others.

—Both Marie Halton, in her unique musical entertainment, and Otero, the Spanish dancer, will be in the bill at Koster & Bial's this week. Williams and Walker will present their comic sketch, and also take part in a "cake walk" in which many other colored contestants will appear. Mlle. Saharet, an Australian dancer, will make her first appearance in this city. Marzelo and Millay, the Krasuckis, the Kronemann Brothers, the Marco Twins, the Osranis, and many others will take part in the long performance, while Dr. Leo Sommer's "Tzigane Orchestra" will play, on the promenade floor, all the evening.

—"The Magistrate" will be acted alternately with "The Geisha" at Daly's all this week. "The Geisha" will be presented Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, and Wednesday afternoon, "The Magistrate," Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and "Much Ado About Nothing" on Saturday afternoon. Wednesday, Feb. 24, "The Wonder, a Woman Keeps a Secret," by Mrs. Centlivre, will be produced with Miss Rehan as Violante, Charles Richman as Felix, George Clark as Col. Britton, John Craig as Frederick, Edwin Varrey as Pedro, W. N. Griffiths as Lopez, Herbert Gresham as Lissard, William Sampson as Vasquez, Deane Pratt as Gibby, Virginia Earle as Flora, and Grace Rutter as Inez.

—The new masquerade ball burlesque will not be ready for production at Olympia Music Hall this week, so the old travesty will be continued in the bill. Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, has greatly pleased the frequenters of this place of amusement, and George Fuller Golden, the "raconteur," also remains in the bill. Signor Alberti, the baritone, will sing this week, and other performers will be Ferguson and Mack, De Bessel, George Evans, Sato, the Pantzer Brothers, and Haines and Pettingill. In the Winter Garden programme there will be no important changes. "Chuck" Connors, the Si Hassan Troupe, Minnie Renwood, the Frenchonetti Sisters, and the Zig Zag troupe are among the performers.

FOR THE STUDY OF MUSIC.

Course of Public Lectures Arranged by Prof. E. A. MacDowell.

Prof. E. A. MacDowell has succeeded in making the new department of music under his charge in Columbia University popular with the students. Now he will branch out and endeavor to attract public attention to the department.

He has arranged a series of lectures to be given during the months of February, March, and April in Chamber Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, beginning Feb. 15, at 4 P. M. They will be delivered as follows:

Feb. 15—"Evolution of the Wind Instrument," Prof. W. Adams Brown; Feb. 23—"Evolution of the Pianoforte," Morris Steinert; March 1—"Folk Music," H. E. Krehbiel; March 8—"Orientalism in Music," E. S. Kelley; March 15—"Analysis of Timbre," Prof. William Hallock; March 22—"Development of Opera," Philip Hale; March 29—"Church Music," Prof. H. W. Parker; April 5—"The Utility of Music," H. Finck; April 12—"Musical Analysis," Dr. Henry G. Hanchett; April 19—"Musical Form; Its Origin and Development," Dudley Buck.

Tickets for these lectures will be issued without charge to students and auditors in the department of music of Columbia University, and to others upon payment of $5 for the course, or $1 for a single lecture. Application should be made to the Secretary of Columbia University.

THAT "RARE GERMAN SPIRIT."

Only Germans Can Recognize It and Enjoy Its Power.

A correspondent who disagrees with the views of the true German spirit in German opera performances presented in this journal last week, has written to the editor of the department of music the following unique letter:

The musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES being an American, it is very natural that he cannot understand "that rare German spirit," that the Germans find so lacking in the Wagner performances at the Metropolitan. M. de Reszke the tenor is an excellent artist, but he can never be a German Siegfried, nor a German Tristan. The star of the Wagner performance is that masterful leader of the orchestra, Herr Seidl. He is a German and understands that "rare German spirit" which none but a German can understand. The German critics who write for the American papers do not in their hearts approve of these performances. Circumstances oblige them to say many things which they do not believe.

Now, at last we arrive at the truth of this matter. None but a German can understand the "true German spirit." We pardon our correspondent's error as to Mr. Seidl's nationality. He is a Hungarian, not a German, and therefore he cannot understand the true German spirit. He has been imposing on our correspondent, who, having learned the ill-concealed secret of his birth, will henceforth discern a woeful misunderstanding of the "true German spirit" in his readings of Wagner. Mr. Seidl ought to go and ask Mr. von Hubbenet, the Mime, what it is. He's a German, and hence he knows.

Now, mark well the logical outcome of this appalling fact that none but a German can understand the "true German spirit." It is quite useless for Mr. Damrosch to bring his company of Germans here to perform Wagner's music dramas in the "true German spirit," because only the Germans will know that it is there. The Americans, not being Germans, will not understand it. Hence there is no use of performing Wagner correctly before Americans, and also Americans are debarred forever from entering into the perfect enjoyment of such works as "Der Freischutz," "Fidelio," and "Die Götterdämmerung." For the same reasons it is useless to perform these dramas in the "true German spirit" in England, or France, or Russia, or the isles of the sea. For those who dwell in these lands are not Germans, and hence will never understand that German spirit.

So it is demonstrated that this man Wagner, whom we all believe to be a genius of universal comprehension, is utterly tied up within the narrow boundaries of his nationality. He is a German who cannot be rightly interpreted or understood by any but Germans.

As to the remark about the German critics who write for the American papers, we have only to say that these gentlemen are quite capable of defending themselves against the charge that they write what they do not believe. It is a very silly charge and without foundation.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes of the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—The next concert of the Kaltonborn-Beyer-Hané Quartet will take place on Feb. 23 instead of Feb. 13, as previously announced.

—Mr. Albert Lockwood, pianist, will give a concert on Thursday evening in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, assisted by Anton Seidl and his orchestra. He will play Rubinstein's D minor concerto, the Grieg concerto, and some solos.

—The programme for the last week of the opera is as follows: Monday, "Le Cid"; Wednesday, "Faust," Mme. Calvé, the de Reszkes, Mantelli, and Campanari; Friday, "Carmen"; Saturday afternoon, "Siegfried." There will be no Saturday night performance. The soloists at to-night's concert will be Huberman, the young fiddler; Mme. de Vere, Mme. Mantelli, Mr. Bispham, Signor Cremonini, and M. Plançon.

—David Bispham announces an extra concert consisting of "Die Schone Magalone," by Brahms, to be given in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Friday afternoon next. This interesting work will be given in its entirety for the first time here, the story being read by Miss Elsie Leslie, (of Little Lord Fauntleroy fame, which will be her first appearance in public since her return from abroad,) while in the musical portion Mr. Bispham will have the assistance of Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo soprano; Miss Marie Engel, soprano, and Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler, pianist.

—Theatregoers are beginning to realize the fact that but a few nights will elapse before the run of "Shamus O'Brien" is brought to a close at the Broadway Theatre. The successful Irish opera is compelled to make way for the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, which has engaged the time at the Broadway. The success of "Shamus O'Brien" is unquestioned. It abounds with happy and graceful melody, throughout all of which runs the pathos or the rollicking merriment of Irish national strains, and the composer has been most successful in treating a historic story in the modern operatic manner, while retaining a distinctively Irish coloring. Its production is an event, and none can afford to miss seeing "Shamus O'Brien."

—But two weeks remain of the successful engagement of Lillian Russell in "An American Beauty" at the Casino. The production will terminate its lengthy run with its one hundred and seventy-eighth performance on Saturday night, Feb. 27. Seats are now on sale for the holiday matinée of Washington's Birthday. "La Falote," the comic opera in three acts, adapted by J. Cheever Goodwin, with music by Louis Varney, will embrace among its principals Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, who will make his début in opera in this production; Julius Steger, and Miss Eva Davenport. Ernest Albert, John Young, and Ernest Gros have been assigned to paint the scenery. Mme. Seidle will furnish the costumes. The piece comes here with a record of 300 nights at the Folies Dramatique Theatre, Paris. Seats for the opening performance on March 1 are now available.

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LINCOLN'S LAST LETTER

Senator Stewart of Nevada, Who Received It, Tells the Story of How and When It Was Written.

THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

How Secretary Stanton Happened to Escape the Assassins—Swearing in a New President Under Very Novel Conditions.

"I probably received the last letter that Lincoln ever wrote. I didn't keep it, but I would give a thousand dollars for it now."

It was Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada who was speaking. He was telling, in a graphic manner, the story of the assassination, and was describing some of the scenes of that fateful night, and also giving the facts of the swearing in of Andrew Johnson as President. He was one of the four men present on that occasion and is the only survivor.

"The day before the assassination," said the Senator, "I was in New York talking with Niles Searles, an old friend I had known in California. He was then a Judge and is still living.

"'I have come to have a very high opinion of Lincoln,' he said; 'I would like to meet him.'

"'Come over to Washington with me and I will arrange it,' I replied, and he agreed to do so.

"We took the night train, and I remember we had sections opposite and remained up all night talking over old times, not having seen each other in ten years. We only got a little nap in the morning."

The President was unable to see Stewart and his friend during the day and the Senator said they would go up in the evening.

"Lincoln received his friends in the evening after 7 o'clock as well as during the day," remarked the Senator, "which is not the case with Presidents these later years."

The Senator and his friend went over to the White House in the evening and sent word to the President that they would like to see him.

The President wrote a note in reply, saying to Senator Stewart that he and Mrs. Lincoln were going to the theatre, and asked him to call with his friend the next morning, fixing the hour at 10 o'clock.

"That note," said the Senator, "was the last thing Lincoln ever wrote. It was signed 'Lincoln.' I probably tore it up, never dreaming that it was the last paper to which that immortal name was to be signed by his own hand."

Stewart and his friend stood chatting at the entrance of the White House, and were there when the President and Mrs. Lincoln came out. The President shook hands with the Senator, and Judge Searles was introduced. They talked a few minutes and Lincoln left the White House to return no more alive.

"I have accomplished what I came for," said Searles to Stewart, "I have seen him, and I believe I will go back to New York to-night."

Having plenty of time the two friends walked to the Baltimore and Ohio station, that being the only railroad reaching Washington at that time. It was a considerable distance, the station being near the Capitol, as at present.

On his return Senator Stewart was about to turn up Tenth Street and go to Ford's Theatre, but thought that with the loss of sleep on the previous night he might fall asleep in the theatre. Instead he went to the rooms of Senator Conness of California, who had fine apartments on Thirteenth Street, near F.

While he was there Senator Charles Sumner came in, and there was a general discussion of the affairs of the Nation. "Sumner," said Senator Stewart, "was talking loud and making a speech, very much as if addressing the Senate."

In the midst of the talk Senator Conness's colored servant came in and said: "Secretary Seward has been assassinated."

"We all jumped to our feet," continued Senator Stewart, "and walked rapidly to the Secretary's residence, afterward known as the Blaine house, and now the site of the Lafayette Opera House. When we reached the door we met Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, coming out.

"'The Secretary is seriously wounded,' he said, 'but with care will recover. The physicians will allow no one to enter the room.'

"We turned away and went over to the White House—Sumner, Conness, and myself. Soldiers were pacing up and down in front of the door and about the grounds. We inquired if they had heard anything concerning the attempt on Seward's life, but they had not. It was while we were talking with them that a messenger came running up to the door.

"'Lincoln has been killed—shot while in the theatre!' he exclaimed, breathlessly.

"Of course we were stunned for a moment. Conness seemed to be the only man who grasped an idea, and was the only one of the three who really did any good at that time.

"'They mean to kill the President and all his Cabinet,' he said, quickly. 'Go, go at once to Stanton's house, and he may be saved.'

"Two soldiers ran to Stanton's house, and when they arrived a man was ringing the bell. He ran away as the soldiers approached. Stanton himself answered the bell and came to the door. Had it been the stranger instead of the soldiers who were there Stanton, too, would have been killed. He was saved by the quickness with which Conness had taken in the situation."

The three Senators hastened to the house where the dying President lay, Stewart, sturdy and vigorous, arriving in advance of the others. He met the Surgeon General at the door.

"He is mortally wounded," said that officer; "it is only a question of time until he dies. The room is too crowded now. You can go in, but you would do more harm than good."

Stewart did not go in, nor did Conness, to whom the Surgeon General repeated his statement. Sumner, on the contrary, insisted upon going in, and remained, while the other men went about the city and assisted in allaying the excitement.

"That was the most awful night I ever experienced," said Senator Stewart. "The city was wild with excitement. Everybody was out, all wrought up to the highest pitch. It was a wonder there was not riot and bloodshed. No one knew what might occur next. No one knew how far the conspiracy extended, nor how many were involved, and who were marked for death at their murderous hands. Seventy thousand frantic people surged through the streets demanding vengeance.

"There were 30,000 Confederates in the city, either as prisoners on parole, or deserters from the rebel army. Occasionally, in fact frequently, there would be heard a demand for their extermination. A voice would ring out: 'Let's kill every one of them; no loyal man is safe with these traitors in the city!' But a thousand times that night desperate acts and violent measures were prevented by some one saying to the excited person who counseled bloody deeds:

"'Stop! What would Lincoln say if he could speak?'

"That was effective. The use of the name of the man who lay dying on Tenth Street saved the city and the Nation.

"'What would Lincoln do?'

"Those words uttered to surging masses of excited men quelled the rising storm, and allayed the intense feeling which was everywhere manifest.

"Amid the excitement, the clamor for revenge, and the bitter feeling against the perpetrators of the foul deed was also a profound sorrow. I saw more men weep that night than in all the years of my life. Lincoln was familiar to the people; he was their friend. They felt that they had lost one like a father. But above and beyond all, there was fear as to the effect upon the Nation. Fear of what was to come made the night horrible to men who loved their country. It was a night of terror."

A most interesting feature of the reminiscence by Senator Stewart was the swearing in of Andrew Johnson as President.

After a restless night, a night of such intensity as was never experienced in the Nation's capital, not even during the darkest times of war, the morning dawned. Lincoln was dead! The Nation was without a ruler. Immediate action was necessary or anarchy would soon reign rampant.

Solomon Foote, a Senator from Vermont, was President pro tempore of the Senate. He had presided over that body since the inauguration, Johnson being absent about all the time.

In the mist of that April morning Senator Foote drove down Pennsylvania Avenue in a carriage much the worse for wear and covered with mud. Pennsylvania Avenue, now a smooth-paved thoroughfare, was little better than a quagmire. The carriage lurched into ruts and mud holes, the driver whipping the jaded horses and vigorously urging them into a semblance of a trot.

In front of Willard's Hotel Senator Stewart was standing. Senator Foote directed the driver to stop at the curb.

"Lincoln is dead," said Foote. "We must swear in Johnson at once. There must be a head to the Government."

Stewart got into the carriage, and together they drove to the residence of Chief Justice Chase. He joined them when their errand was explained, and the three drove to the Kirkwood Hotel, where Johnson had apartments. The Kirkwood was at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street; the Raleigh now stands on the same site.

"We want to see Mr. Johnson," said Senator Stewart. "No need of sending up cards; just tell us where his rooms are and we will find him."

Johnson occupied two small rooms at the head of the stairs. These were pointed out to the Chief Justice and the Senators. After rapping sharply on the door, the Vice President came sleepily to it, and admitted them.

"We have come to administer the oath of office to you as President of the United States," said Chase.

Johnson mumbled something and went back to his bedroom. He appeared after a time with his pantaloons and vest on, and was putting on his coat. He did not make a very presentable appearance. He was not just the kind of a man that would have been picked out then for Lincoln's successor. But he had been selected long ago for the emergency which now arose, and there was nothing but to swear him in as soon as possible and give him the reins of power. Under the Constitution he was the man to take the office.

In solemn tones the Chief Justice administered the oath which made Johnson President.

After this ceremony he seemed a little doubtful as to what he should do. The title "Mr. President," by which he was addressed seemed to disconcert him somewhat.

"'Get over to the White House as soon as possible,' urged Chase. "It is important that you should be there soon; the head of the Government should be in his office in this great crisis."

Johnson said he would go at once, and the men who had participated in the ceremony left him.

Later in the day Senator Stewart saw him at the White House, and he presented a different appearance, as changed as a man would be who had had a bath, a shave, and donned a new suit of clothes. When it was known that the new President had assumed the office quiet was somewhat restored. The people had worn themselves out in the long weary night. No more assassinations were anticipated. The conspirators were fleeing for their lives, and were being pursued in every direction.

The Government lived, but the Nation mourned.

TOURISTS AND THEIR FUNDS.

Robert Obiston of New South Wales Sends Advice to Americans.

Robert Obiston, editor of the Journal of the Institute of Bankers of Sydney, Australia, has prepared a statement regarding financial methods and conditions in New South Wales for United States Consul George W. Bell, which contains many interesting points.

"Visitors from America to this colony," he says, "should take care to provide themselves with the most convertible form of money. Drafts on London may occasion some difficulty, especially if only the first of exchange or original be presented, the Sydney banks looking for the complete set before entertaining any rquest for negotiation. Even then the question of identification may give rise to trouble."

Greenbacks, United States coin, Bank of England notes, and circular notes are readily convertible, but as there is a great deal of risk in carrying such currency in large amounts, Mr. Obiston suggests that American travelers provide themselves with direct drafts on Sydney.

While loanable capital is abundant in New South Wales, the present tendency of banking resources is toward accumulation, and as a consequence both borrowing and lending rates are weakening. Owing to local banking complications, borrowers do not in all cases obtain the full benefit of declining rates. The extraordinary tendency of money to the savings banks is shown by the following figures: On Dec. 31, 1890, the combined deposits of the two great savings banks in the colony amounted to £4,730,469. Just five years later the aggregate was £8,073,574. The deposits in the banks of issue, similarly compared, show the following results: In 1890, £35,460,118; in 1895, £30,085,406.

Modjeska Seriously Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 13.—Mme. Helena Modjeska is seriously ill, and her engagement here has been canceled. Manager Bouvier says she will be able to appear in a few weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, MISS REHAN in Pinero's Comedy of THE MAGISTRATE. Laugh after Laugh!! Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, THE GEISHA. Most fascinating play in town. Wednesday Mat.: THE GEISHA. Saturday Matinée, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, by special request, and positively for the last time. SPECIAL MATINEE, THE MAGISTRATE, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

DALY'S STODDARD ANNUAL LENTEN MATINEES. ***Mr. JOHN L. STODDARD will begin his annual series of Lenten Matinées on Monday, March 1. There will be six separate courses. Each course exactly alike. Each course to consist of five lectures on different illustrated subjects.
Course A on Mondays, March 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
Course B on Tuesdays, March 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.
Course C on Wednesdays, March 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31.
Course D on Thursdays, March 4, 11, 18, 25, and April 1.
Course E on Fridays, March 5, 12, 19, 26, and April 2.
Course F on Saturdays, March 6, 13, 20, 27, and April 3.
***The Tuesday and Friday course begins at 3 o'clock.
***All the others begin at 11 o'clock.
THIS YEAR'S SUBJECTS ARE:
1st Lecture—Heroic and Romantic Scotland.
2d Lecture—Old England.
3d Lecture—The Yellowstone National Park.
4th Lecture—Old and New Russia.
5th Lecture—Athens and Venice.
***Reserve Seat Course Tickets, $5. Single lecture, $1.50. Admission Second Balcony, 50c.
Sale of course tickets opens Thursday next, 8 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. 150th Performance, March 1—Souvenirs. EVENINGS 8:16. MATINEE SAT. SECRET SERVICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL, WINTER GARDEN, 50c. ONE ADMISSION INCLUDES BOTH PLACES. The Sensational Burlesque, SILLY'S DINNER With LITTLE EGYPT and CORA ROUTT. Engagement Extended, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE. First Appearance of Signor ALBERTI, Operatic Baritone, and Continued Success of GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, the Raconteur. WINTER GARDEN: BAL CHAMPETRE. Every Evening at 11. COMING FEB. 22ND. BALLARD the BARD IN ORATORICAL ORATIONS.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, 38th St. and B'way. Last 6 nights. Last Sat. Mat. JOHN HARE in A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. EXTRA! LAST MONDAY NIGHT THE RENAISSANCE. THEATRE PRESENTED Victorien Sardou's Latest Play SPIRITISME. MESSRS. AL. HAYMAN AND CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT THIS PLAY AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE ON MONDAY EVENING FEB. 22. TWO WEEKS AFTER ITS FIRST PARISIAN PRODUCTION, WITH THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PLAYERS: MAURICE BARRYMORE, J. H. GILMOUR, NELSON WHEATCROFT, WM. OWEN, FRITZ WILLIAMS, CHARLES HARBURY, MILTON LIPMAN, GEORGE W. HOWARD, VIRGINIA HARNED, OLIVE OLIVER, MARGARET ROBINSON, BLANCHE BURTON, JANE HARWAR, and others. SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

CHICKERING HALL. Tuesday Evening, March 2, at 8:15. 10th Annual BANJO CONCERT. BANJOISTS. Ruby Brooks, Harry Denton, Vess Ossman, William Farmer, William Rush, Alfred A. Farland. Ideal Mandolin and Guitar Club, KATIBEL PARK, Conductor. ORCHESTRA of a hundred banjos and guitars, other prominent features to be announced later. Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., and 50c. For sale at Phipps & Alpuente, 21 East 20th St. and Chickering Hall.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Debut in Vaudeville OF Mr. ROBERT HILLIARD IN "The Littlest Girl." 2D BIG MONTH OF THE BIOGRAPH. 40 Other Stars.

HOYT'S THEATRE. HOYT & McKEE.....Proprietors. MONDAY, FEB. 15, LAST WEEK. LAST 7 PERFORMANCES. HOYT'S A CONTENTED WOMAN, WITH CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT. 50th Performance. Friday, Feb. 19. Handsomest Souvenirs ever given. Monday, Feb. 22, MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT, Sunday, Feb. 14, ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Subject, "HOW TO REFORM MANKIND." FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK. 856 Reserved Seats at 50c. Box office opens at 10 this morning.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Eve. at 8:15. FIRST TIME, Monday, Feb. 15. JULIA MARLOWE and ROBERT TABER. A New Romantic Play, FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE, Adapted from the French of Francois Coppée by J. I. C. Clarke. Matinée Saturday.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 2 HEADED GIRL, First Appearance Here. Direct From Europe. 20 New Features. Theatre: 2 Big Cos. Co. 1, Major Mite & Vaudeville. Co. 2, German Comedians. Special Sacred Sunday Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. LA BELLE OTERO. MARIE HALTON. First Time on Any Stage of a Genuine Cake Walk. 20 of the Leading Cake Walkers of the World Will Participate, Including WILLIAMS & WALKER.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, W. 40th St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Friday afternoon, Feb'y 19th, at 3. Mr. David Bispham's EXTRA CONCERT. "DIE SCHOENE MAGELONE." by Brahms in entirety. First time in America, with the assistance of the following artists: MISS ELSIE LESLIE, MISS MARIE ENGEL, Who will read the story. Soprano. MISS MARGUERITE HALL.....Mezzo Soprano HERMANN H. WETZLER.....Pianist Concert Direction.....Mr. H. M. Hirschberg Re'd seats, $2.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union S

MRS. JULIA MARLOWE-TABER.

HER IDEAS OF STAGECRAFT AND STAGE SETTING.

Prefers Classic Drama, but It Is Difficult—Preparing for the Stage—The Costumes for "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

"I like the classical drama best. You know Irving says that when one can do the classical drama well one can do anything." It was in the wings of Wallack's Theatre the other night, and Julia Marlowe-Taber, in the soft, clinging robes of Juliet, which suit her pretty, slender figure so well, was answering the often-asked and always-interesting question for an actress to answer, what part of the drama she liked best. Yes, Mrs. Taber had said she liked Juliet, but she made her answer more broad by including the whole of the classic drama.

Difficulty of Classic Drama.

"It is much more difficult," she said later, in her dressing room. "In an ordinary play the audience never knows where the play stops and the actor begins. It is not quite sure whether any limitations it notices belong to the actor or to the play itself. In the classic drama all that is changed. The audience comes to the theatre knowing the play thoroughly, and it can tell just how much is helped or hindered by the performer.

"Then there is the knowledge of history required in preparing a classical play. It is necessary to understand all the details of the history of the time in which the play is set, the conditions of the people, the furnishings of the house, and the costumes. They are not always given accurately, but an artist who sees a play or a person who has studied the history of the time will appreciate the defects when the setting of the play is inaccurate and value every detail when it is accurate. History becomes wonderfully interesting studied in this connection. I received my education here in America in the public schools, and, I suppose, I learned as much history as most girls do, but as soon as I finished school it all vanished, and I knew as little as if I had never studied it at all. I don't think I could ever forget the history I learn in preparing for my plays. The study of costumes is fascinating.

Accuracy of Setting.

"We brought many valuable books upon costuming from Paris with us, the best authorities who cover the subject of the costumes of all nations and of all ages. Everything as far as I can have it is absolutely accurate to the time and country in which the scene of the play in which the costume is to appear is laid.

"You see these beads"—Mrs. Tabor was putting the finishing touches to one of the costumes she wears in "Romeo and Juliet," which is a gown of silk, made in simple outlines, outlines that come as near those we call Princess in a modern gown—"I twine them twice around my neck, bring the long loop down straight at the sides, and tuck the part which would hang over the low-cut corsage inside. That was the way ladies of the period wore their necklaces. Sometimes, instead of allowing the beads to fall straight at either side, they brought them together and secured them half way, making almost a cross.

"Everyone does not agree with me in my belief in absolute accuracy in dress. Actresses the costumes are not always becoming, and they make alterations to suit themselves. I think I should rather wear a gown that was unbecoming than one which was not accurate. That is my idea now, I may change my mind when I am older.

"We arrange everything in connection with the setting of the play, see that the fountains are just such as would have been used at the time when our play is supposed to have taken place, and study every detail of the bed and the prie-dieu in this play were made for it by Charles A. Pratt, and are exactly of the style of the times.

"Many of the materials and trimmings for the costumes cannot be found and have to be made for the purpose. When I see things that I think will be useful at a future time I buy them and put them away until they are needed. Some of my costumes I have made at the costumers and some at home under my own direction. I know exactly how they should be made, just how they should be worn, and it is not difficult to have them completed satisfactorily. It is more difficult to give a dressmaker a picture and tell her to make a gown from the design.

Preparing to Play.

About preparing for a play? I read it over sometimes fifty times before I think of beginning with it. I read it and study every shade of meaning. I studied the classic plays for four years before I thought of going on the stage. I had an adopted aunt who was the manager of a juvenile opera company. I made my first appearance on the stage as Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore" in that company. In my studies my aunt helped me, and every morning for four years I was up at 8 o'clock, and in the morning I went through a play. I stopped at noon, only to have another performance with only tables and chairs for audience in the afternoon, and again in the evening I went through the same thing. I kept that up during those years, taking only perhaps two weeks' vacation and the regular holidays of the year.

More Than Talent Required.

"Most people think the only thing to do to be an actress is to get right on the stage," some one remarked to Mrs. Taber.

"Yes," she answered, "and they are apt to get off again immediately.

"There is more than talent for acting required to go on the stage. It is necessary to have a talent for isolating yourself from everybody to work. But then everybody who does any kind of good work knows that that is necessary. I have friends who are artists and sculptors, and they all do the same. I wish I had more time now to devote myself to study.

"'You play every day in the week?' Duse said to me once, lifting her hands in horror. 'But you must not.'

"But I must. I am not a Duse yet. You may be able to play only three or four days in the week abroad, but not here. What are the managers going to do the evenings you do not play? I have no doubt that Duse's business in America suffered because she persisted in playing in that way. I am looking forward to the time when I can have a workshop of my own, a theatre, perhaps in New York, when there will not be so much time wasted in traveling around the country.

For a Beginner.

"The elements required for the novice, I think, are only different in degree from those of the mature actor. In a beginner of promise, there should always be something which shows a realization of the truth to be expressed, a promise which a trained and appreciative observer will not fail to recognize.

"The opinion that it is only necessary to look well and the battle is half fought, is erroneous, except from a commercial point of view—one which has no serious connection with the question of art. The beginner who does not consider the subject of art cannot look forward to success in the higher sense of the term.

"There are two qualities which I believe to be necessary in a beginner who is to succeed. The first is a power to feel with some degree of moral or intellectual discernment the temperament of the character to be taken and the feelings and passions which move it. With this there should be appreciation and taste for a proper outward expression of the characters in cast of voice, figure, and feature. I believe the beginner should have cultivation and some literary taste—a sympathy with the beautiful in language. The beginner should show mental quality in his work.

"Though this may seem exiomatical, I believe it is comprehensive and fundamental. A successful dramatic portrayal is the expression of what is within, and if an impression of the full depths of a character is given, there must have been an appreciation of the outward expression.

Conceptions.

"Have my own conceptions of characters changed? Yes, I am sure they have. I should be sorry to think I had not grown in all the time I have worked. The critics say that I have, and I am sure that I have. My first conceptions, I think, must have been merely accepted traditions, and they have changed radically, I believe."

"For Bonnie Prince Charlie."

The preparation for the character of Mary, which Mrs. Taber is to take in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," next week, is as different as can well be imagined.

"It is a simple play to set," said Mrs. Taber. "The tartans we are having woven to have them accurate. I have heard of a Scotchman who came away from one play put on the stage here in great disgust. Prince Charlie appeared in a Victoria plaid. It would have been hard enough for the man to see him in one of the old tartans, but a modern one like the Victoria was too much to be borne. We have Johnston plaid of blue and green plaided off with black and yellow, the Cameron of Lochiel in bright red and green plaided with black and white; the Macduff, a finer plaid of red and green, plaided with brown and black and white; Murray of Athole, green and black plaided with red; the green and blue MacLaren plaided with yellow and black, and other familiar tartans."

The difficulty in the costumes of Mr. and Mrs. Taber in this play was not in getting the material, but in giving it a genuine worn look.

Throughout the play Mrs. Taber wears only one shabby, ragged little blue gown. It was made from new material, as neatly as any gown would be, a plain waist and skirt in one piece, the latter neatly bound around hem, the wide turned-back cuffs of velvet, with white ruffles at the wrists. It was a pretty, if simple, little gown, when Mrs. Taber's maid took it in hand to give it the appearance of having had bad usage among the rocks of Scotland.

Preparing the Costumes.

The rock part of her labor was realistic. She took genuine rocks from the streets and began a process of rubbing and pounding, bringing the gown and rocks into contact in any way to bring about the desired appearance. It was hard work, but the result was so successful that the gown is worn so threadbare that with only three times' wear on the stage it is in a condition where its wearer will have to discard it altogether soon. The velvet cuffs have the dingy, worn look which velvet has when it has seen good service, and the white ruffles are no longer white. "I rubbed them on the floor," Mrs. Taber's maid says, proudly, as she gazes at her handiwork with delight.

In addition to the holes in the gown, it is wrinkled. That was accomplished by dipping it in water and tying it in a tight knot until the wrinkles were pressed in. Then, where they were a little too marked, they were ironed out.

The tartan of blind Angus—the part taken by Mr. Taber—which Mrs. Taber's maid exhibits with unselfish pride in the work of a fellow-artist, is in a similar condition of raggedness. It is in tatters, produced, in the same way, by rough contact with rock, at the hands of Mr. Taber's valet. No one could suspect that a week ago it came from the looms. It is so tattered that it has to be handled as delicately as the finest lace, and where the holes are too pronounced they are caught together with coarse white cotton or something of the kind, such as the unfortunate Prince might possibly have found in the wilds of Scotland to mend his tattered raiment.

Mrs. Taber as Juliet.

Highland Mary not be any less charming in her ragged blue frock than is Juliet in her many graceful gowns, but there is a strong contrast. Mrs. Taber was particularly lovely in all her Juliet gowns, from the one in which she first appeared, with its shimmering silver drapery, worn in the first act, the soft, crêpey gown, with the band of the pink at the top, which set off the whiteness of Juliet's throat and neck in the balcony scene; the white crêpe gown in the scene of agony, preceding the tomb scene, up to the gorgeous wedding gown, with its beautiful gold embroidery, which adds to the effect in the death scene in the tomb.

MILLINERY FOR WARM WEATHER.

Soft Stuffs, Ribbons, Flowers, and Plumes for Trimmings.

There will be flowers, silks, gauzes, crêpes, laces and ribbons, and plumes in the Spring millinery this year, and bright ornaments in greater numbers than have been seen during the cold months. There are to be many fancy braids in hats, made, some of them, in wide plats, with contrasting colors which are effective. Other braids are smooth and of a solid color, and are twisted into odd conceits over wire frames. The crowns will be wider this year, to allow room for the knot of hair upon the top of the head.

Tall, bell-shaped crowns and hour-glass crowns appear, and rims are found to be narrower in the back than in front, or if wide at the back, are turned up high. Hats are large, but do not reach the size of the Gainsborough. Malines, chiffon, soft India silks, and tulle will be used with braids in hat manufacture. The thin materials are used for shirred rims and soft crowns. They alternate with laces for veiling the brim and swathing the crown of hats. The lace bow is shown in place of ribbon strings on some French bonnet models, the fashion of the moment says.

Ribbons of plain color will be used, and ribbons with gauze and satin stripes show strong contrasting colors. Black ribbons, fine and light, are of taffeta and watered moire, with a satin back. There are ribbons with mousseline and grass-linen effect, and some of the old gros grain ribbons are to be seen. These ribbons of the finer varieties are, some of them, plaided with a Scotch effect and some are in Roman colors. A feature of the lightweight ribbons is their width. They range from five to eight inches in width, some of them being as wide as ten inches. Velvet ribbons for bonnet strings are two inches wide and taffeta four inches.

Jet bonnet crowns and ornaments are to be found, and French gold ornaments have taken the place of cut steel and imitation jewels, but the gold ornaments will be set with all of these, and are in a variety of forms. Roses and violets still continue to be popular, and there are spring blossoms and berries not so appropriate to the season. The aigrette is passing, and plums occupy a prominent place in millinery, with occasional birds and wings. Black and black and white will be largely worn, and there are various shades of red, the garnet, jacqueminot in different shades to pink and rose, turquois blue, violet shaded to lilac, dahlia, orchid, and particularly greens—emerald and moss greens—in braids and ribbons.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Preparations at Washington for the Reception of Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The various committees having in charge the arrangements for the Congress of Mothers, to be held here next Tuesday and Wednesday, have practically concluded their labors and report everything in readiness.

The congress will hold its meetings in the banquet room of the Arlington, and elaborate preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of the delegates.

As a part of the programme Mrs. Cleveland will give the delegates a card reception at the Executive Mansion Wednesday evening.

THE SONG OF SOROSIS.

(Written by Kate Hillard for the March Meeting of Sorosis, 1872.)

Should you ask me whence these stories;
Whence these legends and traditions,
Told about the Club Sorosis;
Wild with hints of woman's suffrage,
Of the awful woman's suffrage,
Coming home to manly bosoms'
With dark fears of severed buttons,
Undarned stockings, and the evils
That come trailing like the comets,
In the wake of woman's suffrage;
I should answer, I should tell you:

From the tribes of Corre-Spon-Dents,
From the legions of the Pa-pahs,
Going up and down like lions
Seeking whom they may devour,
With their wild eyes glaring fiercely,
And their tangled back-hair flowing
In a picturesque confusion.
I should answer, I should tell you,
These are they who tell the stories,
Tell the legends and traditions
Of the terrible Sorosis.

Should you ask me where they found them,
All these horrible traditions,
All these legends and these stories
Of the innocent Sorosis,
I should answer, I should tell you,
In their own imaginations,
In their vast nocturnal musings
After dreadful midnight suppers;
In the dim conjectural regions
Haunted by lost Corre-Spon-Dents;
By the dim ghosts of old Pa-pahs.

Ye who love a simple story,
Love the truth, unvarinshed, simple,
Who believe that in all ages,
Still the noblest thing is woman,
Listen to this simple story,
Writ with little skill of song-craft
Of the much-abused Sorosis,
Of the innocent Sorosis.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

Miss Lelia Lockwood of the Mount Vernon School for Girls, speaking recently of the proper dress for school children, said: "I am much gratified at the interest parents are taking in this subject. I find now that there are few corsets, few high-heeled shoes, and a large proportion of sensible gowns worn by the girls. If I were to make suggestions for school dress, I should say that it would be advisable to have light materials. Light garments of serge or cashmere should be worn, and clothes of extra warmth for outdoors. Children dressed too warmly complain of the heat of the schoolroom, and ask to have windows opened, which is impossible. White aprons for little girls keep them always fresh and dainty. If it is inculcated that a soiled apron or hair ribbon shows a lack of refinement, they soon acquire habits of daintiness in the care of their clothes. One thing I should like to emphasize is that it is unfortunate that children are obliged to wear out clothes which were made for 'best' in the schoolroom. It would seem to be much better to give them away to poorer relatives and keep always simple gowns for everyday wear."

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New woman's clubs are being started constantly, and it would seem that there must be some difficulty in finding appropriate names for them all. Here are some suggestions from women's clubs in Tennessee: Knoxville has an Ossoli Circle, Morristown a Somo-sala Club, Maryville a Chilhowee Club, and, most attractive of all, Memphis has a Talkatani Circle.

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The powerful chemical effects of the sun are felt even by precious stones. The ruby, sapphire, and emerald suffer less than other colored stones in this respect, but it has been shown by experiment that a ruby lying in a shop window for two years became much lighter in tint than its mate kept in a dark place during that period. Garnets and topazes are more easily affected. Pearls are said to show deterioration with age, but if they are not worn constantly, they will recuperate wonderfully during brief vacations spent in quiet and darkness. The only species of unluck which the practical person believes the opal will bring to its owner is that of loss if the stone is exposed carelessly to heat. It is liable to crack, being composed principally of silicic acid, with a small proportion of water.

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The people who were connected indirectly with the Bradley Martin ball are innumerable. Among the costumes that were worn were several loaned to friends by Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber from their theatrical stock. From this source Benedict, Lady Teazle, Charles I. and Charles II., Joseph Surface, in a "School for Scandal," and Charles Marlow, in "She Stoops to Conquer," personified by various society people, all went to the ball.

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Even the babies appear out in sweaters nowadays, and tiny little garments made exactly like those which older boys and girls wear on their bicycles come in light and dark blue, scarlet, pink, and brown for the tiny men and women.

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"When we had sickness in the family recently," says a housekeeper, "we were obliged to ask the trained nurse we employed to have her gowns and aprons laundered without starch. She did not like it, but the patient was nervous, and the rustling of those two starched garments was unbearable."

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The first woman's magazine did not differ materially from similar productions of the present day. It is said to have been published in Queen Anne's reign, and was called The Woman's Almanack. It was devoted largely to cooking and advice upon the important subjects of love and marriage.

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Enthusiasm for clubs is at fever heat in the West. Denver, which has already so many clubs doing good, practical work, is about to organize two more large clubs. Smaller towns in the vicinity are also on the verge of organization, and towns where there are many small clubs are considering the subject of consolidating into large department clubs. This department club seems to be a Western innovation, and a very good one. There are large clubs, in which are social, literary, philanthropic, and other departments, varying according to the size of the club and the tendencies of its members. The members belong to two or three departments or not, as they please. By this plan of subdivisions the musical woman has the pleasure of a musical programme for her club meetings, and the unmusical sister is not annoyed by it. The literary woman writes essays upon Goethe and the philanthropic woman upon mothers' meetings; the worker for books for libraries or schools and the other helps to start a day nursery. The greater number of the members unite in the social subdivisions of these clubs, and at the meeting of the department, literary, musical, and philanthropic women have an opportunity to exchange ideas upon their respective interests, to their mutual benefit.

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Miss Roberts, who was for some time a missionary in China—an honorary missionary, whatever that may be—is the "Lady Mayoress of Manchester." American women have much yet to look forward to in their work for advancement.

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No woman who is of any consequence and who is supposed to make any pretensions to intellect wears a gown upon any special occasion that she did not design herself. One of the latest and most distinguished women to do this is Mrs. McKinley. Her gown to be worn at the inauguration will be of silver brocade trimmed with point d'Alencon lace, and silver and pearl passementerie of delicate texture. It will be made in alternate panels of lace and brocade. The train is two and one-half yards long, is square, and falls from the belt. There is a yoke and belt of the silver and pearl to the corsage, the brocade fitting the figure closely between. There is full frill lace at the head of the plain crossay neckband, and deep falls of the lace are draped over the small puffs at the top of the tight-fitting sleeves. More of the silver and pearl passementerie is at the wrist above the full frills of lace around the hands. The material worn by Mrs. Cleveland at the first inauguration of President Cleveland was designed by one of the first women designers in this country.

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The Empress of Germany has had the material for a gown made which, when completed, was so beautiful that she would not allow it to be desecrated by the scissors of a dressmaker. The material is of silvery white silk, upon which is a raised pattern of flowers, foliage, and bright plumaged birds. The whole stands out in bold relief, and is such a masterpiece of work that the Empress immediately gave orders to have it made into curtains. The work was done by one skilled weaver, who worked months upon it. He received $20 a yard for the work in addition to his regular pay, and the price of the silk when it was completed was $120 a yard.

***

Miss Clara Brett Martin of Toronto has recently become a barrister in that city, having overcome many obstacles. She was not allowed to become a student without a special act of the Legislature. She has taken Division Court work and motions before Judge and Master, and may now wear in court the gown and white necktie of her profession.

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Jenny Lind is said to have suggested the idea of the private railway carriage. Wishing to escape from the ever-present interviewer during her honeymoon she had the seats removed from the car, and it was fitted up as a drawing room.

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Among the wills probated in Philadelphia a few days ago was that of Elizabeth Smart, who left a little fortune of $20,000 to her daughters. Mrs. Smart was evidently familiar with the unpleasant feelings stirred up by the division of property, and as a further legacy she left her daughters, in the same will, these last words: "My wish is that all my daughters may be satisfied. I love one just as much as the other. Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice, and be kind one to another; tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, 'hath forgiven you. Now, my dear children, don't forget this. Your loving mother, E. Smart."

HEALTH, FOOD, AND EXERCISE.

Valuable Hints Given by a Brooklyn Institute Lecturer.

A large class of women listened to Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders in the second of her course of lectures upon "Health Food" in the department of domestic science of the Brooklyn Institute last week. The subject was "Exercise and Massage."

"The muscular system must be well developed," said Mrs. Hudders, "Everything depends upon it. If there is friction of the machinery, ill health follows; if the machinery is clogged there is disease, and when motion stops there is death. Motion is the physical law of life. There is no life, human, animal, or vegetable, without it. If we were brought up always to have proper exercise and food we might live to be a hundred—I don't know but we might live forever.

"Most movement inside the body is involuntary. Digestion should be a process accomplished without our knowledge. When we are conscious of the muscles of the stomach there is something wrong. Tight clothes hinder digestion, bad air the respiratory organs, and a great fright or terror will affect the circulation. While we hamper, we cannot entirely prevent the action of the different organs.

"The outer muscles of the body are voluntary and under the direction of the will, but they become largely automatic. The will precedes the action. If a person offers us an object, we put forward the hand to take it almost involuntarily.

"There is said to be no creature so helpless in the first part of its life as a baby. It makes many motions, throwing about its hands and feet, motions which seem to be meaningless, but which are the efforts of nature to develop the muscular tissues which will later be brought under the control of the will. The baby seems to have a tendency to throw things on the floor. Some mothers think it is naughtiness and slap the babies' hands. The baby is trying to grasp an object, but it is not capable of doing it. It grasps at it and lets it fall. If you do not wish ink bottles thrown on the floor, keep them out of the baby's way; but do not put them within reach and then punish the little one. It will soon learn to measure distances.

"The baby pounds on the table with a spoon. People think the child likes to hear the noise. That is not the case. The child is not so sensitive to sound as its elders. Its actions, as I said before, are only the continued effort of nature to develop the muscles.

"Some mothers give their children narcotics when they are too active. It is a dangerous thing to suppress the activity of a child. There would be fewer unhealthy women if there had been fewer children with repressed activity. There is a tendency in children to grow broad. If they are given nourishing food they will develop symmetrically. No nervous persons should ever have the care of children. They do not allow them proper freedom.

"We must use our muscles or lose them. When an arm is broken the muscles which are unused dwindle away. We very rarely lose anything but nature carries away the unused tissue to another part of the body. We all need exercise.

"Any exercise which gives freedom of action to the muscles is good if not taken to excess. But even walking, which is one of the best kinds of exercise, may be overdone. Women say they have household duties to perform, and do not need exercise, but that is a mistake. Exercise should be taken regularly, and not spasmodically. People say they are always exercising, but they may use the wrong muscles. Drop a handkerchief and notice when three women stoop to pick it up. No two will do it in the same way. It is probable that not half the muscles in the bodies of people generally are exercised. Washerwomen complain of their work, and girls in domestic service complain that sweeping tires them. In both cases it is frequently because the work is done incorrectly.

"There is a science in walking. I seldom prescribe walking for people until I know how they walk. Some people walk bending too far over and contracting the chest, and others tip back and rest heavily on the heels, jarring the spine. We should carry the weight of the body as we walk, and not throw it back to resist our own efforts.

"American women need recreation in exercise. Women say: 'I am too old for exercise.' No one is too old. When we get toward middle life it is pleasant to think that we need make less exertion and sit down comfortably to rest. But it is a mistake. As soon as we sit down we do grow old. We must have oxygen for all purposes. Regular mechanical exercises, while answering one purpose, do not relax the mind, for the body is under the control of the will while they are being taken. For amusements which will exercise the body while diverting the mind, preference is always given to outdoor exercises.

"Swimming is one of the best of outdoor sports, as it develops and exercises both the upper and lower parts of the body. Bowling is an excellent exercise, and it is unfortunate that we cannot all of us have bowling alleys in our houses. But of all exercises I find bicycling, from experience, to be the best for young or old, weak or strong. People not in good health should be examined by a physician to see that they have no heart or kidney trouble. The wheel and saddle should be adapted to each individual rider. Much care should be used in the choice of a saddle and in having it properly adjusted. Men suffer less from an uncorrectly adjusted saddle than women, for they ride more with the weight thrown on the pedals.

"Not enough pains are taken with children who ride. You will frequently see a child riding a wheel which is adjusted for an older person. When the wheel is not properly adjusted there is a lateral movement which is injurious. Very few saddles or wheels are what they should be. Study your wheel and don't be afraid to use your wrench. Many men do not understand how to use it properly. Don't blame the wheel or cycling if you suffer from your own fault. Have the saddle adjusted so that the heel will rest easily on the pedal when you are on the wheel. The gear should be regulated according to strength. Begin at 58 and gradually increase to 63 and 64. A strong woman should not have her wheel geared up to more than 66.

"Skating is an excellent exercise, and dancing is good if not taken in close rooms. Horseback riding as practiced by women today is bad. A woman sits humped up on a horse. It gives her a one-sided development. Golf is good, but rather rigorous for a beginner. It is too heavy for women at first unless they have been accustomed to athletic exercises. Tennis is a one-sided exercise unless the player uses both hands.

"France, Sweden, and Germany know more about massage than we do. We first hear of massage in China. There is nothing better if properly used. Massage will increase or decrease the flesh as it is used. A daily friction of the skin is good and prevents colds. Children should never be allowed to rub the mother's head if she has a headache. A sensitive child is apt to be affected by the pain of the older person. It is a natural thing for a sympathetic child to do, but it is bad for the child. If you cannot have a good Swedish masseuse take the mechanical massage at some institute. Rubbing is healthful. A gentle rubbing, whether scientific or not, may soothe a headache, but for development it is necessary to have a masseuse who understands the work.

"Many people think that exercises take too much time, but a few minutes at a time during the day will be beneficial. The swimming motion is good for developing the chest; so is a circular motion with the arms extended. You can take deep breathing exercises on the street. Emerson's idea of carrying the chest as if to show a pin upon it is a good one. Inhale and slowly exhale. A simple breathing exercise is to raise the arms from the side shoulder high. Another exercise is to stand with the arms at the sides and heels together and rise slowly to the tiptoes and descend gradually upon the feet. Take a deep breath with each exercise near an open window. Inhale through the nose and exhale through the mouth. To reduce the abdominal muscles raise the arms as high as possible above the head. Breathing through the mouth causes much of the catarrhal trouble to be found in America.

"It does not make any difference how old we are. Nature is very good to us, and allows us to make good deficiencies. I know a woman seventy years old who thought she was threatened with consumption. She was not ready to give up this life, and with a careful diet and course of exercise developed two inches in the chest. But, although we take specific exercise, we must never neglect general exercise."

Sick Woman Cuts Her Throat.

Mrs. Dora Koppermann, aged forty-two, was found yesterday afternoon in her rooms at 91 Attorney Street with her throat cut. The police arrested her husband, Isaac, who is a tinsmith, on suspicion, and took the woman to Gouverneur Hospital. She recovered there sufficiently last night to declare that she cut her own throat. Mrs. Koppermann had been ill recently, and it is said had said she would commit suicide. She may recover.

NEW CHURCH FOR ITALIANS

Baptists Decide to Extend Religious Work Among the Italians in the Lower Part of the City.

LENT IS LATER THAN USUAL.

The Moon Responsible for the Delay of the Penitential Season — What the Sunday School Association Is Doing.

The Italian missionary work started at the Mariners' Temple, in Oliver Street, about three years ago, has met with such continued success that in all probability a new church will be established within the coming six months. This will be organized as the First Italian Baptist Church of New York City, and it will be an event of more than usual interest as the result of home missionary work. There are now sixty-five Italian members of the Mariners' Church to form the nucleus of this new organization. The principal reason for delay in the church organization is to give the minister who will take charge of the congregation time to complete his theological studies and be ordained.

This is Mr. Agostino Dassori, a young man who has spent several years in missionary work among his people in this city. He is a native of Italy, and has had charge of the Italian mission of the Mariners' Church from its inception. A couple of years ago he began studying for the ministry, and has since been a student in the Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. Alexander McGeorge, pastor of the church, said that Mr. Dassori would be ready for ordination within six months, and in that time all the arrangements will be completed for the establishment of the new church.

"It is too early to state definitely," said Mr. McGeorge, "just where the church will find quarters. Possibly at first it will occupy a hall or rent two or three rooms in some convenient locality. Most of our Italian members come from the vicinity of Spring and Prince Streets. They are for the most part Italians who have comfortable homes and have got along in the world since coming to America. The poorer class of Italians are those chiefly found in the vicinity of the Mariners' Temple, but as soon as they get a little money they go up town a short distance, where the surroundings are better. We have some very good, sincere, active working Christians among our Italians. They hold two prayer meetings during the week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and both men and women take part, reading the Bible or giving testimony in their own language. Mr. Dassori has been an excellent worker, understands his people thoroughly, and has advanced the usefulness of the mission in many ways. One of the earliest methods of work was stereopticon lectures on Biblical subjects. These brought the Bible truths visibly before the minds of the Italians, and in that way their understanding was broadened. We met with considerable opposition from the Catholics at first, for most of our Italians have come from that denomination. But the work went on and the stereopticon lectures are still continued.

"Then an Italian Sunday school was started. This has now 200 scholars, including all classes, from the infant department to adult Bible classes. Three months ago an Italian industrial school was started. The Italian children previously met with the industrial school for English-speaking children on Thursday, but the number soon became too large for one school, and a separate school was formed which meets on Saturday morning. There are about 100 children, and they are taught by Miss Collishaw, who is Mr. Dassori's assistant, and has been engaged in down-town missionary work for nine years. The Italian work has been one of the most encouraging features at the Mariners' Temple, but the Italians now naturally feel that they are strong enough to have a church home of their own."

Mr. Dassori conducts two services in Italian at the old Oliver Street Church every Sunday. The morning service is at 10:30 o'clock, and for December the average attendance was eighty-one. The afternoon service is at 5:30 o'clock, and the average attendance was 193. The Sunday afternoon stereopticon lecture brought out for the same time an average of 950, showing that the pictures have a great drawing effect. A similar stereopticon lecture is given Thursday evenings. The Italian prayer meetings during the week bring out from sixty to ninety persons. The Italian mission work at this church is the largest Protestant one in the city.

The religious work of the Mariners' Temple covers a broad field, for the locality is an open invitation to missionary work of every variety. A novel idea recently started by one of the workers is to supply hackmen in the vicinity with religious papers, that they may have something good to read while waiting for a fare.

Mr. McGeorge has his regular Sunday service at 11 o'clock, and, while it is termed "English," to distinguish it from the Italian, which is all in that language, the nationalities represented are decidedly mixed. "It is no unusual thing to have in my congregation," said Mr. McGeorge, "Chinamen, Swedes, Scandinavians, Germans, French, and English, as well as Americans."

An hour and a half is devoted every Sunday afternoon to lodginghouse religious work. A half-dozen experienced workers conduct these services, three lodginghouses being visited each Sunday. Some of the men who are most successful in this kind of work were reclaimed from lodginghouse life, and are now devoting their spare time to lifting others up to a nobler and more ambitious life.

"I received a letter the other day," said Mr. McGeorge, "from a former habitué of one lodginghouse, who was converted at one of our little meetings. He became a Christian, and, being restored to manhood, is now a railroad engineer out in Pennsylvania."

Something is going on at the Mariners' Temple every day, but on Sunday the religious life is kept active from 9:30 in the morning to about the same time in the evening. A list of the Sunday services will give a little idea of the varied activities: 8:30 A. M., consecration service; 9 A. M., work among sailors; 9:30 A. M., Italian Sunday school; 10:30 A. M., Italian preaching; 11 A. M., preaching in English; 2:20 P. M., Sunday school; 4 P. M., Christian Endeavor, seniors; 5:30 P. M., preaching in Italian; 6:30 P. M., junior Christian Endeavor; 7:45 P. M., preaching and inquiry meeting.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

It Begins Much Later Than Usual This Year—The Forms of Observance.

Lent begins just two weeks later this year than last. Ash Wednesday occurs on March 3, which is considerably later than in any year since 1889, and Easter Sunday falls on April 18. Last year the penitential season began on Feb. 19 and terminated with Easter Sunday, on April 5. The moon is wholly responsible for the tardiness of Lent this year, as it is responsible for the variation for all of the movable Church feasts.

Easter day, on which all the rest depend, is always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. Full moon, however, for the purposes of the rules and tables of Church movable and immovable feasts, is the fourteenth day of a lunar month, reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation. The beginning of Lent must always be forty-six days before Easter, thus providing forty days of fasting, exclusive of the six Sundays.

Lent is an old Saxon word, signifying Spring, therefore it means in reality the Spring fast. This fast is believed to be of Jewish origin, corresponding with the preparation of the Jews for the yearly expiation. The number forty was anciently appropriated for seasons of repentance and humiliation. This was the number of days during which God covered the earth with the deluge, the number of years in which the children of Israel did penance in the wilderness, the number of days that Moses fasted in the Mount, and Elijah in the wilderness. The Ninevites had this number of days allowed for their repentance, and our Lord, when He was pleased to fast in the wilderness, observed the same length of time.

Observance of Lent has increased in solemnity and attention to matters of detail in many of the city churches within the last ten years. The gradual expansion of High Church ideas has added greatly to the impressiveness of some of the weekday services. In the perpetuation of the primitive customs of fasting, some of the Roman Catholic churches are much more exact than are the Protestant Episcopal churches. There are few churchmen, however, who carry out absolutely the prescribed ritual of ancient times. Ash Wednesday, for instance, is observed nowadays with much less rigidity than of yore. The name of that day is derived from the custom that prevailed in the primitive Church for penitents to express their humiliation by lying in sackcloth and ashes. By the coarseness of sackcloth they ranked themselves among the meanest and lowest condition of men. By ashes, and sometimes earth, cast upon their heads, they made themselves lower than the lowest of the creatures of God, and put themselves in mind of their mortality, which would reduce them to dust and ashes.

Good Friday is the holiest and most solemn day in the Lenten season. This day, sacred to the memory of our Saviour's sufferings, has been observed from the very first age of Christianity as a day of the strictest fasting and humiliation. All devout Church people, both Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, are expected on this day to suspend all pursuits of business, attend the services of the Church, and devote the intervals of public worship to holy meditation on the sufferings of Christ and to other pious exercises. In a great many Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches in this city it is customary to hold on Good Friday a passion service of three hours, commemorative of the three hours' agony of Jesus on the Cross.

On Easter Sunday the Church commemorates the glorious event of the Saviour's resurrection. This festival, for antiquity and importance, takes precedence of all other Church festivals. It was observed from the very first ages, and each succeeding year sees its observance more general on the part of all religious denominations. In this city nearly all of the Churches—even those that do not observe Lent—celebrate Easter Sunday as a festival of music and flowers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Its Public Meetings and Teachers' Bible Classes.

Sunday school finances is a subject which has caused many perplexing thoughts to every teacher of a Sunday school class, for the virtues of cheerful giving are not always easy to instill into the minds of even the most hopeful scholars. "Sunday School Finances," the topic selected by the New York Sunday School Association for discussion at its February public meeting, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, last evening, was therefore a matter of much interest to active Sunday school workers. The subject was divided into two parts—home finances, for the support of the school, and foreign, for missionary work. Dr. Wendell Phillips, Superintendent of the Calvary Baptist Church Sunday School, opened the discussion of the first section, and the Rev. A. H. McKinney, Superintendent of Olivet Sunday School, spoke on the second.

These public meetings of the New York Sunday School Association have proved very beneficial in the past and have been the means of putting new life and vigor into schools that had become almost lifeless for want of new ideas. A public meeting is held once a month, a different church being selected each time, so as to meet the convenience of all parts of the city. The March meeting will be held in the Pilgrim Congregational Church at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue.

It may not be generally known that the New York Sunday School Association has been in existence over forty years. Its primary aim is to encourage and aid Sunday school work and furnish opportunities for normal class Bible study to teachers and students of the International series of lessons. More teachers' classes are in progress throughout the city this year than ever before.

Every Saturday afternoon there are three classes in the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. At 2 o'clock there is a class for primary teachers, led by Mrs. S. W. Clark, President of the Primary Union. Immediately following a lesson in child study is given by Miss H. H. Keith of the Normal College Kindergarten Department. At 3:30 the general class convenes, led by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler. Each Saturday evening at 8 o'clock the lesson is taught in the lecture room of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge.

Monday evenings at 8 another primary teachers' class is held in the Central Congregational Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, led by Mrs. L. J. P. Bishop of the Calvary Baptist Church. On the second Monday of each month this class meets in the latter church. The same plan is adopted here as in the Saturday afternoon classes in the Broadway Tabernacle, the child study lessons being given by Miss Keith.

Each Tuesday at 4 P. M. there is a class for business men who are Sunday school workers, at 113 Fulton Street. The Rev. A. H. McKinney is the teacher. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Schauffler conducts a lesson in the Harlem College Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue. On Friday evenings at 8 o'clock a class meets in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, led by Prof. C. F. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary. This is a new class this season, and has been conducted with marked success.

Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers College, took charge in the Fall of a series of classes in the district beyond the Harlem River, the meeting places being divided between the Trinity Congregational Church, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue; the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and the Reformed Church of Mott Haven, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

This makes a total of ten separate classes in different parts of the city for the study of the Sunday school lesson. The classes are well attended and are free to all interested in Bible study.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. BRANCHES.

Many Young Men Will Attend the Poughkeepsie Convention.

The various Young Men's Christian Associations of this city have been making strenuous efforts during the past week to send large delegations to the Third District State Convention, which will open at Poughkeepsie next Friday and continue through Monday, the 22d. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and the speakers are well known in their particular line of work.

At the opening exercises on Friday evening, William H. Sage of this city will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Theod

POSTLEY FOR COMMODORE

Annual Meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club to be Held at Delmonico's Wednesday.

CORINTHIAN FLEET MEETING.

Atlantic Yachtsmen Will Probably Have the Old Clubhouse Moved Down to Sea Gate — Yachting Union's Rules.

The annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club is to be held at Delmonico's Wednesday evening. Clarence A. Postley, owner of the schooner Colonia, has been nominated for Commodore; E. S. Hatch of the yawl Huron, for Vice Commodore, and Major Charles F. Ulrich of the cabin naphtha yacht Blitz, for Rear Commodore.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. The committee, appointed by the Commodore for the purpose of nominating candidates reports the following named gentlemen as their unanimous choice for the several offices:

For Commodore—Charles L. Browne; for Vice Commodore—Clarke A. Miller, schooner Monhegan; for Rear Commodore—Guy Standing, sloop Volante; for Treasurer—Charles Chamberlain; for Secretary—William R. Corwine; for Measurer—Edgar K. Bourne; for members of the Board of Managers, for one year, class of 1898—Charles E. Simmons, A. M. Hunter, and W. W. Hollingsworth, M. D.; for two years, Class of 1899—Charles L. Browne, William R. Corwine, and Guy Standing.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club last Monday, the members informally discussed the new clubhouse scheme. Nothing has yet been decided in this matter, except that the headquarters of the club will be at Sea Gate as soon as the land there is ready for the occupancy of the club. Some of the members are in favor of a new house being built on the new site, and a picture was published during the week purporting to be a plan of the new house. The Trustees, however, who have the matter in hand, beyond discussing the projected change briefly, have not decided what will be done. The majority of the members of the Board of Trustees seem to favor the removal of the old clubhouse from Bay Ridge to Sea Gate, and then enlarging it as required.

At the regular meeting of the council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound last week, slight changes were made in the rules. Those present at the meeting were C. W. Wetmore, E. Burton Hart, Jr., O. H. Chelborg, F. E. Towle, Jr., C. P. Tower, C. T. Pierce, and Frank B. Jones.

The Atlantic Club was recently invited to take representation in the union, but as the club has no station on the Sound and the union is only for Sound clubs, it was found that the Atlantic Club was ineligible, unless the scope of the union was increased. To do this is not thought advisable at present, but a committee from the Atlantic Club will confer with council with a view of making the racing rules uniform.

Letters were sent to the Larchmont and New York Clubs asking those organizations to take representation in the union. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Tower, and Hart, was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, to discuss the advisability of forming a National association and for the adoption of uniform racing and measurement rules.

The council decided to recommend that no changes be made in the starting signals, but in the event of any club desiring to start each class separately, these signals may be substituted by red balls, with the class number painted on each.

It was recommended that all courses should be triangular, as far as possible, and sailed over two or more times. The distances to be sailed should be as follows: Division 1, all schooners, 30 nautical miles; Division 2, sloops, first, 70, 60, and 51 foot classes, 25 miles; Division 3, sloops, 43, 36, and 30 foot classes, 20 miles; Division 4, 25-foot sloops and 30-foot cats, 15 miles; Division 5, 20-foot sloops and 25-foot cats, 12 miles; Division 6, 15-foot sloops and 20 and 15 foot cats, 10 miles.

John Hyslop was appointed official measurer of the council.

SUCCESS OF SMALL RATERS.

A FEW YACHTS WON ENOUGH TO PAY THEIR COST IN ONE SEASON.

Very Popular with English Yachtsmen — Many Are Carried on the Davits of the Steamers — The Yachting and Fishery Exhibition.

GLASGOW, Feb. 3.—Queen Victoria's reign of sixty years is to be celebrated in so many ways in this country that a considerable boom in some branches of business may be expected. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are to be struck to celebrate the event, and in the hardware and soft goods, varieties of manufactures are to be fashionable in commemoration of the event.

Among the excitements and entertainments being got up to assist in the celebration is the Yachting and Fishery Exhibition, to be held in the Imperial Institute, in London. That this exhibition will be a failure may be predicted, notwithstanding the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the personal exertions of the Duke of York. The exhibition of yacht models can only be made up of the half-sections of yachts hung up on the walls of yacht clubhouses, and any visitor to the New York Yacht Club will confess that the fine exhibition of yacht models there are only a passing interest even to professional yacht designers and yacht builders.

English Fishing Boats.

The fishery department of the exhibition threatens to be even more hopeless. Models of fishing boats, showing the variety of build on the various fishing grounds round our coast, would certainly have an exceptional interest, but no such collection could be accumulated. The want of interest in—nay, the utter neglect of all that pertains to our fishing interests—is really incomprehensible. Our fishing boats are neither fast nor safe, but to improve them appears to be no one's concern. George Stephenson, nephew of the great George Stephenson, the engineer, owned a beautiful place on the Clyde, and twenty-five years ago had a series of regattas for fishing boats, which extended over five years, and cost him over £2,000. One result was a very great improvement in the build and rig of fishing boats on the west coast of Scotland.

In the Faroe Islands and in certain ports in the north of Scotland the fishing boats retain much of the build of the Norwegian galley in which the Norse Vikings pursued his piracy, and in which Eric Rundé crossed from Iceland to Greenland and visited your New England coasts centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. Models of these antique craft and of the fishing boats resembling them would be a charming exhibit for the Fishery Exhibition, but there is no chance of it being attempted. We have no vessels to compare with your fleet of fishing schooners sailing out of Bristol, R. I.

Ogden Goelet's Samphire.

The twenty-rater Samphire, belonging to Ogden Goelet of New York, has arrived at Marseilles and been launched from the steamer Torino, which carried her out on her deck. The Samphire has had her keel lowered and added to to carry her canvas better than she did last year, when she made a very poor show.

Britannia and Ailsa have arrived at Gibraltar on their passage to the Riviera. With a fair wind, Ailsa made a very fast passage, but did not beat the American schooner yacht Enchantress, which a good many years since ran the distance from the Isle of Wight to Gibraltar in four days and four hours. Ailsa would, however, be under storm canvas, while the Enchantress from her size could carry her cruising canvas.

Promises of the Small Raters.

The small rater promises to be the British yacht of the future. The five-rater and the raters under have multiplied so fast that their united winnings must be about level with the money carried off by the larger classes. Since this sudden popularity has been attained in a year or two, it is evident the new "departure" is in its infancy. What the development may be in another year or two, it is impossible to foretell, but since new small raters can be built up to date at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of even a twenty-rater, it is evident a racing owner would choose to race in a new small rater level with the speed of her class rather than race in an older twenty which had lost the speed of her class.

The owner, besides, who sails and steers his own yacht, enjoys the sport in a way that the owner who leaves the sailing and steering of his yacht to his Captain knows nothing about. The winnings during the past season of some of the small raters must look fabulous to some of our veteran yachtsmen, who, in their earlier experiences, regarded even ten-tonners with contempt.

The successful builder of small raters in this country is Sibbick of Cowes, some of whose boats have won phenomenal purses during the past season.

Tatler's thirty-foot rater, by Sibbick, sailed in the Solent last season, had 57 starts, had 28 first and 18 other prizes, winning £208. A racing boat of the same size and equipment can be built for the money, but, of course, Sibbick's price will be considerably higher. Heartsease, a five rater by Sibbick, sailed in the Solent last season, had 50 starts, and won 26 first and 16 other prizes. The total has not been given, but since the prizes were larger for the class, the total must be larger than that of Tatler's. Heartsease is cutter rigged, and is a thirty-six-foot rater.

The Kismet's Record.

The most remarkable record among the small raters has been made by the Kismet, a lugger, with a load water line only 18 feet. The Kismet (in her second season this last year) was designed and owned by Linton Hope, whose small rater Circe made an extraordinary record two years since, due, it was believed, to her shallow draught and excessive beam. Last season the Kismet had 45 starts, 40 first prizes, and 5 others, value £315. This lugger, which might easily be hung upon the davits of an ordinary steam yacht or trading steamer, gives more sport to her owner when steering her, and wins more money than a fairly fast forty-rater.

The Kismet cost a fraction of the cost of a forty-tonner to build and keep up. And why should any racing yachtsman build an expensive forty-rater while he can have more successful racing and a more handsome purse of sovereigns or more numerous silver plate trophies in a one-rater. These facts sufficiently explain the tendency of the sport at the present date, and suggest that the racing of large yachts is a decaying sport. To keep abreast with improvements in speed, the owner of a hundred-rater would require to build every year at an outlay of £7,000 or £8,000 if he desired to hold his own against the newer boats.

Admiral Victor Montague attempted this in the forty-rater class, and in three seasons built the Corsair and the Vendetta, designed by Payne, and the Carina, designed by Watson. These three cutters were successful, but, having to sell them for about half what they cost, he naturally wearied of the game.

What Others Have Done.

The success of Sibbick's boats have no doubt greatly advanced his own reputation as well as the popularity of small raters. Sibbick's five-rater Westra, owned and raced by I. C. Connell of Glasgow, had 34 starts and won 24 first and 7 other prizes, winning £179. This lugger at the Clyde regattas met the Fern, a new five-rater by Fife, which beat her several times. Fern was launched in the middle of the season and went off to the Solent, where she was not so well sailed as in the Clyde, and picked up £62, which might have been more than doubled by clever handling. Loro, a thirty-foot lugger, sailed and owned by A. C. Connell, had 32 starts, 24 first and 5 other prizes, value £70. This cutter, steered by her owner, Miss Cox, must have been well sailed, and, indeed, Miss Cox in all sorts of weather is hard to beat. To the presence of ladies owning and steering their own boats in the Solent and Southampton waters much of the popularity of the small racing raters belongs.

The small cruising classes, built independent of the Yacht Racing Association, show very encouraging racing returns. The Solent twenty-five foot class of racing cruisers is headed by the Philippine, which had 55 starts, 28 first and 22 other prizes, value, £124, besides winning four cups. The Clyde twenty-three foot independent class was headed by Thaber, £61; Vida, £53; Badger, £33; Klysma, £32. The seventeen-foot independent class in the Clyde is led by Hatasoo, with 27 starts 18 first, and 3 second, £52.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN WORKING.

Choice of a Coach Soon to be Made —The Men Practicing.

Now that the Columbia University Union has decided to have a crew, work is moving along very smoothly among the candidates for both the Freshmen and 'Varsity crews. The subscription list is swelling favorably. The only thorn now remaining in the side of the rowing interests is the lack of a coach. Manager Fearing and Capt. Pressprich are putting forth their best efforts to get Walter B. Peet, but their success in this line is very doubtful, for Mr. Peet said several weeks ago that he would not coach Columbia's crews. Action will be taken by the union this week.

Through all the trouble the candidates for both crews have worked steadily and unceasingly. To-morrow will mark the end of their first month on the machines, at the weights, and at the running and other exercises. The 'Varsity aspirants have been sifted down from twenty-five to sixteen; the freshmen from thirty-six to twenty-two. In a week or so another shake-up will take place, so as to get the crews down to a number that can be more easily handled.

The men now working for places on the 'Varsity crew are: T. C. Collins, Pol. Sci., 183 pounds, 5.11½ height; Guy Cochran, P. and S., 176½ pounds, 5.10¾ height; Louis D. Einstein, '98, 174½ pounds, 6.1⅝ height; Orleans Longacre, '98, S., 174 pounds, 5.11½ height; J. L. Thompson, L. S., 168½ pounds, 5.11¾ height; G. Shepperd, Sp., 167½ pounds, 5.11¼ height; C. C. Moore, P. and S., 169 pounds, 6.2⅜ height; A. W. Putnam, '97, 161 pounds, 5.8½ height; H. H. Oddie, '99, S., 170 pounds, 5.11⅜ height; R. W. Pressprich, (Captain,) 160 pounds, 5.7½ height; H. V. Smith, P. and S., 155½ pounds, 6.1¾ height; A. S. Morrow, 98 C., 157 pounds, 6.1¾ height; C. H. Elmer, 99, C., 158 pounds, 5.11½ height; B. B. Tilt, 99, S., 154½ pounds, 5.9¾ height; H. C. McLeod, P. and S., 153 pounds, 5.8⅝ height; C. H. Machen, 98, S., 152 pounds, 5.8¼ height.

Capt. Pressprich has coached the 'Varsity on the machines. The men have learned the body swing and have caught the arm motions. As yet, there has been no sliding done. The two eights keep fairly good time in their long, snappy body swing, and are rapidly "catching on" to the Columbia stroke as taught by Walter Peet.

The villa at the southeastern corner of the new site of the university at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue has been secured again for use as training quarters as soon as the men get on the water. This will prove a great acquisition because of its proximity to the new Edwin Gould boathouse at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the Hudson.

Ten-Mile Championship Run.

Nearly 300 entries have been made for the carnival of sports at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening. Among the entries just received is that of Theodore McGirr of Georgetown University for the ten-mile championship run. Besides McGirr, there is entered in this event Messrs. Mackey and Regan of the New West Side Athletic Club, John Mason of the Star Athletic Club, Long Island City; Messrs. Gray and Rumpf of the St. George Athletic Club, Messrs. Langy and Mitchell of the Fairmount Rowing Club of Philadelphia, E. W. Hjertberg of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and several others.

GOLF DELEGATES TO MEET.

Clubs Completing Arrangements for the Annual Meeting—Four New Applications for Membership.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which is to be held Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at Delmonico's, will be one of the most important events in the golf world this season. Several important matters will have to be decided and, judging from a partial list of the delegates already chosen, the representation of able golf men will be one of the most imposing ever brought together.

The associate clubs in the Golf Association are the ones that possess the voting power, and, therefore, will determine all important matters. There are sixteen of these clubs, and they are entitled to two delegates each. The allied clubs can send one delegate, but have no vote. Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge has heard from nine of the associate clubs, and the remaining seven will probably make their selections and send the names to Mr. Tallmadge this week. The delegates from the nine already heard from are:

Newport Golf Club—Theodore A. Havemeyer and Alfred M. Coats.

St. Andrew's—John Reid and John C. Ten Eyck.

Lakewood—Robert B. Kerr and Jasper Lynch.

Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Ransom H. Thomas and Richard H. Williams.

Essex County of Manchester, Mass.—W. B. Thomas and J. Warren Merrill.

Philadelphia Cricket Club—Samuel G. Heebner and Charles A. Potter.

Ardsley Casino—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry and Philip Schuyler.

Meadowbrook Hunt Club—Oliver W. Bird and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Tuxedo—Dr. E. C. Rushmore and Walker Breese Smith.

The other seven associated clubs are the Chicago Golf Club, Onwentsia Golf Club of Chicago, Philadelphia Country Club, Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass.; Washington Golf Club, Shinnecock Golf Club, and Brookline Country Club of Boston. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the association will be held during the afternoon of Feb. 17. All the members will then be present, and the application of the Knollwood Country Club to be made an associate member will be settled. If it is acted upon favorably, the Knollwood members will undoubtedly make a strong bid for the open and amateur championships. The Chicago Golf Club is going to present strong claims, and the selection of a locality will make one of the most exciting features of the annual meeting. The Executive Committee will also act favorably upon four new applications for allied memberships, the clubs being the Country Club of Scranton, Penn.; Wyoming Country Club of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Englewood Golf Club, and Nutley Golf Club. This will raise the allied membership of the association to sixty-two clubs.

There will undoubtedly be some changes in the officers for next year. President Havemeyer, however, is pretty sure of re-election, as the general opinion is that no one else can fill the place so acceptably as he. Mr. Tallmadge will decline another election as Secretary, and it is also probable that the Executive Committee will be enlarged, as it only consists of five men, and is considered too small for satisfactory action upon the many important questions that come before it during the year.

In event of the Knollwood Club being unable to compete for the big championship tournaments, it is probable that the Morristown Golf Club will come to the front as the prominent Eastern claimant. The Morristown course is well known, has the full eighteen holes, and has been making extensive improvements since last Fall. The ladies' championships will go without a doubt to the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass.

ATHLETIC REGISTRATION RULES

Doubts as to Just Who Are Required to Register with the Union.

Amateur athletes have received the new registry and entry blanks of the Amateur Athletic Union, and there is much discussion in regard to the new requirements and what they mean. All entries after March 1 must be made on Amateur Athletic entry blanks, and all athletes must be registered in the union in order to compete.

The rule that is attracting the most discussion, however, is that no athlete shall be allowed to compete in championship events unless he is a member of a club belonging to the union. The rule in detail reads:

"No person shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this union or by any active member thereof who has (1) received or competed for compensation or reward, in any form, for the display, exercise, or example of his skill in or knowledge of any athletic exercise, or for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organization, or for becoming or continuing a member of any athletic organization; or (2) has entered any competition under a name other than his own, or from a club of which he was not at that time a member in good standing; or (3) has entered any competition open to any professional or professionals, or has competed with any professional for any prize or token. Nor shall any person residing within the territory of any active member of this union be eligible to compete for or to enter any competition as a member of any club in the territory of any other active member of this union unless he shall have been elected to membership in such club prior to April 1, 1891, provided, however, that any undergraduate may, for the purposes of this section, select either his home or his school as his residence, but that such choice shall not be changed during the twelve months following the beginning of the college or school year; or (4) has pawned, bartered, or sold any prize won in athletic competition; or (5) is not a registered athlete.

"No one shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this union, or by any active member thereof, unless he shall be a member of the club from which he enters, and shall not have competed from any other club in this union during a period of three months next preceding such entry; nor shall any member of any club in this union or any club in any district in this union be allowed to compete in case he has within one year competed as a member of any other club then in this union, except with the consent of such other club, unless such other club shall have disbanded or practically ceased to exist; provided that this requirement shall not apply to athletes competing from college athletic organizations.

"No person shall be eligible to compete for or to enter any competition as a member of any club in the territory of any active member of this union unless he shall have resided within the territory of said active member at least nine months previous to entering for competition."

According to these rules, the athletes hold that the New York Athletic Club, which contains many of the champion athletes, is debarred from competing. The new Athletic association of the National Guard, while not desirous to oppose the Amateur Athletic Union, is not afraid to go it alone, according the statements of several representatives who attended the meeting when the association was organized.

Chairman Sullivan of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has been flooded with applications during the last week as to the probable working of this scheme. There seems to be a doubt in a great many minds as to just which athletes are required to register. At a recent meeting of the Registration Committee and the Conference Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, it was decided that the registration of athletes and the right to compete when registered applied only to open games given under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and it was distinctly stated to the representatives of the allied bodies that it would not be necessary for their athletes to register in order to compete in their own closed games; that is, athletes who are representatives of schools and compete in games given by the National Interscholastic Association, or any of its members, do not require to be registered with the Amateur Athletic Union.

College athletes who are members of colleges who hold membership in the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association do not require to register in order to compete in their own college sports or the sports of other colleges. Young Men's Christian Association athletes who are members of Young Men's Christian Associations which are allied with the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America need not register in order to compete in their sports and confined to their own members, but it should be distinctly understood that when athletes who are members of the Interscholastic Association, Young Men's Christian Association, or Intercollegiate Associations desire to compete in sports other than their own, or sports that are given by Amateur Athletic Union clubs, in order to compete they must be registered athletes.

END OF THE CYCLE SHOW

The Exhibition Closed Last Evening After Having an Attendance That May Aggregate 125,000.

PRESIDENT POTTER'S POLICY.

He Outlined It at the Show Yesterday — The Electric Lighting — A Mud Guard on Exhibit — Quill Club Elected Officers.

The cycle show in Grand Central Palace came to an end last evening after having had the largest patronage ever accorded to an industrial exhibition in this city. Not including yesterday's figures, which were enormous, the daily records show an aggregate attendance of 104,469, divided as follows: Saturday evening, (opening,) 11,000; Monday, 14,000; Tuesday, 18,450; Wednesday, 20,401; Thursday, 19,265; Friday, 19,353. It is very likely that the count of tickets taken yesterday will bring the attendance up close to 125,000 for the week.

Success under such liberal patronage was the only result possible, and it is a fitting reward for the efforts of R. Lindsay Coleman, the retiring President, and those who worked under him. Despite the great expense and work entailed, the exhibitors were all pleased with the show, the general verdict being that it was better, particularly from a trade point of view, than the recent great show in Chicago.

Society again patronized the exhibition yesterday, the representation being most noticeable during the afternoon, when the following were among those observed: Gen. E. Byrd Spencer, Rene La Montagne, formerly Master of the Rockaway Hounds; R. B. Luckley, W. W. Wattrous, E. K. Austin, Mrs. J. D. King, Miss Mabel Watson, O. T. Powers, C. A. Postley, C. S. Hawley, and J. Borden Harriman.

Policy of President Potter.

The newly elected President of the League of American Wheelmen, Isaac B. Potter of this city, returned from Albany yesterday and visited the show. While there he was the object of much attention from the League members. Speaking of the policy of the new administration, Mr. Potter said:

"I can see possibilities within the League for the accomplishment of a great work. Our membership is large, but it is not distributed to the best advantage. Some of the larger divisions are becoming so unwieldy as to need a thorough reorganization, and some of the smaller ones are in need of help which the larger divisions and the National body can easily supply.

"We have formed a special Loan Committee, to consist of the Executive Committee, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, making five in all, and have formulated a plan by which the surplus funds of the National body and of the prosperous divisions can be loaned to the smaller State divisions and consulates through the medium of the Loan Committee, which loans will be made for specific terms, upon the application of the borrowing division in writing, setting forth the amount needed, the duration of the loan, and other particulars as may be required by the Loan Committee.

"When the money becomes due it is to be paid back to the hands of the Loan Committee from application and renewal fees received by the Secretary, until the full amount of the loan is paid. This scheme will, I believe, enable the smaller divisions to enlarge their membership quickly and to put their affairs in prosperous condition.

Improvement of Roads.

"Of course, the great feature of league work which dignifies it more than any other, is its earnest agitation of road improvement.

"Bills are now pending for better roads throughout the State, and most of these bills point in the right direction. This work is, of course, expensive, requiring us to supply a great amount of printed matter, the sending of good roads advocates to State Legislatures, the issuing of pamphlets, &c. It is not right that the League of American Wheelmen should maintain the machinery of its organization for the prosecution of this work, and pay the entire expenses at the same time. We propose to share this burden of expense by calling upon persons who have a pecuniary interest in this improvement to contribute to the funds.

"Many manufacturers whose business will be improved by the improvement of roads can well afford to contribute to these disbursements; some have offered to do so, and others will be approached in due time. The need of better roads is now generally admitted, and this feeling may, by proper handling, be ripened into a powerful movement, which can end only in success. With these matters in hand, and with the work of forming local or subordinate bodies, or clubs within the league in smaller towns, so as to facilitate the erection of guide boards, preparation of roadbooks, &c., the league may find itself abundantly busy for some months to come."

Really Two Shows.

The show has proved to be in reality two shows, there having been, in addition to the display of bicycles, a display of electric lighting effects which was accounted superior to anything seen at the electrical show last May. Many exhibitors spent more money for signs than for rent and other incidental expenses.

In addition to the regular house lighting of 5,000 sixteen-candle-power lamps, a special service was taken from the United Electric Light and Power Company for the sign lighting and extra illumination in the booths. This extra lighting amounted to more than 16,000 lamps evenly distributed over the three floors. The total number of lights was in excess of anything ever before seen in this city. Naturally, this amount of lighting made plenty of heat, and there was no steam heat in the Grand Central Palace during the show. All the work on the extra lighting was done between Thursday morning and Saturday night, under the direction of Marcus Nathan and the consulting engineer of the board, Frank Patterson.

The Only Mud Guard.

A space in the southwest corner, on the fourth floor, has contained the only mud guard in the entire collection of exhibits. It consists of a metal plate about two inches square, having a thin rubber strap connected to one of its edges, which brushes the mud off the tire and thereby prevents it from flying upon the clothing of the rider.

The guard is held in position by a "U"-shaped carrier, three-sixteenth diameter wire, which straddles a wheel, each end being secured at the end of the axle as a cyclometer or like device, is connected. The guard has a spring tension fit upon the carrier, and the brush can be thrown off or on to the tire by touching the plate with the foot. The brush, which is renewable, is only a thin piece of rubber, about one-sixteenth thick, and when in use bears upon the tire so slightly that the friction is not appreciable, while it completely prevents the mud from flying upon the clothing of the rider.

Agents Who Were Present.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 agents and dealers visited the show during the week. Among those present yesterday were C. H. Walling, Newport; S. H. Visscher, Schenectady; Elbert Tappen, Oyster Bay; C. Schelly, Allentown; J. E. Robinson, Hartford; W. W. Piper, New Milford; C. F. Napier, Jr., Montclair; W. W. Mandville, Waterbury; T. B. Mettan, Bayonne; J. B. Merry, Baltimore; J. C. Anderson, Chicago; Frank Cutter, Morristown; J. C. Cramer, South Bethlehem; A. J. Chenenger, Ontario; N. A. Dallerir, West Summerville, C. C. Barker; Pittsburg; H. C. Edgerton, Middletown; G. S. Lashan, Norwich; R. B. Lavague, Baltimore; J. E. Larraben, Amsterdam.

Emmett Hopkins, Boonton; E. C. Fields, Dunkirk; W. H. Aldrich, Patchogue; Charles Waldron, Albany; E. W. Shenk, Philadelphia; George W. Van Linden, Yonkers; A. L. Adams, Bridgeport; H. M. Young, Sag Harbor; A. T. Young, Boston; G. F. Weston, Boston; Robert F. Way, Hartford; C. G. Willis, Providence; A. W. White, Greenport; L. L. Waterbury, Port Chester; C. F. Webber, Tarrytown; J. F. Temple, Richmond; T. E. Talnter, Lewiston, Me.; Charles H. Turner, Albany; W. C. Soale, Savannah; E. E. Reynolds, Utica; F. A. Barrows, New Haven; George B. Cobb, Plainfield; F. C. Curtis, Philadelphia.

Frank N. Dampnam, Philadelphia; D. G. Edwards, Long Branch; J. W. Geibell, Allegheny, Penn.; J. L. Ives, Baltimore; H. J. Keller, Reading, Penn.; C. E. McGowan, Washington, Frank Partridge, Boston; C. E. White, Springlake; William E. Tanner, Fall River; Warner Sommer, Atlantic City; L. H. Sohorns, Albany, George F. Ruff, Baltimore; J. W. Osborn, Dayton; J. H. McCormack, Albany; H. A. French, Baltimore; A. Mugford, Hartford; R. C. McCoy, Flushing; W. M. Burtis, Flushing, T. M. Chapemberlin, Chester, and C. E. Crawford, Middletown.

E. C. Cranford, New Rochelle; D. N. Driscold, Norwich; F. Danforth, Boston; J. L. Lee, New Rochelle; J. L. Langdon, Schenectady; J. W. Lawson, Hudson; H. B. Hart, Philadelphia; F. Fisher, Syracuse; A. V. Alvim, Sayville; A. N. Ackerman, Pawtucket; E. S. Appleton, Trenton; H. E. King, Mansfield; A. H. Ameden, Washington; William Alexander, Sayville; R. H. Broderick, Bridgeport; C. Willis, Providence; Charles Way, Willimantic; J. F. Walker, Troy; A. S. Williamson, Philadelphia; F. L. West, Trenton.

Anson Seavis, Newark; G. G. Vanhusen, Patchogue; M. F. Talmadge, Buffalo; Thomas H. Fordham, Troy; C. G. Straf, Albany; F. S. Stow, Plantsville, Conn.; E. A. Rogers, Buffalo; Ralph Brazer, Lowell; C. J. Connelly, Rochester; F. L. Jones, Utica; C. N. Driggs, White Haven, Penn.; W. E. Foskett, Albany; George Hilson Degen, Detroit; James Johomot, Buffalo; G. L. Barle, Easton, Penn.; E. R. Pugh, Cleveland; P. J. Powell, Waltham, Mass.

Quill Club Election.

At the special meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America in the Concert Hall of the Grand Central Palace the Nominating Committee reported as follows: For President—George E. Stackhouse; Vice President—A. G. Batchelder; Secretary—A. L. Reaves; Treasurer—H. L. Salthoustal; Captain—John C. Wetmore; First Lieutenant—Arthur N. Jarvis; Second Lieutenant—Charles L. Munger; Members of the Executive Committee—A. G. Batchelder, A. L. Reaves, H. L. Salthoustal, J. C. Wetmore, Dixie Hines, and A. E. Vogel. These were elected. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on hand. Charles H. Mulvey and L. H. Wisby were elected to membership.

Women as Observers.

The women at the show have been every bit as expert critics in their way as the men. No improvement effective for their comfort or safety while wheeling has escaped their keen eyes. Thus a knot of them was constantly gathered appreciatively around one of the most striking of the 1897 models, destined for their especial benefit.

The model in point has a curved frame that in design reminds one of the curve of the swan's neck. This frame is built of two pieces of D-shaped steel tubing brazed together and opened out to take in the back wheel. This form of construction has the advantage of doing away with all joints and permits the placing of the sprocket wheels and chain inside of the frame line, and thus does away with all the objectionable features attending the sprocket-chain method of transmitting power. By this construction is also obviated the necessity of using chain and mud guards.

The single-sweep frame of this cycle means, it is claimed, vertical resiliency and lateral rigidity, the curved frame acting as a spring, such as those used in victorias or phaetons. The sprocket is placed inside the bearing, so as to prevent any canting or side pull on the sprocket wheels. The dropping of a single nut tightens or loosens the lacing on the ladies' wheel, while the frame is dropped from two to five inches lower than any other of the ladies' wheels, in order to insure ease of mounting.

Test of a Wheel.

Early yesterday morning, in order to show that the strength of the curved frame did not compare unfavorably with that of the diamond frame, this '97 model was subjected to a severe test. A plank was placed across the handle bars, and on this plank nine men stood, aggregating in weight some 1,490 pounds. The wheel bore up under this great weight in most satisfactory fashion.

Innovation in Bearings.

There is a space on the auditorium floor which serves as a magnet for people with a turn for scientific mechanics. The attraction consists of bearings radically different from any others at present on the market. In these bearings the inventor claims to have reduced friction and loss of power to a minimum.

In the ordinary bearing the cup is forced into the hub and revolves with the wheel. But in this new invention the cup stands still with the axle. The cones are carried by the hub coming in contact with the inside instead of the outside of the hub. Only three balls are used, the inventor's claim being that he thereby does away with six-ninths of the rolling friction on each end of the hub, or twelve-eighteenths in all, and so allows no motion to go to waste. These balls are hollow and are very large—seven-eighths, in fact. This is to gain a proportional leverage over the three-eighths balls ordinarily used, and also to maintain a greater wearing surface.

The greatest innovation of all consists of three small intermediate balls set on a dead centre line between the carrier balls, the balls that carry the load. These intermediate balls prevent, it is claimed, all grinding. They also reduce friction, besides imparting the power of each carrier ball to the other two. The carrier balls revolve very slowly, but while they are making one revolution around the cup the wheel makes five revolutions.

The shaft of this bearing is made of steel, spring tempered. The cups are forced on the centres of the shaft by screw pressure. They are made of tool steel, with two raised tracks. These tracks are perfectly round and parallel with each other, so that of forming local or subordinate bodies, or clubs within the league in smaller towns, so as to facilitate the erection of guide boards, preparation of roadbooks, &c., the league may find itself abundantly busy for some months to come."

THE YALE-HARVARD TROUBLE.

Walter Camp Authorized to Settle the Difficulties.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The management of the Yale athletic organizations this noon admitted that the final effort was in progress to settle the Yale-Harvard controversy.

Last night Manager Wheelwright of the navy and Walter Camp, who has handled most of the negotiations for Yale, in obedience to a summons from prominent Yale alumni, went to New York, and there met prominent athletic advisers of Yale in a secret session, in which were discussed all the plans which were on foot to prevail upon Harvard to mitigate the demands made of Yale for a meeting this year.

Manager Wheelwright has returned, and this noon it was announced that the New York alumni voted to give Mr. Camp full discretionary powers to sign an agreement with Harvard, and that Mr. Camp would leave to-day for Boston. He will hold the decisive meeting with some members of the Harvard Athletic Committee to-night. Mr. Camp was reluctant to take up negotiations with Harvard again, as he had brought them to a practical consummation last November, when they were overturned by carelessness on the part of irresponsible parties at Yale, but at the strong request of the New York alumni last night he has consented to make the trip to-day.

The managers of the athletic associations at Yale state that Mr. Camp is empowered to sign a five-year agreement with Harvard, as that university has offered to sign, but the details will not be agreed upon at to-night's meeting. Yale will agree to enter the Harvard-Cornell race on the Hudson, a point not decided on till last night's New York meeting.

A MATRIMONIAL MISTAKE.

Discovery of a Louisville Man that His Wife Is Colored.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Blasius Ringswald, an aged German, when arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, told an unusual story. The charge against him was wifebeating, but upon hearing the evidence, Judge Buckley dismissed the case.

Ringswald was accused of beating his wife with a sledge hammer, and otherwise abusing her. Ringswald stated to the Court that, when he married, he thought his wife was a white woman, and afterward discovered she was colored. His discovery so infuriated him that he made the assault complained of.

Judge Buckley stated that the provocation was sufficient to justify the assault.

North Side Board of Trade Dinner.

Preparations have been completed for the third annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade. It will be held on the evening of Tuesday, March 9, at Schnorer Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Mayor Strong and Job E. Hedges have accepted invitations, and other prominent officials and professional and business men are expected to attend. There will be many pleasant features at the dinner.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Favorable Verdict

was accorded by every show visitor who examined the '97 models of the

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the self-oiling, 3-point contact bearings, eccentric chain adjustment, spring tempered frame, seat post fastening, interior roller brake and new triplet, all combined to cause the **Wolff-American** to be pronounced a

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Well, it is all over; and after a week crowded with interest the greatest of bicycle exhibitions has passed into history.

The novelty which unquestionably attracted the most attention was the Mostkowitz Ladies' Cycling Habit. That ingenious contrivance held the interest of an ever-increasing assemblage of both men and women, and blocked all passage through the aisle in which it was exhibited.

The reason why the Mostkowitz Habit sprang into immediate popularity is because it is pre-eminently practical, simple, and stylish.

Call on us if you want to see it and know all about it, or if you cannot do that, communicate with us and we will inform you where it may be procured.

H. MOSTKOWITZ,
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ANNAPOLIS BOAT RACES.

Cadets in Active Training for the Coming Contests.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Deep is the interest in and earnest the work of preparation for the Spring races at the Naval Academy. Before Christmas the squad from which the crew was to be evolved was in the embryo, training in the gymnasium, and never before has the crew made such progress for the great events of May and June which will give the racing on the Severn the coming season a National interest. The squad soon left the gymnasium and repaired to the natatorium, where, in the pool, a two-oared boat has been rigged, and in their turns the squad is taught the stroke, so that, as soon as the weather opens, the crew will begin practice on the river.

Coach Armstrong of Yale has already been on, and has given the crew a point or two, and, until he comes permanently in March, has left the instruction to McCarthy, the Captain of this year's and a member of last year's crew. He is giving the men a slavish servitude. Three races have been positively arranged—with Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell—and an effort is being made for Wisconsin. One date only has been fixed—May 29, at Annapolis, with Pennsylvania. The whole of last year's crew remains, except Capt. Palmer, who graduated last June. Those of last year's crew and substitutes who remain are: Naval Cadets Luther Martin Overstreet of Nebraska, Joseph Wright Greene of Pennsylvania, Frank Lucius Pinney of Connecticut, John Halligan, Jr., of Massachusetts, Joseph K. Taussig, at large; Charles H. Fischer of Pennsylvania, Henry L. Collins of Pennsylvania, Allen Buchanan of Indiana, John W. Greenslade of Ohio, and Farmer Morrison of Arkansas. These all went in training again, together with the following additional material: Naval Cadets Joseph W. Powell of New York, William C. Asserson of New York, George L. Smith of New Hampshire, Ulysses S. Macy of Missouri, Hilary H. Royall of Alabama, Walter M. Hunt of Maine, Henry E. Lackey, at large; Edward C. Kalbfus of Pennsylvania, Charles C. Courtney of New York, John Wesley

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THE WAIL OF THE SPOILSMAN.

The Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR is a Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of Ohio. He has served four terms in the House, and has been elected for a fifth. He is a Connecticut Yankee by birth, an Ohio lawyer and politician by education and practice. He was a gallant soldier in the war for the Union, and fought his way up from the rank of Major to that of Colonel, with Brigadier brevet. He is a Republican of the warmest sort, and has the reputation of being an honest, sensible man in things that do not involve his partisanship. But as a partisan, he is narrow and blindly prejudiced. He came to Brooklyn on LINCOLN'S Birthday to make a speech at the Union League Club dinner, and he could think of no better way of honoring the great President than by protesting that the merit system now in force in the United States civil service is the opposite of LINCOLN'S ideal of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The spirit of his whole speech is clearly and fairly expressed in this statement: "I venture to say that from THOMAS JEFFERSON to GROVER CLEVELAND there has not been a President who could pass a civil service examination for a messenger in the Treasury Department." He omits GEORGE WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS, but he starts with the most accurately and widely cultured President in the list, JEFFERSON, and he includes such scholars as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JAMES A. GARFIELD. Of course, the statement is wild and preposterous.

But is there any basis for Mr. GROSVENOR'S general theory, however foolishly he may have chosen his particular instance to spport it? Here is a more comprehensive statement of it:

> "LINCOLN'S faith in the plain people from which he sprung was such that he believed them fully capable of serving well the Government. Under present conditions such is impossible. The plain people are barred out from their share in the Government, for they do not know about bugs, and chemistry, and the polar regions, and they must give way to those that have had the advantage of a college education."

What Mr. GROSVENOR means by this is, we suppose, that the civil service law requires appointees to know more than is needed for their work, or to know about more things than they need to know about. He will hardly deny that men (and women) should know enough of the right sort to do their work well. Mr. LINCOLN himself valued knowledge so highly that he worked painfully and under cruel difficulties to get it. He was as expert a surveyor as GEORGE WASHINGTON, and by far the most carefully grounded lawyer that ever held the Presidential office. He certainly never was afraid of knowing too much about anything, and, though he was not a college graduate, he was a much more highly educated and widely and thoroughly read student than the average graduate. If he had had his way he would have "barred out plain people" from the Government service if they wanted to be entomologists and did not know about bugs, or chemists and did not know about chemistry, or geographers and did not know what can be known of the polar regions. So much, probably, Mr. GROSVENOR himself would admit.

The implication is that this technical knowledge is required where it is not needed or useful. It is a false implication. For years, whenever this charge has been made by any responsible person, the Civil Service Commission has invited specific information of the office applied for and the questions asked. It has never got it, because it does not exist. The records of the commission are open. There is not a question that has been asked of any applicant from Oregon to Texas for any office that is not on record with the answer. If Mr. GROSVENOR, or any one else, thinks that he knows a single instance of an unsuitable examination, he can verify his opinion with the cordial aid of the commission. If he is correct, the character of the examination will be changed. If he is wrong, he can find it out, and if he is fair, he can apologize.

What system would Mr. GROSVENOR substitute for that of appointments for merit tested by open competitive examination? The one prevailing when LINCOLN was President? Why, LINCOLN himself detested, dreaded, denounced it. When a delegation visited him about a Post Office in this State the Chairman began by alluding to the "awful burden of the Nation's struggle for life weighing on the President." "Gentlemen," said the patient LINCOLN, "it is not the war that is bothering the life out of me; it is that wretched —— Post Office." The terrible tax on the President and all appointing officers by the spoils seekers was one of the worst features of the old system, and no one suffered more keenly from it than Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. GROSVENOR probably does not see it himself, but what he hates in the present system is not the barring out of men who are fit; it is the shutting out of men who are not fit. It is the abolition of political favoritism. It is the destruction of bribery and corruption in politics through the distribution of offices. He wants to bring back the system of which it has been said that it "saps the Constitution and salutary functions of the President, and introduces a principle of intrigue and corruption which will soon leaven the mass, not only of Senators, but of citizens." That prediction, made three-quarters of a century ago, was amply fulfilled. The system has been abolished. Mr. GROSVENOR can no more bring it back than he can substitute the stage coach for the steam railroad. "Civil service reform," in the words of Mr. MCKINLEY, "has come to stay."

THE RICH AND THEIR MONEY.

It may be regarded as a symptom of the times that a costly private ball given at a prominent hotel in this city should have excited a general discussion of the question of the propriety of rich people squandering large sums of money in extravagant luxury and ostentatious display. Many crude and superficial opinions have been expressed upon the economic, social, and moral aspects of this very old question.

It is not to be denied that a passion for indulging expensive tastes, whether for mere pleasurable excitement and social enjoyment or for the highest forms of art and culture devoted to the embellishment of life, is the strongest incitement to the accumulation of wealth; and the desire for wealth to be used in the gratification of these tastes is the chief stimulus to the industrial and commercial energy by which the whole community benefits. Wealth having been accumulated under the spur of these motives of self-indulgence, be the same lower or higher, the right of its possessors to expend it in their own manner, so it be not injurious to others, is not to be questioned. In fact, assuming that wealth is legitimately acquired as the result of superior capacity and skill in that rather inferior art, or of fortunate opportunity, and not as the result of wrongdoing of any kind; it is desirable to have it diffused by a liberal scale of living and by generous expenditures rather than absorbed more and more in the keeping of a few skillful money getters.

In any particular case, where superfluous wealth would not be distributed in any more advantageous way or where it would be squandered elsewhere if not here, it may be a benefit to the community in a purely economic sense to have a lavish entertainment given which will scatter a hundred thousand dollars or more in a single night within the limited circle of those who wait upon the votaries of fashion and supply them with feathers and ices. A series of such entertainments may be regarded as part of that high standard of expenditure by the rich which serves to diffuse their accumulations among those who are not rich. It does not, however, follow that this squandering of large sums upon mere luxury and display is not waste, or that it is in itself an economic advantage to the community. The whole problem of material well-being, or wealth, is that of increased production and relatively diminished consumption, and the most important factor in that problem is an equitable distribution of the fruits of production among the consumers who contribute to it.

Now, this process of lavish spending in luxurious enjoyment on the part of a few persons is one of rapid consumption within a small circle and for a short period, and it subtracts so much from the sum of wealth without in any perceptible measure rectifying the inequality of distribution. It is no more an economic advantage in itself than war, which is a process of destruction that increases for a time and over a certain area the demand for products and the rewards of labor. The money wasted would probably not be hoarded in sheer idleness, and if not expended in ways that would diffuse benefit more widely and for a longer time, it might be productively employed, even though nominally lying in a bank, and the widest and most enduring benefit really comes from the productive employment of money.

But whatever may be thought of the economic, social, and moral effects of spending money in masquerade balls and luxurious entertainments, when the money happens to be that of a single rich person, there is no question that there are much better methods of distributing superfluous income, and to those whose natures are disposed to such methods there is a higher satisfaction. Certainly the rich man who endows a hospital is more worthy of respect than one who gives a ball that outshines all rivals in its splendor, and it is better to invest a million dollars in constructing improved tenement houses, even though a fair rate of interest is derived from it, than to burn it in a round of fashionable gayeties that give employment to milliners, florists, and flunkies the year through. Then there are soores of public-spirited purposes upon which wealth can be bestowed, the support of libraries, museums, and public gardens, the adornment of one's city, contributions to agencies for educating and elevating mankind, and the never satisfied claims of judicious charity. The rich owe something to the community through whose wants, activities, and opportunities they draw their substance, and the poorest use they can make of that substance is to squander it in self-indulgence and the gratification of vanity, lessening thereby the sum that is to meet the wants of others, even under a vastly inequitable system of distribution.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We print elsewhere a characteristic communication from Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS about the Public Library. The view which the writer takes of that institution is, we venture to say, peculiar to himself. The charge he makes against the Trustees of the Lenox and of the Astor Library is a grave one. He asserts that by consenting to the consolidation, the body of Trustees has in each case "blotted out the name and destroyed the individual identity," of the founder of an institution. In fact, the name and the identity of each of the founders is embodied in the very title of the consolidated institution, "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations," the alphabetical order happening to coincide with the chronological.

Col. HAWKINS seems to hold that it was the duty of each of these bodies of Trustees, in justice to the memory of its respective founder, to maintain the separate existence of what in every case might be called, in comparison with the great libraries of the world, a "one-horse" institution. It is inconceivable that Mr. ASTOR or Mr. LENOX or Mr. TILDEN would have taken this view of the matter. Disrespect to their memory, it seems to us, is to be imputed less to the Trustees who consented to the consolidation, in order to secure one powerful and beneficent institution, than to the critic who thinks they would have objected to such a course.

Upon the other chief point that he makes Col. HAWKINS seems to have more to say for himself. He assumes that in proposing to widen the usefulness of the Public Library by making it a lending library as well as a library of reference the Trustees intend simply to supply the demand for ephemeral trash, which we agree with him can be had quite cheaply enough already. But we fail to find in the first bulletin of the Public Library any justification for this view. No doubt a lending library would among other things supply fiction. But it does not at all follow that it would feel bound to supply worthless fiction. That there is fiction and fiction, and that some fiction is a part of standard literature, the perusal of which is desirable and even necessary for an educated person, Col. HAWKINS would probably not deny. Why should he in advance of any justification accuse the Trustees of an intention to supply the other kind? Discrimination in this matter is one of the duties of the management of a public library, and we have no right to assume beforehand that it is a duty in which the Trustees of the Public Library will fail. For all that we know, or that Col. HAWKINS knows, they may have already made up their minds, in case the liberality of the city shall enable them to found a free lending library, to discourage the desire to read only, as Col. HAWKINS puts it, "to kill time." Such a decision would not involve the exclusion of fiction, though doubtless it would involve the sifting of fiction. In case the Trustees are enabled to establish a lending library at all, they may succeed in raising the standard of those who now read merely for amusement. For such a purpose they would do well to remember EMERSON'S excellent rules: "Read no book until it is a year old" and "Read none but famous books." In any case accusations against the Trustees of intending to pander to a low taste in reading in the conduct of their lending library seem very premature in view of the uncertainty whether they will be able to establish any free lending library at all.

RUSSIA AND CRETE.

The explanation of the situation in the Levant is to be found in three facts: The determination of the Cretans to be free from Turkish rule; the belief of the Greeks that their only hope of territorial expansion is in seizing whatever they can lay their hands on, and that the present moment is propitious; and the policy of Russia hostile to any continued European concert, even for so laudable a purpose as the relief of the Armenians.

The determination of the Cretans is surely justified by the facts. The months that have passed since the scheme of Cretan reforms was accepted by the Sultan have resulted in absolutely nothing. Except that they have a decent man for Governor, they are not one whit better off to-day than they were before. What is in some respects one of the most important reforms, the reorganization of the gendarmerie, has only been ordered within a few weeks, and as yet no steps have been taken to put it into execution. The situation at Constantinople is not encouraging. The Sultan is putting forth every effort to avoid even the appearance of compulsion in the acceptance of the scheme of Armenian reforms. As for Crete, she can wait—till the Greek Kalends. The only way to accomplish anything is to strike, and they have struck.

Greece is in somewhat the same position as the Cretans. There is undoubtedly a certain amount of national sympathy aroused by the presence of the Cretan refugees, but more than that, there is a determination not to be put off this time. Hitherto she has always been left in the lurch. Austria has her eye on Macedonia, and in any case she will have to share with Bulgaria. There have been suggestions that France might like Crete. The only hope for Greece is in such prompt action as will make her first in the field. For her also the moment when the European Governments are tied by their mutual agreements or jealousies at Constantinople offers an opportunity which she must not be slow to seize. Already there are reports of Albanians massing on the borders of Thessaly and of advances from Sophia as to an arrangement in Macedonia. If she wants Crete, now is the time to take it.

The most essential fact, however, is the policy of Russia. That has always been to keep free from any entanglements of alliance that may hinder her in improving any opportunity for furthering her ends. This has been most noticeably true in regard to Turkey. Every effort to secure her co-operation in compelling the Sultan to introduce good government in his empire failed until it became evident that her course received the reprobation of the civilized world. Under the strong pressure from England the Czar yielded so far as to allow his Ambassador to join the representatives of the other powers in preparing a scheme of reforms for Asiatic Turkey. He even consented to the use of the word coercion in case the Sultan should refuse acceptance of the scheme, knowing very well, however, that he would never refuse, but would accept and then trust to Kismet to help him out of his scrape. This alliance, however, has been irksome, as is very evident from the course of the Russian Ambassador, and would probably have been broken before now but that it allowed the doing of some other things of importance, notably the strengthening of Russian influence in the Balkan Peninsula. There not a thing has happened which has not helped her, whether it be the farcical trial at Sophia or the ecclesiastical squabbles of the Servians and Wallachs. Little by little Austria has been outmanoeuvred, until even Russians are forced to declare that it is better for them to make what terms they can with Russia than hope to antagonize her.

This outbreak in Crete is so great a help to this general policy that already, notwithstanding repeated official denials, well-informed men in England affirm that Russia has instigated it. It helps that policy first by putting Greece under obligations to her, by inspiring hope in Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia that possibly something may come to them, and still more, it breaks up the concert of the powers at Constantinople and leaves Russia free to deal with ABD-UL-HAMID directly rather than through the somewhat pondercus Austrian who is doyen of the diplomatic body there. Not that all this is open; probably it is not even exactly formulated. It is seldom that her plans are announced to the world, equally seldom that detailed prophecy as to what she will do is justified by events. Her general policy, however, is clear to keep things stirred up as much as possible, sure that in the long run she will gain more than by quiet. What the result will be it is impossible now to say. In all probability the Greek flag will float over Crete, and for the moment that will be all, except that the world will have learned another lesson as to Russia's power and indomitable will.

OUR LEISURE CLASS.

The optimistical theorists of the Charter Commission recall Dr. JOHNSON'S comment upon the widower who remarried, though his wedded life had been unhappy: "Sir, it is the triumph of hope over experience." In the constitution of their Municipal Assembly it has been recognized by everybody that they are hopelessly abstract and theoretical. They have devised a bicameral Legislature, one chamber to be chosen by Assembly districts, precisely as if New York had not had such a body before. Yet the framers of the charter, like everybody else, knew that New York had had such a body, and had been compelled in mere self-defense to reduce it from two chambers to one, and to cut down its powers to those of authorizing street openings, bay windows, awnings, and meat racks, and that the one substantial power left it, that of granting franchises, though much pruned, is notoriously abused.

It is hard to guess what the theoretical considerations were which induced the commission to override all this experience. The chief of them seems to have been that in a city like the Greater New York there must be a considerable number of men of wealth and comparative leisure who would be willing for a very moderate salary to give their services to the city as Municipal Councilors, and that their fellow-citizens would naturally choose them for that purpose. But, in fact, we can scarcely be said to have any class of men of wealth, leisure, and public spirit. The energies of our most energetic citizens are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, engrossed by their private business, which they cannot afford to neglect for the public business. Ex-Mayor HEWITT has been a rare exception among the business men of New York. Of the men of inherited wealth, or of such means as would enable them to live without work, how many have shown a disposition to devote themselves to the public service? SETH LOW and THEODORE ROOSEVELT are the only names that occur to us. Each of these men has run an honorable career, which might be expected to kindle ambition among other men in the same class, but that effect does not seem to have been extensively produced. It is true that Mr. W. W. ASTOR, before he expatriated himself, showed some inclination in the direction of the public service. He once secured an election to the State Senate and made a canvass for Congress which was not without its scandals, but it was not long before he was discouraged by the ingratitude of republics.

Where are the men to fill the seats in the entirely ideal Municipal Assembly? They must be looked for for the most part among men who have retired from active business or have never been under the necessity of engaging in it, and it must be owned that such men do not seek the service of the municipality. When, now and again, a man has been chosen to the Board of Aldermen whose circumstances and character forbade the supposition that he was engaged in "the Aldermanic business," his willingness to serve has been regarded by his acquaintances as a kind of freak. We have men enough who can afford to take such places, but they are not willing to take them, and, in fact, they could not get them without going through more or less preliminary defilement and compliance with "politics." They seem to manage these things better abroad. In Berlin and in Birmingham the Municipal Councils are filled with the most eminent citizens, and not alone with men of leisure, but with active men of business. The difference seems to be that it is easier for a man with an honorable ambition for public service to gratify it there than here, and the difference is not to our credit. It is certain that the men in this community fit for the proposed Municipal Assembly would not be chosen to it under the charter. If the idealists who framed the charter could devise some means of making sure that membership of it would be regarded and sought as an honor by those who were worthy to be members of it, they would have gone a long way toward justifying the Assembly. But they have neither done nor attempted anything in that direction.

A MUDDLED SOCIOLOGIST.

Prof. GEORGE GUNTON has a variety of reasons to account for BRYAN'S vote in New York last year, but they do not agree very well one with another. He is sure that the Mugwumps from 1884 to 1896 did the most mischief. They set the workingmen against the Republican Party by teaching them that the policy of protection injured them. THE NEW YORK TIMES, the professor thinks, was one of the worst of these offenders. It seems that our "plan was to place business men in a false light, to claim that business was swindling and robbery, and thus come to the aid of the socialistic classes."

With all respect that may fairly be due to the professor, this is nonsense. THE TIMES has fought protection as both unfair and inexpedient, as involving favoritism in legislation and inviting corruption, as limiting markets, increasing the cost of production, narrowing the demand for labor, tending to reduce wages, and to raise the cost of living. But all industries are not protected; only a small number of them are. All business is not industrial, and the just criticism of a small part of a fraction of business does not involve the proposition that all business is blameworthy, much less that it is "swindling and robbery." THE TIMES has also steadily criticised the mistakes and faults of some trades unions, but it has as steadily sustained the right and expediency and necessity of trades organization. In other words, it has sought honestly and carefully to deal justly with both classes.

Prof. GUNTON himself justifies the course of THE TIMES in this regard, for he says that the Republican Party "offered protection as a cure for all the laborer's ills, but it drove the laboring man into the Bryan ranks at last." So far as the laboring man was so driven, this may be true. But there is no end of exaggeration and sentimental posing in this matter. It is impossible to say how large the Bryan vote was among the laboring men, but the proportion that has any significance is the proportion of the laboring men who, being Republicans, voted for BRYAN. We know that a good many who are Democrats voted for MCKINLEY or refused to vote. How much greater was the number of Republicans who voted for BRYAN? Until that question can be answered, talk like that of Prof. GUNTON'S is wide of the mark.

The mission of Senator WOLCOTT is rudely handled by The Chattanooga Times, and it says justly:

> "We must be content to join Mexico and China, if we are bent on free silver, and throw over the continent of Europe, Australia, Canada, the British Isles, and the most progressive States of South America. Senator WOLCOTT should come home and either join the Populists or the sound-money men. International bimetallism is a fairy, airy dream."

The proposal of our charter makers to cut down the salaries of City Magistrates from $8,000 to $6,000 a year is not a wise one. The Magistrates are and ought to be required to forego private law practice and devote their time wholly to the public service. If this leaves too much time on their hands, it shows that there are too many Magistrates, and not that their salaries are too high. We have obtained under the present law a much better class of men than the old Police Justices, and the standard should not be let down again. The present salaries insure men for the Magistrate's bench of good abilities and high character, and they are not too high for such men. There is no question that lowering the salaries would make the places unattractive to men well qualified for them, and that should not be thought of. Let us not give up any improvement that we have actually got.

There have been two balls during the past week the reception of which by the various organs of public opinion has been very different. Curiously enough, it was the private ball, with which the public really had no business, that has attracted by far the greatest share of public attention. Every newspaper has had a great deal to say about it in the way both of report and of comment, and it furnished a theme beforehand for a great many pulpits. The public ball, on the other hand, which courted publicity, got comparatively little, escaping with perfunctory accounts in the papers. Yet there were five or six times as many people at it as at the private ball, the per capita consumption of intoxicating fluids was probably much greater, and the per capita expenditure, in proportion to income, at least not less, while the total expenditure must have been greater. Yet neither the moralist nor the economist has had anything to say about the ball of the Arions, while the moralists and the economists have been so tremendously busy over the Bradley Martin ball. Why this difference? Can it be that it was simply because one festivity was open to whoever chose to buy a ticket for it, while the other was "exclusive"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Western enterprise has just been illustrated by a man out in Lincoln County, Col. He is the President of a district school board, as well as the father of two presumably interesting children. Apparently there are no other children of school age in the district; at any rate, there are no others now seeking the benefits of an education there, and the President of the board has taken advantage of this fact to establish the seat of learning in his own parlor. There the lonely two receive instruction daily, and their father has just turned in to the county a bill of $24 for rent and fuel. The County Superintendent of Education, who, by the way, is a woman, and therefore unable to see the amusing side of this arrangement—has brought to bear upon the case a statute which threatens with a heavy fine and long imprisonment any public officer who profits by a contract which he makes in his official capacity. The results are likely to be serious for the too ingenious monopolist, particularly as he did not earn forgiveness by making his scheme really perfect, as he would have done if he had appointed his wife teacher of the "school" and his hired man its janitor.

—Experts who have been permitted to watch the new process by which M. VILLEDIEU CHASSIGNE of Paris produces photographs are inclined to regard with much seriousness his claim to have solved the problem of photography in colors. They admit that his pictures show the objects photographed in tints more or less closely duplicating those of nature, and that these tints are the result of a purely chemical action, the secret solution with which he treats both his negatives and his positives having apparently the property of selecting for each detail of the picture the proper combination of red, blue, and red from washes of those colors applied later in succession and uniformly over the exposed glass or film, and the printed paper. There are vehement denials that this is real photography in colors, according to the strict and legitimate interpretation of that phase, but it would seem to be as unreasonable to criticise the development of a positive by means of one chemical reaction as it is to object to a subsequent exactly similar treatment of the monochromatic image. Whatever may be said in favor of the new pictures from this standpoint, they are described as being, artistically, bad to the point of grotesqueness. The greens are crude and bright, the reds poor and pale, and in general the coloring is rather washed out and subordinate, suggesting to some observers that it consists merely of plain tints under a dark monochrome, with graduated tones. The selective power of the film is, however, certainly striking, since each little piece of red or yellow or blue in the picture is picked out and receives its proper place, though not always its proper value. One who studied a collection of these pictures now on view in London says they convinced him that photography can lay claim to being an art only while it remains monochromatic. This is a too hasty conclusion. So new a process is almost certainly susceptible of improvement.

—A writer in The Minneapolis Times, apparently a member of its staff who has been making a visit to this city and its newspaper offices, comments with good-natured surprise over the autocratic power exercised here by the youthful guardians of editorial room doors over the people who "want to see the editor." "You must tell him your business," it seems, "and you'll take your turn with the rest of 'em, for the office boy is no respecter of people and takes a malicious delight in teaching them that they are not the only pebbles on the beach." He admits that this method, so unlike the simpler customs of inland towns, is necessary. Proceeding to consider other peculiarities of New York newspapers, this critic says that, as newspapers in the strict sense of the word, giving information about happenings of the world, they do not compare, or begin to compare, favorably with Chicago or St. Louis papers, or even with some published in smaller cities. The reason, he thinks, is obvious. "To the New Yorker New York is the world, and what happens to be going on elsewhere in the United States does not count for so very much." A really shrewd appreciation follows. The chief difference which this Westerner finds between the better New York papers and those of other cities is that "the New York paper is interesting because of the preparation of the matter it prints, or rather the style of the preparation. Its articles are written to instruct, entertain, or amuse, and are not published simply because they constitute the news of the day. The New York paper is interesting if it is a year old, and it is interesting whether it is read in New York or Minneapolis or any other place. I don't think this true of newspapers published in other cities. Pick up a Boston or Philadelphia paper even, and unless you have local acquaintance you will find they do not entertain you." It is somewhat difficult to decide whether this compliment is right-handed or left-handed.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. OTIS T. MASON, Curator of the Ethnological Museum of Washington, has made a study of primitive methods of transportation, and in a lecture on the subject delivered at Philadelphia last week he said that the practice of bearing burdens on the back, supported by a band across the forehead, was typical of the North American aborigines, and that the practice may be traced from Alaska down to Central America. If this was intended to imply that no other primitive peoples than those of this continent resorted to the expedient mentioned, the statement will occasion a good deal of surprise and perhaps some doubt. Books of travel, if memory serves, depict the ancient and modern inhabitants of many other lands as using the band across the forehead as a means of making more convenient the transportation of heavy burdens.

—GRANT BRAMBEL, the telegraph operator at Sleepy Eye, Minn., who claims to have invented a rotary steam engine of remarkable, not to say supernatural, efficiency, and to have sold it to an English syndicate for millions more or less numerous, has taken offense at the incredulity with which his yarns have been received. Moved by this feeling, he has caused the following savage menace to be printed in the advertising columns of one of the village papers:

> "To all concerned: Our personal matters that are so much talked about must cease at once or it will be placed in proper hands of the law."

As among the "all concerned," having expressed reluctance from the very beginning to number Mr. BRAMBEL among the world's great inventors, we have naturally read this notice with grave attention, and it is only fair to confess that it has changed our opinion of him materially. The man ungenerous enough to write English so unlike that in common use may well have constructed a motor that ignores the laws of physics. The Wizard of Sleepy Eye has vindicated conclusively his right to be considered an original thinker; that is, he thinks spirally. Probably his engine works in the same way, and, owing to that peculiarity, has wormed itself off somewhere into the fourth dimension, out of sight of the impertinent machinists who spend their time in deriding it and its inventor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first bulletin of the New York Public Library has made its appearance, and we now know what has been accomplished in the past, and what is to be done in the future.

I believe the consolidation effected is without precedent in the history of notable public benefactions by public spirited and generous citizens. In relation to the bequest of the late James Lenox, the people of New York, for whose benefit it was intended, were under a sacred and binding obligation to see to it that his monumental work should remain intact as he had intended. The blotting out of his name and the destruction of his individual identity, in connection with his distinctve and unparalleled gift, was not very far off from a crime. The best that can be said of it is that it was an offense against decency, showing an exceptional want of appreciation of the proprieties involved. These remarks will apply with equal force to the library established and maintained by the Astor family.

In Chicago, Newberry and Crevar made separate bequests for public (reference) libraries. One is open to the public on the North Side of the city, and the other is about to be erected on the South Side. The convenience of the sections was consulted, and there never has been a hint of consolidation.

In the East we are apt to sneer at the barbarisms of the so-called "Windy City." We must now own, however, that they are ahead of us in their respect for the memory of their public spirited citizens who have so generously provided for public needs.

Out of this country, I know of but one of the great public libraries that lends books. That exception is the Public Library of Hamburg, where, I believe, the custom of lending originated. With us the circulating idea is now carried to an extent far beyond needs or attending rewards. In eight borrowings out of ten, probably, the books borrowed from circulating libraries accomplish no desirable results, but on the contrary, possibly, do more harm than good to those who read them.

The last annual report of the Harlem Library shows that 38,337 books were drawn out during the year ending May 31, 1896, and that five-sixths of this number were works of fiction, and I am informed that many of the other circulating libraries, situated in various parts of our country, show about the same results.

If these reports are correct, they point to the opposite of a necessity for circulating libraries. If people desire to kill time by novel reading, they ought to be compelled to furnish their own instruments for the killing. The bequests left for a better purpose by Astor, Lenox, and Tilden ought not to be diverted to such uses as furnishing literature of the sickly sentimental or the blood-and-thunder terrifying order for the purpose of demoralizing weak intellects. In England, a merchant, Mudie, is the factor for such distribution, and not the library of the British Museum; and yet those in control of the New York Public Library, not content with having consolidated out of existence the honored names of Astor and Lenox, so far as was within their power, now propose another display of their authority by devoting the funds in their control to the circulation of literary rubbish for the use of those who know no better use for time than the "killing" of it.

Fortunately, the books of the Astor and Lenox on hand are restricted to reference uses and cannot be loaned out. Not so, however, with their funds. The income from those is to be diverted to a direction never intended by the donors.

The great reference libraries of Europe are among the greater institutions of their respective countries, and belong to the world; free and useful to all in the better and broader sense of that term; cherished by all who seek intellectual development and honor intelligence, and they are the universally acknowledged centres for the distribution of that superior light which illumines and promotes our modern civilization.

Of the greater of the modern libraries, save that of Hamburg, the Boston Public is the only one with the questionable circulating attachment; and now, for no reason that the individual of average intelligence can comprehend, it has been decreed that New York must follow an example which does not obtain to any considerable extent in the older countries, where the growth of libraries and of the experience of their directors has, in many instances, progressed through centuries.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

Feb. 9, 1897.

VALENTINES, OLD AND NEW.

Some years ago, when old point lace was new
And powdered wigs were quite the proper thing;
When men in satin cut the pigeon wing
Or paced the minuet in high-heeled shoe
And silken hose of most exquisite hue:
When jeweled swords responded to the ring
Of clinking glasses toasting "To the King!"
When men were gallant and when maids were true—
To their last whim—just true enough, you know,
To make each fickle moment blush and glow
As with a tender secret, half confessed;
Then Cupid's wayward muse was at its best
And wove in subtle elegance of line
The pleasing sentimental valentine!

Alas! to-day the gallant's plumes are gone;
He is a sober, sombre bird that stalks
Through social functions gracelessly and talks
Like one whose being centres in a yawn.
And yet, I, one of these, for your dear sake
Would fain recall "ye rimes of olden tymes"
And make a sonnet ring with lyric chimes
As sweet as any courtly bard could wake!
Then would I sigh right plaintively for you
In minstrelsy and perfumed billet-doux,
And praise your eyes, their coquetries, and all
Your countless fascinations I recall.
And then, at last, dear winsome maid of mine,
I'd say, "Come, be your father's valentine!"

The Times's Sunday Supplement.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES issues as a supplement with its Sunday edition a sixteen-page illustrated paper that is the equal of the average weekly pictorial paper of New York or any other city of the country.

EUROPE IN A TURMOIL

Growing Belief that Russia Is Back of Greece in Her Surprising Outbreak —Complications Threaten the Peace of All Europe.

NO ONE KNOWS HOW ENGLAND STANDS IN THE QUARREL.

Germany and Austria Want the Powers to Rebuke Greek Impertinence —France Enthusiastically Approves the Actions of the Greeks.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is many years since Europe confronted a situation at once so menacing and so obscure as that which opened out before her this week. It is seen that very little will be needed to produce a convulsion of the first magnitude, yet we are entirely without information as to the position which any one of the powers is prepared to assume toward any phase of what seems to be impending. Only by laborious and ingenious piecing together of odds and ends of gossip and speculation is it possible to form the slightest idea of what secret ties, understanding, and counter-agreements exist beneath this troubled surface.

Bismarck's so-called revelations last year gave a clue to what Germany, in his time, thought it proper to do in the way of "casting anchors to windward." Suspicions that other powers have been doing the same are rife now everywhere. Every international political authority has his own pet set of theories as to the underground combinations in existence, and between them they describe a Europe honeycombed with treachery. No one knows who England is acting with, or how far Germany is compromised with Russia, or what engagements Austria and Italy have made behind Germany's back, or to what extent Russia is thinking of France's interests as well as her own. If, as seems now probable, events prove too strong for the efforts of the powers to keep the concert of Europe together, nobody need be amazed at any display of savage perfidy involved in what follows.

Self-preservation has been lifted higher and higher, above all other considerations, by every increase of armaments and the invention of new explosives during the past twenty years, till now it stands quite alone in cynical supremacy. The big nations are still passionately desirous of avoiding war, but if it is forced upon them there will probably be revealed depths of diplomatic falsity new to history.

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Threatening Situation in the East.

It is still not at all clear that the maintenance of peace is hopeless, but it is undoubted that the balance of probability seems turning against it. Those whose task it has been to bear the brunt of diplomatic labor with the Turkish problem are worn out. It is now thirty months since the first representations were made to the Sultan about the Sassoun massacres, and for twenty of these there has been a genuine strain of apprehension about the peace of Europe. This has broken men's tempers and patience. It is worth remembering that the Russo-Turkish war was preceded by just such another term. The first massacres in Montenegro were in October, 1874, and followed thirty months of scattered disorder and insurrection in one part of the Ottoman Empire or another, with sessions of Ambassadors, joint notes, and diplomatic conferences all the while, till finally, in the Spring of 1877, the explosion came. We seem now treading identically the same path. Macedonia was kept from rising last Spring solely because Russia, who wanted a tumult twenty years ago, was last year strenuously against it. But Crete broke out, and was only pacified when England bullied the other powers into securing for her the Sultan's pledge of autonomy. This pledge having been so much waste paper, save in the single matter of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, the Cretans are now again tearing each other to pieces. Last year it was comparatively easy to compel Greece to keep her hands off and leave Crete alone, but this year the first attempt to do so proved a total failure. It is easy to see that the diplomats are both wearied and skeptical as to the value of their labors. Even if they keep Greece still, there is a big insurrection in Macedonia all ready to burst forth with the melting of the snows. Suppose this is also put down. There is Constantinople itself on the eve of another great riot, as in the seventies, and before that in the fifties. Prolonged negotiations have but postponed by artificial means the inevitable crisis in the Eastern question. It is possible that still further delay can be managed if everything goes as the concert desires, but a single untoward incident can bring the whole farce summarily to an end.

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Greek Success May Break the Concert.

It is highly typical of the whole befogged situation that the utmost variety of opinion exists as to which of the powers secretly sympathize with the Greeks in their Cretan adventure, and which dislike it. Some say England is at the back of it, some say France and Russia, and some Austria and Italy. Ostensibly, of course, all six powers deprecate it, but if the Greeks make anything of a fight and secure any advantage over the Turks, it is felt that the powers will not be unanimous in allowing them to be punished for it, and that at this point a significant and perhaps irreparable separation of the powers will take place. An extraordinary thing is that no one is sure, when this line of demarkation is drawn, who will be partners on its opposing sides.

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Position of England and Russia.

The English themselves are utterly in the dark as to where Lord Salisbury stands, and what arrangements he has made in case the worst comes to the worst. At present he deems it his duty to formally warn Greece against interfering in Cretan matters. This is all well enough, for he could scarcely do less, so long as a pretense of concert is kept up. But England would never forgive him if he went further and associated the British fleet with any repressive measures directed against the Greeks and Cretans in the interest of the Sultan. He behaved so spiritedly last year in refusing to join in the proposed Cretan blockade that public opinion here assumes that he will do the right thing again if the emergency arises, so far, at least, as this particular matter is concerned. Unfortunately, however, much more than Crete for the Greeks may be involved.

There is a growing disposition here to suspect that Russian influences are really behind this Greek effervescence. This suspicion for the moment rests on nothing more substantial than the facts that the Greek, Prince George, is a dearly beloved cousin of the Czar, who traveled in the East with him, and saved his life in Japan, and that the Russian military and naval preparations on the Black Sea have within the last week taken the form of a practical mobilization. It is even reported that the fleet is moving furtively along toward the Bosporus, and this is made to fit the theory that Russia counts upon the active utilization of the commotion stirred up by Greece. If this turns out to be true, England's position will be greatly complicated, for the English are certainly not ready to help Russia grab Constantinople. It remains to be said, however, that if Russia is playing this subtle game, her French allies seem not to have been let into the secret, for the Ministerial Paris press is all attacking England as responsible for the Greek outburst.

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Turkish Troops Active.

Vienna meanwhile reports that by Monday next ten fresh battalions of Turkish troops will be echeloned along the frontier of Thessaly and Epirus, and its Bourse has gone into a panic over the rumor that heavy reinforcements are moving forward to support them in an invasion of Greece. The Turkish Navy is in such a grotesque state of decay that it could probably be destroyed in Cretan waters by the Greeks alone. But Turkey on land is still an effective military power, and its ability to overrun Greece is not seriously doubted. Bulgaria, however, is understood to have a private convention with Greece, and its excellent army could just about turn the scale against the Turks. Unless the Cretan-Greek business is suppressed within the next few days, it is highly probable that important complications will appear in the Balkans.

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Greece Has Russian Backing.

To-night's budget of reports and rumors from the Levant and the interested centres of continental politics tends to increase the gravity of the outlook. New reasons are discovered for believing that the King of Greece has what he regards as sufficient guarantees of Russia's protection in his present rash adventure, which is so wholly unlike his lifelong cautious and prudent conduct that it would otherwise be unaccountable.

French politicians and editors, whose magnificent ignorance of foreign geography, history, and general affairs always renders their first views of any new crisis worthless, have to-day guessed which way the cat was jumping, and are preparing to be enthusiastic over the possible Russo-French adoption of the Greek cause, which they now remember to have been immemorially dear to the French heart.

A development of this sort would put England in a curious position. The English Liberal press is cheering for Greece at the top of its lungs, and the Ministerial papers, which yesterday were threatening the Greeks with peremptory repression, are to-day as dumb as oysters. Both here and in Italy the popular sentiment would side irresistibly with the Greeks in case of actual fighting.

There is no such public softness of heart at Berlin or Vienna, where the fact that the Greeks do not pay their debts far outweighs any sentimental considerations about Thermopylae and Marathon. The Germans, or the Austrians at least, are sincere in demanding that Europe shall forcibly restrain Greek impertinence. Both at Berlin and Vienna they try to cling to the hope that the trouble may be averted by preventing the Sultan from sending his forces to Crete. But they are visibly frightened at the reports of fighting already begun on the Thessalian frontier.

All in all the week closes with more acute and widespread apprehensions than Europe has known before since the Berlin Congress met.

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Rhodes Does Not Worry.

Parliament itself is duller than ditchwater these days, owing to the superior attractions of foreign politics, and even the long-expected South African inquiry next week will suffer from the same cause. Cecil Rhodes continues to be extremely cheerful about the outlook. He has been enjoying himself most of the time in Paris, but while in London spends most of his time lolling on a sofa with soothing drinks within hail, reading novels, or chaffing his more anxious partners and colleagues. He gayly admits that they may come out badly, but ridicules the idea that he has anything to fear. His policy will be to admit everything, I understand, and simply say he was perhaps mistaken in his belief that it was all a patriotic necessity.

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The Queen's Jubilee.

Preparations for the celebration of the Queen's sixtieth anniversary are proceeding under a disadvantage, as public attention is anxiously concentrated on the foreign outlook, but they are already on a grandiose scale, and it is apparent that if peace is maintained, London, in June, will produce a pageant of memorable distinction. There is still a painful lack of definiteness about the programme, for despite the action of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught in assuming the responsibility of managing the whole affair, the Queen persists in upsetting plans about as fast as they can be formed. I am told now that she is resolutely opposed to having any religious ceremony as one of the features of the day. This is particularly awkward, because its absence would create a profound sensation in a country which is at least so outwardly devout as England.

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Queen Victoria Not Insane.

In the course of my comments last December on the Queen's health, which were copied by a Western paper, a "headline" was used which made me describe her as insane. This is wholly a misleading word. She is not insane at all, but has drifted into a state of such chronic irascibility that she is practically unapproachable. Her guests say only a few commonplace words to her, and are led away, and her household would be glad to be excused from the necessity of saying even those few words.

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Nansen's Social and Financial Success.

The extraordinary social boom enjoyed by Dr. Nansen, which quite exceeds anything London ever did for Stanley or any other British explorer, has lifted the success of his book beyond doubt. The Constables paid such a huge price for it that the publishing trade believed it would ruin them, but I have their assurance that every subscription received after last Monday noon represented a net profit. The book will appear on Monday, and will monopolize the British reading world to the exclusion of all else.

Other European countries are not so excited over the Swedish hero, and in Norway, perhaps because he is a Swede, the papers are cynically referring to him as Finansen. Certainly his monetary rewards are going to be enormous.

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Two New Plays.

The ambitious play by a daughter of Admiral Phipps, called "Nelson's Enchantress," which has been produced at the Avenue Theatre with a lavish outlay by Forbes Robertson, seems hardly likely to be repaid by this public effort made to utilize the perennial interest in Lady Hamilton. But not even Mrs. Patrick Campbell's delightful art can make the rôle intelligible on the stage, since the spectator is always wondering why no mention is made of Lady Nelson.

At the Lyric Wilson Barrett's ignorant and ranting "Daughters of Babylon" bids fair to repeat the popular success of "The Sign of the Cross." It appeals powerfully to the same vast, vulgar majority of partially taught people, and, perhaps, artistic considerations apart, there is something hopeful in the fact that it does, as between Isaiah and Yvette Guilbert it may be a healthy sign that the mob chooses the former.

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Munkacsy Hopelessly Insane.

Although Mme. Munkacsy cherishes the belief that her husband will shortly recover, I am told by a German authority that he is a hopeless maniac of a violent type and will probably die within a year. It is more surprising to be told that his wife is almost poor. He earned immense sums, but spent them all with a princely prodigality. The value of his pictures has been rapidly declining of late, too, owing to his persistency in using bitumen as a body color instead of cautiously as a glaze. Some of his earlier works now in Paris are already in ruins.

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Irish Financial Relations.

Balfour's announcement that still another commission is to be appointed to re-examine the Irish financial relations, with a view to giving more attention to the English side of the case—for that is what terms of reference amount to—is not felt by his own party to be a very happy way of dealing with the subject. Word is being passed around among them, however, that by this means the matter can be hung up till the Liberals come into power, and then the onus of settling it will be thrown upon them. For want of a better reason, this may pacify the Tory rank and file, but the agitation in Ireland will only burn the fiercer under delay, and in the end will profoundly affect the history of the country.

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The Healy and Dillon Squabble.

Tim Healy has not only floated his company for the publication of The Daily Nation in Dublin, but is receiving assurances of good wishes from many Bishops, who a month ago were classed as neutral, if not avowed sympathizers with Dillon. The fact that Dillon, upon Canadian Blake's advice, made his twenty-two supporters who receive salaries sign a pledge to obey him in all things, as a condition to their receiving their money, is to be brought before the House of Commons with a question as to whether this is not a violation of the spirit of the law. I am told the legal officers of the Government think it is.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

CECIL RHODES'S TRUMP CARD.

Said to Have Letters Implicating Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Rhodes is credited with having a trump card to play in the game of disclosures before the Select Committee on the Transvaal raid. He is said to be in possession of letters that passed long prior to the Jameson expedition between President Kruger and Emperor William and between Dr. Leyds and the German Foreign Minister. These documents were abstracted from Dr. Leyds while at Pretoria, before his visit to Berlin, and were got hold of by Mr. Rhodes, and are to be produced as justification of the raid, which was meant to counteract, successful or unsuccessful as an armed operation, the German plots.

Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be absolutely opposed to Emperor William's name being brought up as an associate with Boer intrigues. Mr. Rhodes desires that his examination shall be concluded as speedily as possible, as he thinks his early return to South Africa is necessitated by the position of affairs there. The Boer faction, led by Dr. Leyds, is becoming strong enough to menace the more moderate Kruger party. If Dr. Leyds gets the upper hand, the abrogation of the London convention and the entire independence of the republic would be declared at once. The Anglophobist Boers would warmly welcome a war with England.

Reliable advices from Delagoa Bay state that a Germany company, which some time ago obtained a land concession from Portugal, is building piers and docks on the side of the bay opposite from Lorenzo Marques, that every steamer from Europe brings crowds of Germans, arms, and ammunition for the Transvaal; that 20,000 tons of merchandise is forwarded per month to the Transvaal over the Delagoa Bay Railroad, and that Pretoria is full of young Germans eagerly waiting for the raising of the war curtain, which cannot long be delayed.

Lord Rosmead, (late Sir Hercules Robinson,) Governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Graham Bower, Imperial Secretary at the Cape, will arrive in London toward the end of April, to give evidence before the Raid Committee. Lord Rosmead will not return to the Cape, his resignation, which has been in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain for three months, having been accepted. His successor will not be appointed till after his arrival here.

Comedian Mitterwurzer Dead.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Herr Mitterwurzer, a comedian well known in America, is dead.

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE TALK OF GAY PARIS

Resurrection of the French Proverbe at the Comedie Francaise.

M. PAILLERON'S NEW PLAY.

A Piece with Plenty of Wit of Its Kind, Which Is Doing Well After a Moderate Reception—Chances of M. Ribot.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The resuscitation of the French proverbe at the Comédie Française is the theatrical event of the hour. M. Pailleron's new piece, "Meux vant Douceur—et Violence!" has been talked about in literary salons for many weeks past. In fact, it has been too much talked about. We were told that it represented the famous Academician's délaissement during the labor of producing a more serious work. "Cabotins," which was such a popular success two years ago, was to have a sequel of equivalent interest. In the meanwhile, and in his leisure moments, M. Pailleron was carving two delicate little cherry stones of dramatic work, replete with wit and gayety and models of scenic apropos and completeness. And time went on without these gems seeing the light. So that when all the cutting and carving was finished and the glittering stones left the jeweler's hands their scintillations did not seem quite as brilliant, and the cutting was not judged to be quite so artistic as might have been the case had the trumpets flourished more discreetly.

M. Pailleron is, however, a wit of no mean order, not as racy as his brother Academician, M. Meilhac, not as spontaneous as M. Maurice Donnay, or so biting as Sardou, but still amusing as Academicians go. And one might be disposed to say at the first sight of his work that he is to be thanked for reviving that defunct genus of dramatic art, the proverbe. There have been proverbes in French dramatic literature which are as good as anything which that literature contains, and signed by names which will be illustrious for all time. Alfred de Musset, Georges Sand, Sedaine, Augier, and how many more! But to play proverbes nowadays the proverbe suggests something in the Louis Philippe style, the bell-shaped trouser; the curly hat, with its curly brim, the whiskered eyeglassed beau in his paletôt à taille, which figured on the boulevards in the thirties.

Like the charade, the proverbe had become the undisputed property of the amateur—of the gentlemen who write with ease, or act with ease, (as the case more frequently is now,) a drawing room carpet sort of thing. At the "Epatant" Club, the proverbe is still an object of high cult, and the Marquis de Massa is its prophet. The aristocracy have clung to it as they do to their political traditions, and its dusty air of ineffectiveness may possibly have been acquired from them.

So this was what M. Pailleron set himself to revive. His piece is a success, even if he may not be successful in re-establishing the proverbe to its former pedestal in our theatres. And the first part of his work which describes the winning wiles by which a wife may prevent her husband from deserting, even temporarily, the domestic hearth, was the better of the two. There are two Deputies, Robert de Briges and Maurice Blain, one belonging to the Left Centre, or moderate Republican group, and the other to the Conservative Right Centre. Robert de Briges is a gentleman farmer on a visit to Paris with his wife, a simple country-bred girl, who is so fascinated by the pleasures of Paris that she plunges into them headlong, dragging her not too unwilling spouse with her.

Maurice, on the contrary, has a wife, Cécile, who, although a Parisian-born, is wholly domesticated. Robert, in one of his nightly peregrinations, has met two charmers whom he and Maurice had known when they were rollicking bachelors, and he proposes that they should once again dine together in order to revive the recollections of their wayward youth. A pretended meeting of the United Republican groups is to be the excuse for their absence from home. But Cécile is not the unsuspecting innocent that her husband thinks. Very cleverly she employs various womanly wiles to prevent her husband from keeping his appointment, and, of course, her method is to feign great anxiety that he should be at the rendezvous with precise punctuality. Then, what with his scoldings because his clothes are mislaid, and his political pronouncements in view of the meeting, (he is anxious to have no jewelry on him, which is a curious comment on his colleagues of the Republican group,) a button comes off his coat, and while it is being sewn on, Robert arrives, slightly inebriated, to hurry Maurice off.

The political reason which he states for his excited condition are in Pailleron's best vein of humor. There is more delay, and at last Maurice himself wants to stop at home, and it is Cécile who pretends not to see this. He manages rather clumsily to tear the button off his coat again. Robert enters crestfallen to say that the guests have flown, leaving him to pay for a dinner he has not eaten, and so the three dine happily together, flinging politics and all other distracting considerations to the winds.

The honors of this piece fell to Mme. Reichenberg, who, in spite of being the doyenne of the Comédie Française, looks as youthful as a budding pensionnaire.

Less witty and less cleverly constructed is the second part of the proverbe, which corresponds to the latter part of the title, "et Violence," showing that the same result may be attained by violent methods when different temperaments are concerned. Here we have Mlle. de Marsy, who has the monopoly of strong-minded women parts at the Comédie, and to some extent elsewhere. She was Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew," which provided Coquelin with his last great hit before he quarreled with and abandoned this theatre. She was the avenger of poor little Max Lebaudy, and struck that terrible blow in the Police Court which temporarily ended the public career of M. Jacques Saint Cére. She suited the part of Pauline, the jealous wife, in M. Pailleron's production, most excellently. Her acting and her costumes were equally attractive, if somewhat volcanic.

One humorous situation, an alternative blowing out of candles by husband and wife, which I fancy I have heard of before, and the usual squabbling which ends in reconciliation, make up the performance. The first-night public voted it commonplace, but it is, I understand, having a fair pecuniary success.

I have mentioned the name of M. Jacques Saint Cére, (Rosenthal,) and it may perhaps interest those of your readers who remember the sensational Lebaudy case to hear that this brilliant writer is once more coming to the front. He has started a paper entitled Le Cri de Paris, which will be conducted somewhat on the lines of The London Truth. The cry of Paris will be an outcry against scandals and corruption of all kinds.

I doubt whether much success will attend the Christian Theatre which some devotees of the Clerical Party are about to inaugurate. The Church in France has always been opposed to theatrical representations, and has never apologized for having refused Christian burial to Molière. At the Christian Theatre Corneille will be the pièce de résistance, and perhaps Mlle. Cuésdon, the mouthpiece of the Angel Gabriel, may be induced to act as prompter.

The Royalists, by the way, have also endeavored to secure a theatre in which to perform pieces of a patriotic and spectacular kind which might rouse popular sympathy in the ancestors of the Duc d'Orleans, and ultimately in that youthful pretender himself. The Châtelet was bid for, but the price was not sufficiently high to purchase the political sympathies of this well-known place of entertainment.

The debate on the Sugar bill was brought to an end to-day, and the result was a victory for the Government. But the Ministerial situation is very shaky just at present. Two defeats in one debate showed pretty clearly what was the feeling of the House. I hear that M. Ribot is almost certain to be the new Prime Minister as soon as M. Méline's Cabinet goes out, as it must do before long. M. Ribot is not liked, though Mme. Ribot, an American, is, on the contrary, most popular, especially in diplomatic society. But M. Ribot has powers of work which are vastly superior to those of any of his Parliamentary colleagues. There is no branch of Ministerial work with which he is not absolutely acquainted. His subordinates dislike his haughty and imperative manner; but they are forced to recognize his astounding abilities.

One of the chief officials of the Foreign Office, who is not M. Ribot's friend, told me that Ribot could dictate a report in an hour which any other Minister would require at least a week of hard work to produce. A man like this invariably comes back to the surface, even after such a shipwreck as he underwent in the days of the Panama scandal.

ROWLAND STRONG.

HE TELLS OF A MURDER.

Former Sergeant in the Turkish Army Says that Midhat Pasha Was Strangled to Death.

The Meshveret, an organ of the Young Turkey party, printed in Paris, publishes a story purporting to come from a former Sergeant in the Turkish Army, who says that he was a witness of the assassination of Midhat Pasha.

Midhat Pasha was instrumental in the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and was the author of the Turkish Constitution that bears his name. This was first accepted and then rejected by the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid.

The Young Turkey party, of which Midhat Pasha was one of the founders, was quite weak, and the enemies that he made were numerous, powerful, and bitter. After holding several of the highest positions in the Turkish Empire, Midhat was exiled to Al Taif, in Arabia, nominally as Governor at that place. Here he was soon replaced by Muhamed Nouri Pasha, and was virtually kept a prisoner for some time.

The Sergeant who tells the story says that one day an officer arrived from Constantinople with verbal orders to have Midhat Pasha killed by strangulation. These orders were given directly to Muhamed Nouri Pasha, who forthwith sent one of his aides to Midhat Pasha to tell him that he was wanted in the Governor's room.

While the aide was away on his errand the Governor told the Sergeant to bring in six soldiers, and ordered that as soon as he should leave Midhat with them, they were to strangle him.

The aide repaired to Midhat Pasha's apartments, and curtly informed him that he was wanted in the Governor's room. The Turkish reformer seemed to guess what the invitation portended, for he arose, uttered the Moslem prayer of distress, "There is no help nor strength except in Almighty God." Then he calmly followed the aide to the Governor's presence.

When he entered the Governor's room the soldiers who were to act as executioners were already there. The Governor rose, saluted him, and walked out of the room, and the door was locked by a guard. Midhat Pasha faced his executioners with the remark, "You have been ordered to kill me, my children."

His dignified presence and calm demeanor made a deep impression on the soldiers, and tears stood in the Sergeant's eyes, and they replied, "Yes, your Excellency."

"How am I to die?" he asked.

"The orders are by strangulation," they replied.

"I die for my efforts to give you, my children, and all the people of the empire more liberty. Children, you can carry out your orders," said Midhat Pasha.

The soldiers hesitated, while tears coursed down their faces, according to the narrative, and the Sergeant was inclined to refuse to carry out the orders, and to instigate a mutiny among the soldiers in the town instead. The Sultan, however, was the Caliph, and his order was law. So the soldiers bound Midhat Pasha hand and foot. He was laid on his back, soldiers held him down, and two of them strangled him to death.

CECIL RHODES IN AFRICA.

He Is Really Detested and Despised by the Colonists.

The opinion which prevails in South Africa regarding Cecil Rhodes and his doings is fully shown in a private letter from Capetown just received in this city. It is dated Jan. 5, before Rhodes left for England, and says, in part:

"You will no doubt hear a good deal in your part of the world about the brilliant reception which Rhodes is just now receiving in the colony. Don't believe half of what you read. The whole thing is a worked-up affair, and purposely exaggerated in order to influence British opinion in favor of Rhodes, who is going to England to take his trial as being the chief instigator of the Jameson raid. It is an open secret that the funds for these ovations do not come out of the pockets of the subscribers. It is ridiculously strange that both at Port Elizabeth and in Cape Town there should happen to be by mere chance some of the men who served in Rhodesia to drag Rhodes's triumphal car through the streets and to carry him on their hands from platform to carriage.

"But one of the vilest decepticns which is sought to be practiced upon the British public and the world at large is the attempt to make them believe that the Dutch-speaking colonists have taken Rhodes once more to their bosoms. The fact of the matter is that at two or three of the Western province villages some emissaries of Rhodes have been hard at work to get addresses signed for him, and they got a few, mostly insignificant men bearing Dutch names, to present these addresses to him on his arrival at the railway stations. Only the ignorant and those who have been the recipients of favors from Rhodes have been caught, and the corrupt press of his country has the audacity to proclaim to the world that these few black sheep are representatives of the Afrikander section of the population. A more audacious and barefaced deception has never been practiced upon the world. The Dutch people, as a whole, look upon Rhodes as a traitor, a man who for the sake of filthy lucre played the part of a highway robber, a man whose hands are polluted with innocent blood that was shed in the Transvaal. They can't trust him again, and will have none of him. It is most ludicrous to notice the tactics of this party in their attempt at all costs to get a few of the Dutch colonists to sign the address to Rhodes. People are told that they might sign, however strongly they condemn his action in the Jameson raid, for they welcome him for the good he has done in Rhodesia, and not for the part he has taken in the raid.

"They find it very convenient to divide Rhodes into two, the one to be worshipped as a hero, and the other to be detested as a traitor. This poor colony of ours is jingo-ridden, and the breach between the original inhabitants and the English is greater to-day than it was a year ago. The neighboring republics hate and detest the English, and would rather see any other power dominant than the English. The punishment of Jameson and his subsequent release have shaken their faith in the English sense of justice; the reception which is now given to Rhodes in the colony shakes their faith in English integrity. No one knows what damage this man has done to the country; all the wealth of the man can never compensate the moral and social loss which he has caused us.

"I wish that the world could see and know him, not as the time and money-serving press makes him appear, but as he really is. During my absence from the colony a great calamity befell us in the discontinuance of the Daily Telegraph, the only paper that was free from Rhodes's influence and money, and which for months exposed the man. We are in hopes of reviving this paper again in the course of the year. You are at liberty to make use of any part of what I have written, suppressing my name and identity."

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, the American Ambassador, will preside at a great American banquet that will be given here on Washington's Birthday.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New York Feb. 6 for Liverpool, passed the Tuskar Lighthouse to-day. She did not communicate with Queenstown, owing to the heavy fog.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, from New York Feb. 3 for Liverpool, arrived here at 10:34 o'clock this forenoon. She reports having experienced heavy northcasterly gales and high seas during five days of her passage.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, who has been in England for some time in connection with the Manitoba school question and other matters, sailed from Liverpool for New York on board the steamer Lucania to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Thornaby, from Baltimore for Copenhagen, which went ashore off the Hindsholm Islands, Denmark, and was floated and taken to Fladstrand, will proceed for her destination. She is reshipping her cargo, which was discharged in order to get her afloat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Latimer R. Jones, who was arrested at Scarborough on Jan. 28, charged with having obtained large sums of money from Benjamin L. Ludington, a lawyer, of New York, through forgeries, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day, and further remanded, pending the arrival of further evidence looking to his extradition to America.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

It Originated in the Coal Mines of Great Britain and Was a Crude Affair.

"A coal mine is nothing but a hole in the ground," William H. Vanderbilt ejaculated when Franklin B. Gowen in urging him to come to the financial aid of the Reading Railroad cited the extensive mining possessions of that company as a valuable asset.

"Coal mines produced the railroads," retorted Mr. Gowen, with some asperity.

Whether or not this assertion made any impression on the mind of Mr. Vanderbilt, it stated an interesting fact. The primitive railway appears to have been the product of the coal mines in Great Britain. History records that in the early part of the sixteenth century rails of timber were laid at the collieries near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, over which, by means of bulky carts provided with rollers, one horse could draw four or five tons. For fully 200 years the use of these rude railroads was confined to the collieries. Improvements developed slowly. The first change was in securing the wooden rails, by means of pegs, to cross ties or sleepers placed two or three feet apart. The rails were six inches high and six inches broad. On top of each rail a strip of hard wood was fastened, which could be renewed whenever occasion warranted without disturbing the remainder of the structure.

Flat iron bars were first substituted for this temporary strip of wood in 1738, and about thirty years later cast iron bars were forged for that purpose. These cast iron bars were each 3 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1¼ inches thick, with holes for spikes to secure them to the wood. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the practice was adopted of casting the rails with a perpendicular ledge on the outer edge to prevent the wheels from leaving the track. Subsequently the ledge was transferred to the inner side of the rail.

It was not until 1789 that the present type of rail and carwheel appeared. Flanged rails and flat wheels were discarded and the flange was transferred to the tire of the wheels. Mr. Jessop introduced, at that period, rails cast in lengths of 15 feet, with the top 3¼ inches wide. They were of the fish belly pattern; deeper in the middle than at the ends. After various experiments it was found advisable to set the ends of the rails in cast iron chairs, which were bolted to the wooden, or stone, ties, and into which the rail was secured by a key or wedge. Cast iron, however, proved to be too brittle for the passage of heavy loads at high rates of speed, and about the year 1820 malleable iron was substituted, and the length of the rails was increased.

The idea of using steam as a motive power on the tramways in the English collieries was first broached by James Watt in 1784, when he applied for a patent for a steam carriage. In 1804 Richard Trevethic built a locomotive engine which was tried upon the Merthyr and Tydvil Railway, in Wales, and which drew wagons containing ten tons of coal each, at a rate of five miles an hour. W. Hasell Wilson, in his "Railway History," says that in 1812 Blenkinsop's engines began running between Middleton collieries and Leeds, (a distance of three and one-half miles,) and continued in use for several years, being the first instance of the regular employment of steam locomotives for commercial purposes. It was in 1814 that George Stephenson's first steam engine was placed on the Killingworth Railway. It drew thirty tons at the rate of four miles an hour upon an incline of 1 foot in 450. Improvements in locomotives followed gradually. When the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened for public use in 1825, one of Stephenson's locomotives drew a train composed of twenty-two wagons filled with passengers, and twelve wagons loaded with coal, making a total weight of about ninety tons, including the engine and tender, at an average speed of about five miles an hour, but attaining a maximum rate of twelve miles.

JAPANESE PAPER MAKERS.

A Quantity of American Machinery to Equip a Mill in Japan.

S. K. Yasuba of Tokio, Japan, has been in this country for the past few weeks, arranging for the purchase of a large equipment for a paper mill in Kuinamato, in the western part of Japan. Mr. Yasuba spent considerable time last week looking over the Bagley & Sewall Works in Watertown. He regards American paper-making machinery as the best. Having learned the trade of paper-making at South Lee, Mass., ten years ago, Mr. Yasuba proposes to introduce American methods in his own country. He has organized a company bearing the name of Tohiseishi Kaisha, and it is proposed to manufacture paper out of rice, straw, and ground wood.

The Japanese mill will be equipped with two 100-inch Fourdrinier machines, five 1,000-pound and two 1,200-pound beaters, three Jordans, and four rotary boilers. The power will be supplied by steam and the mill will be lighted by electricity.

Although the Japanese are not loath to profit by American ingenuity in the manufacture of book and news papers, they turn out papers of their own which are unrivaled for fineness and softness of texture. For some time the Japanese have been making underclothing of sheets of finely crisped paper. This paper is very flexible and strong. Garment patterns are cut out of it, as if it were cloth, and the pieces are sewed together and neatly hemmed. Button hole strips of calico or linen are sewed on. The paper is to a certain extent porous and it has no rustle.

This peculiar paper weighs about ninety grains, French weight, to the square foot. It has been submitted to tests that gave a breakage length of 15 feet in the direction of the paper lines and 7 feet in the direction of the wire marks, with an elongation of 9.7 per cent. in the first case and 7.1 in the second. Even after it has become wet, the paper is difficult to tear. Whenever an attempt is made to tear it by hand it offers about as much resistance as would the thin skins used in glove making.

WINE FROM AUSTRALIA.

New Yorkers Have Sampled It and an American Consul Indorses It.

Samples of the Australian wines shipped to this country within the past year have met with so much favor that steps have been taken by wine merchants in Melbourne to develop trade with the United States. American residents of Victoria have written letters to friends in this city praising the quality of Australian wines very highly, and United States Consul General Daniel W. Maratta, in a recent communication to the State Department, says that in his opinion there ought to be a good trade in wines between the two countries.

"A wine is grown here, (in Victoria,)" says Mr. Maratta, "which may be classed under the head of claret, which is a good ordinary table wine, comparing favorably with the wine which is served by the hotels and restaurants in Paris, which sells at from 15 to 25 cents per gallon. This wine would perhaps not find a sale in the United States, as the wine made in California would meet the demand at very nearly the same price, and the duty would be avoided; but I am sure that there is a future for the better class of Australian wines with the consumers of America—wines that will compare creditably with the bordeaux and burgundy wines of France (which sell in New York for $3 and $4 per bottle) and that are sold here at 35 and 50 cents per bottle. Even after paying the duty, these wines would compete with the wines now imported from France, and could be laid down in New York at about half the price."

Consul General Maratta further declares that some of the wines produced in Australia, notably the clarets, hocks, chablis, and burgundy, have a bouquet and flavor approaching the high standard of the French wines. An American firm doing business in Melbourne sent about thirty cases as a sample lot to New York about two years ago, and every bottle was purchased by private parties, who expressed themselves as much pleased with the quality and flavor of the wine.

About $375,000 worth of Australian wines was exported from Melbourne in 1895, mostly to England, France, and Germany, and a slightly increased quantity was shipped last year. No effort has been made to introduce these wines into the United States, because of the duty. The principal wines manufactured in Victoria are claret, burgundy, chablis, hock, reisling, shiraz, hermitage, chasselas, Sauvignon, tokay, port, and sherry. There are from forty to fifty wine growers in the colony, and some of the vineyards are very large. Comparatively little champagne is made in Australia.

ENGLISH MINISTRY'S PERIL

Opposition to the Education Bill Encountered in the House of Commons.

A GREAT MENACE TO BALFOUR.

Some of the Points Which the Opponents of the Government Demand Shall Be Amended Before Its Passage.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Simple as the Education bill seems, as compared with the bill of last year, it has already imperiled the reputation of Mr. Balfour, and is proving a sure embarrassment to the Government. Sir John Gorst, who introduced the bill of 1896, survived its collapse as Minister, but if the present bill sinks under the disapprobation of the country, the discord among the Unionists, and the tactics of the Liberal opposition, Mr. Balfour's days as leader of the House are numbered.

The measure, in its earlier stages, is safe. The Government majority is too large, as shown in the initial divisions, to fall to pieces all at once, but unless the bill be amended, there will be a number of Unionist secessions from the Ministerial ranks, and an ebb in the tide of popular support from the Government. The Unionists who do not go all the way with the Government on this or other questions, demand that the bill shall be so enlarged as to include an extra grant to board schools. The Scotch Unionists are furious because Scotch claims are entirely ignored, and the English Church partisans are disappointed because Mr. Balfour has so mismanaged the bill as to deprive the voluntary schools of all benefits from the grant till next year, and has made the capitation grant 5 shillings, instead of the 6 shillings they demanded. The Catholic party share these feelings, but are content to take the bill as an installment only.

These constitute the main elements of danger in the ranks of the Government's supporters. That stanch Conservative, Sir William Hait Dyke, led the way in candidly informing the Ministers that the bill as it stands is disliked. Numerous communications have since reached the Government whips that the measure must be altered when its details come to be discussed. If these demands from within their own party are assented to, and the bill enlarged, the principle of piecemeal educational reform upon which Mr. Balfour proceeds must be given up. Mr. Balfour then probably will resign, and with him those of his colleagues in the Cabinet who have identified themselves with this piecemeal policy.

The Conservative papers advise Mr. Balfour to call upon his present majority and force the bill through, so as to get the grant to voluntary schools made available for the current financial year. Otherwise they predict the resignation of the Ministry, with an early dissolution of Parliament. The leaders of the Opposition are right in calculating that no possible manipulation of the business of the House will enable the Government to pass the bill within eight weeks, far less before the 1st of March, which the Treasury officials have advised the Ministers as about the date when the grants can be available for the current year.

The Liberals are jubilant, and among the Unionists the reports of Mr. Balfour's removal to the Upper House, current last year when he was greatly blamed for making a mess of the business of the Lower House, are once more current. His friends again say that he is ready to resign, that he feels the strain of work in the House of Commons, and wants the repose of the Lords. The reception which the new bill has met from the country is undoubtedly unfavorable. Indignation meetings are occurring everywhere, led, of course, by Liberals and Nonconformists, but in which Unionists are also taking part.

Concerning its thoroughgoing sectarian character there can be no doubt. Under the glaring phrase of "Federations of Voluntary Schools" it gives to certain committees the power of distribution of the grants drawn from public taxation. If the Government be ultimately forced to appeal to the country on such a measure, they will be def

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The Nassau Bank
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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
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The above bonds are secured by an absolute first mortgage on the double-track railroad extending from a point near Long Island City to Manhattan Beach and branch to Bay Ridge—twenty miles—FORMING A BELT LINE AROUND AND THROUGH THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—and also on real estate of great value situated at Bay Ridge, Manhattan Beach, Sheepshead Bay, and elsewhere on the line of the road, (comprising the yards and terminals of the road, some 49 acres,) and all other properties now owned or hereafter acquired.

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Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

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WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a nervous week. Few cheerful developments have been disclosed. Practically no change in conditions—so far as any surface indication goes—has been inspiriting. Foreign dispatches have told of impending foreign wars; Western dispatches have recited troubles among the Granger railroads; touching the industrial situation nothing progressive has been announced; the money market, unchanged, stays congested; in the commercial world some failures are announced and others are threatened; and—most hippodromed of all—the Lexow trust investigation has been continually a ghost dance, not that it has so far accomplished anything, not that it is expected to accomplish anything, but that there are dangerous possibilities in it for some of the stocks which most are under manipulation on the New York Stock Exchange.

So far, the trust investigating committee has touched no combination except the Sugar Trust. Even that it has barely scotched. To-morrow it may be that officers of this particular trust will be giving more important evidence than thus far has been disclosed. Wall Street still insists on doubting the sincerity of the Senate committee's intentions. One report quietly circulated in the financial world has it that influential friends of the Sugar Trust have already made a demand upon Senator Thomas C. Platt to have the inquiry switched aside. According to current representations Senator Platt has met these demands upon his favor more than half way, and—so the pleasing story goes—Senator Lexow has been notified (via Florida) that so far as the Sugar Trust is concerned he should put a period to his inquest. And—here is the most surprising feature of the story—Senator Lexow is credited with having wired to Mr. Platt: "Can't stop. How could I stop if I wanted to?"

If the inquiry does go on, as normally might be expected, there ought fully to be disclosed just what is the financial condition of this greatest of the trusts. To the investment world such information is of value quite equal to any that the Senators can be able to get from witnesses as to whether or not natural trade conditions have been interrupted by trust tactics.

The Sugar Trust carries on its books, so Wall Street believes, (though Wall Street never yet has had a glimpse of the books,) a surplus of some millions of dollars. The skeleton statement that the trust annually issues quotes such a surplus. But in financial statements the word "surplus" does not have the reassuring sound that it once had. When the Erie Road last went into a receivership it had a "surplus" of $10,000,000 or more. When the Reading tumbled over into bankruptcy its "surplus" was beyond $20,000,000. When the Baltimore and Ohio crash came the "surplus" there was beyond $40,000,000. In not one of these cases was the "surplus" anything else than bunko.

So it has been in all the trusts that have smashed.

Precedents may not be proof, but precedents cannot be always ignored safely.

The building up of a big surplus is vastly advantageous if it is a real surplus, with the cash value it is quoted at. But a surplus that is a mystery is a surplus to be suspected. Such a merely claimed asset is chiefly valuable to stock market manipulators trying to foist stocks upon the public at inflated values. And that, more than the handling of staples, more than the restriction of trade, much more than the stifling of competition, is the main aim of every group of financiers who have gone into any trust corporation and listed their securities upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Standard Oil Trust cannot be cited as an exception, for the reason that Standard Oil Trust stock is not quoted upon the New York Stock Exchange. It is not advertised through Wall Street. It never has been peddled to the public through the devices of an army of brokers under official hire.

Like the Standard Oil Trust only in one respect are the trusts whose securities are hippodromed in Wall Street. In common they deal in mystery. In common they are blind pools. The Sugar Trust makes one statement in New Jersey, where it tis incorporated, and a different statement in Massachusetts, where (under official pressure) it is obliged to file a showing which shows nothing. The great State of New York is treated with very fetching contempt. At the office of the Sugar Trust, of course, no information for the investor is to be obtained. Enough for stockholders to know (such the doctrine over and over again enunciated) is the fact that dividends are regularly paid. From this the average stockholder is glad always to draw the pleasing intimation that dividends paid are smaller than dividends earned, that extra dividends may be ahead. This extra dividend idea is, indeed, one of the most potent levers available in the lifting of Sugar Trust stock whenever, as lately, a bull pool can be organized to manipulate quotations. So it used to be in the old Cordage Trust. So it was in the halcyon days of bookkeeping dividends on Cotton Oil.

Cheerfulness depending upon mystery is cheerfulness that is dangerous.

If the pending investigation into the affairs of the Sugar Trust go far enough, it may disclose conditions which Wall Street boomers have failed to make plain. It may, for instance, show that tremendous profits in 1896 (made in refining operations) were sunk in raw sugar speculations. And on this theory interest centres in reports that go the rounds of the sugar trade, suggesting that last year really closed with a deficit. More than ordinarily interesting are reports like these, for the very reason that they differ so widely from the ordinary routine talk of Wall Street. And they lose no value from the fact that their figures are from authorities close to the very head of the Sugar Trust itself.

According to Wall Street anticipations the Sugar Trust (saved by Senator Platt, or not,) is likely in some particulars to come out of the investigation more creditably than will the average trust. It has a far smaller capitalization than the Leather Trust; its managers have never stooped to such cheap deceits as have smirched the Wall Street record of the Tobacco Trust.

Much the most important development in the business world during the past week has been the collapse of the Steel Trust. Steel rails are down to practically unprecedented prices. Some of the most important financial magnates of the country, unable to do business satisfactorily with one another, have got into a wrangle which has knocked down established prices virtually 50 per cent. With steel rails at $17 a ton there may be small profits in the iron trade, but there are not lacking advantages of more consequence than superficially first appear.

The railroads of the country, which have been getting along without betterments for years past, cannot fail to be tempted into a market offering record-breaking values. At the tremendous reduction which has been made in rails, nearly every one of the big railroad corporations will file large orders. This means not only improved physical condition for the railway systems of the country, and they have been sadly run down in the pinching times we have so long had, but in such improvement of physical condition there must be a substantial decrease in operating expenses, for poor rails and bad roadbeds are large contributors to current expense accounts.

What is of further consequence is that so great are the orders in sight for the iron and steel mills of the country through these big reductions that we shall have a much larger employment of labor in such industries, and—most important of all—the prompt using up of enormous quantities of accumulated raw material. This is of importance to every road doing freight business in iron mining or iron manufacturing districts. Current railway reports show that for a long time past iron ore and related traffic have largely diminished, so congested has been the market for the output of iron mills. With activity now at the furnaces, this changes. Not only is labor more largely employed, but every railroad closely related to the iron trade must substantially benefit.

Value is in this development, too, for the coal trade—more especially for the bituminous branch.

There is need for something tonic to come in that quarter. Unprecedently bad are all the coal conditions. Figures are being made now for anthracite and bituminous below those quotations which used to be considered utterly demoralizing when coal went begging at public auction in this city.

Meanwhile the stock market lags. Brokers despond, customers are absent. The public waits—not scared by bad factors temporarily on parade, not tempted into Wall Street by prophecies of good things that have yet to happen. Underlying financial conditions are all right. What the public waits for is to have those underlying conditions become active, assertive—more influential than at present.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was weak. It was fairly active, but its course was downward from the opening. All of the industrials went down. The resumption of Senator Lexow's inquisition was popularly credited with being the disturbing factor.

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There were some evidences of the sale of long stocks. One or two pools in trust stocks are believed to have begun to liquidate.

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The weekly bank statement had such varying features that it did not exert influence when finally it appeared. Its most inspiriting item was a substantial gain in loans.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	⅞	Laclede Gas pf.....	8½
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	1½	L. E. & West.....	½
Am. Sp. Mfg.....	¾	Lake Shore.....	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	½
Am. Sug. Refs.....	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable....	2½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Minn. & St. L.....	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf...	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf....	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.....	½	Mo. Pacific.....	⅝
Ch., Bur. & Q.....	⅝	Mobile & Ohio.....	2
Chicago Gas	¾	Nor. Pacific	½
Ch., Mil. & St. P..	½	Southern Pacific....	½
Ch., R. I. & Pac....	¾	Southern Ry. pf....	½
Col. Fuel & I.....	2	Tenn. Coal & I.....	2
Col., H. V. & Tol...	1	U. S. Leather	½
General Electric.....	½	U. S. Leather pf....	1¼
Ill. Steel Co.....	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 1

BONDS DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div....	1¼	Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s.3 Omaha & St. L. 1st..	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,989,808; balances, $6,587,567; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $924,950.

Money on call in London 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates, 4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premuim. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

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The President of one of the largest New York banks, in talking yesterday of the existing situation of the money market, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"This money market will in the course of a very short time work round to a normal condition. The state of the market, as it is to-day and as it has been since the election, is only natural. The victory of the sound-money party in November restored to the capitalists and moneyed men of the country the confidence which was lacking and which caused them two months previous to draw in their outstanding funds, and put them where they would be safe, even if the election had resulted in a victory for the silver party.

"The 3d of November brought with it victory for the gold standard. Immediately the men who had kept their money by their sides—hoarded it—having their confidence once more restored, threw open their strong boxes and let their money flow freely into the banks. As a natural result, there have been immense increases in bank deposits.

"The hesitation still shown in the business world has kept the demand for money small. It is not for me to discuss the reasons why there has not been an improvement in business. Sufficient to say, there has not been that revival which was looked forward to and which, if it had come, would have absorbed the greater part of that money which the banks have been carrying for the past three months.

"The release of money has about run itself out. The bank statement of to-day shows a considerable decrease in deposits. In my opinion, the bank statements for some time to come will show the same thing. On the other hand, the mercantile situation is improving. Beyond any doubt there is a tendency toward improvement in almost every line of business. There is a slightly better demand for money. According to to-day's bank statement, loans have increased nearly $3,000,000. And it is also my opinion that coming bank statements will continue to show much larger loan increases than that of to-day.

"As to the call market, about which so much is heard, and the much-talked-of agreement between the banks to loan no money below 2 per cent., there is very little to be said. If the banks of New York agree among themselves that there is no profit in loaning money on call lower than 2 per cent., and if they agree not to cut each others' throats by loaning below this rate, they have a perfect right to do so. If a trust company and a number of other financial institutions choose to loan money at 1½ per cent. on call, they also have a perfect right to do so. So far as I have heard, the banks have no objection to that. If there are any banks who are loaning below 2 per cent., they are small institutions whose loans aggregate a very small amount.

"In another month the surplus fund which the banks now have on hand will, in my opinion, be materially decreased. I think that within the next ten days there will spring up a much better demand for money, both in the call and commercial-paper departments. Activity in call money will much depend upon speculation in Wall Street. Activity in commercial paper and in time loans will depend on the business situation. And in that I am sure that I can see signs of improvement that will not be long delayed."

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Advices from all parts of the country regarding the local money market conditions and the prospect for improvement in rates report much the same condition of affairs existing as in New York. Money is everywhere plenty and cheap. The business community's wants are so small that money is everywhere low and idle. From the correspondents of Wall Street commission houses THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following dispatches regarding money market conditions in various important cities of the country:

Buffalo.—Money easy and abundant. The low rates are causing lenders to turn to the local security market. Mercantile houses are not yet ready to borrow, nor is it expected that they will do much in the money market before April 1.

Albany.—Local bankers report stagnation in the money market. The present low rates do not seem to be any temptation to merchants and manufacturers. Commercial paper is very scarce and the banks are active competitors whenever any is offered.

New Haven.—Money here in somewhat better demand than it has been, but as yet the improvement in the market is small. The New Haven banks all have more idle money than they want. A number of personal lenders are openly in the market and ready to give more advantageous rates than the financial institutions. Prospects for business improvement and a subsequent activity in money continue good, but that movement shows no signs of an early beginning.

Hartford.—Locally the demand for funds continues of small volume. Connecticut manufacturers show no disposition yet to anticipate a business revival. The big insurance companies here report that they have plenty of money to loan at low rates, and that in the larger financial centres there is a discouragingly small demand. The refusal of the insurance companies to loan money in the West is a great factor at present. This is one of the reasons that the amount of idle funds just now is so large.

Providence—Money plenty, no demand. Bankers are complaining about unprofitable rates and no business.

Springfield, Mass.—During the past week local bankers have had a somewhat increased demand for loans. Rates continue very low, and, judging from the amount of money lying idle, it will be some time before the local institutions can report good business. It will take a trade revival and manufacturers in this part of the country do not anticipate this before Spring.

Boston—Money is easy at from 3½ to 5 per cent. Recent bank statements seem to give some little encouragement to money lenders, although the borrowers are still able to get whatever they want at practically their own figures. General business is very quiet, and although prices hold firm there does not seem to be any prospect of any improvement before March. The banks and trust companies have plenty of idle money, and it will take a very large demand to bring their surpluses down to where rates can be advanced.

Cleveland—In our local money market we are still experiencing extreme dullness. There is no business to create a demand for money. About the only manufacturers who are having anything like improvement are those of hardware. In all other lines factories are running on short time, not producing half of their capacity. This sort of thing must change before there will be any demand for money.

Chicago—About the only department of the money market that is at all active is that of commercial paper, and even there things are very dull. Desirable offerings are scarce. Money is rapidly accumulating, and rates are gradually working easier. The borrowing demand in time money is exceedingly light, and the general inactivity in speculative markets does not give much business in call money. In business circles conditions are changing for the better. Leading staples are more active, and sales of merchandise are increasing slowly.

St. Paul—Demand for money light. Financial circles are getting over the nervousness created by the Minneapolis bank failures some weeks ago. Rates for money are lower, and show signs of declining still further. Prospects are for a fairly satisfactory Spring business, but it is doubtful if any great improvement will be shown before the Summer. Retail trade is somewhat disappointing.

St. Louis—Bankers here report a fairly good demand for funds. Rates are still low, but the loan market is not as inactive as it was two weeks ago. The local security market is dull, and the demand for money seems to come mostly from mercantile houses. The dry goods business is showing improvement over that of last Spring, and shoe manufacturers also report a betterment.

Cincinnati—Money in Cincinnati is in fair demand, but easy. The amount of idle money which the banks are carrying is so large that the market could stand quite a heavy demand for funds without affecting rates. Business continues disappointing. There is an improvement in some lines; dry goods jobbers, cigar manufacturers, and furniture men report better things. But the general volume of trade has not come up to expectations.

New Orleans—In the New Orleans money market there is somewhat more activity than has been seen of late. Money, however, continues plenty. Local securities are quiet, but prices keep steady. There is an improvement in business generally. Collections are better than for some time.

Baltimore.—Money is plentiful, with commercial paper in particularly good demand, although very little is offering. Both banks and individual capitalists find rates too low and are buying securities. Municipal bonds are in good demand. Business continues fairly satisfactory, considering all things, and in the wholesale department there is a tendency toward better prices. The retail trade, however, is very quiet.

Philadelphia.—The demand for good commercial paper is exceedingly large, and choice names sell readily from 3½ to 4 per cent. Business continues very dull. The retail trade for January was fair, but the improvement is not what has been expected. The coal trade is dull and manufacturers in all lines continue to move cautiously. Bankers here expect to see very easy conditions in the money market for some time to come. Manufacturers are looking forward to business improvement in the Spring.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were without feature in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 51½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅞; Reading, ⅛, to 12⅞, and Erie, ⅛ to 15⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅜. Erie first prefererd at 35, New York Central at 95¾, and Illinois Central at 94¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 7-16, for money, and 112 9-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £46,000 bullion on balance.

One of Wall Street's most important international banking houses received yesterday the following cable dispatch:

"Berlin has bought Northern Pacific and Reading this week and will buy more forthwith. For the first time since 1890 German investors are favorably disposed toward Americans."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says:

"Cheap money for some time to come seems to be in sight, notwithstanding the grudging spirit in which a portion of the daily press is looking at the question. That is not, perhaps, surprising, as the prophets who predicted a money squeeze must necessarily be somewhat disconcerted at the extraordinary swing of the pendulum to ease. They had forgotten the great change which has come over the monetary position through the resurrection of confidence in the United States, where money is now exceedingly plentiful, so much so that our Yankee cousins are assuming the rôle of bankers who lend us money. Gold is, moreover, being attracted to London from several quarters, including Egypt and Australia, and a significant circumstance is the arrival of a shipment of close upon £400,000 in gold from South Africa. It is true that this will probably be absorbed by the Japanese or Russian demand; but, on the other hand, these countries will have to liberate a portion of their balances in Europe, and thus available funds will again be increased.

"As regards the United States, the gold reserve has now risen above $140,000,000, and mail advices state that the increase in the gold bullion in the Treasury, which amounts to $55,689,345, is receiving the attention of Mint Director Preston, who proposed to convert a part of it into coin during January. The gold coinage for the month will probably be about $5,000,000, but the frequent receipts of gold will prevent a yet greater reduction in the bullion holdings by this amount. The United States, it will be seen, are thus in a financial position of exceptional strength, and it would not be surprising if we were to see in the near future a strong upward movement in American rails, engineered from New York, and responded to on this side. Cheap money is also bound to bring in public buying of other securities, and as it has already stimulated the home railway market, so it will doubtless affect favorably the position of the mining departments."

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In speaking of the London markets, the editor of Truth says:

"In the Scotch section alone a dull tone has prevailed, and whenever London is inclined to put quotations up Glasgow sends selling orders. Yet the prospects of the Caledonian and North British Companies are described by reliable authorities as most satisfactory. The Glasgow Herald explains this selling of Scotch stocks by the circumstance that the local dealers who are offering these stocks regulate their action largely by the course of the pig-iron market, on the assumption, of course, that these reflect the trend of trade. That this is the case sometimes need not be doubted, but that it is so at present is not correct. As my Glasgow contemporary explains, the flatness in pig-iron warrants is due to a somewhat sick 'bull' account, and to the currency of disconcerting reports as to imports of American iron. These imports were altogether abnormal, and no fear need be entertained that they will assume any important proportions. As cotton exports from the States are now diminishing, facilities for shipment will also be reduced, and the bugbear of American imports—of which the most has been made for speculative use—will soon disappear; while in view of the improvement in trade in the United States, a rise in iron and steel there can only be a question of time."

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Mr. Labouchère says of American stocks:

"Quotations of Yankee rails have fluctuated within narrow limits, and a moderate relapse has been more than recovered. Attacks on the Hocking Valley and on the Delaware and Hudson seem to have been chiefly responsible for the temporary weakness in New York. On the other hand, the Northern Pacific underwriting syndicate has been active supporting that market, and has thereby imparted a firmer tone to the whole of the active list. A satisfactory feature is also the adoption of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and, although the amendments introduced cannot be accepted by Great Britain, there is but little doubt that this treaty will eventually be ratified.

"But the chief 'bull' points are undoubtedly the reported improvement in the commercial situation and the extraordinary plethora of money in New York. These should in the near future bring about a sharp advance, especially if traffic should improve. It is also pointed out by the 'bulls' in Wall Street that the fact of Senator Sherman joining President McKinley is very promising, as while he was in office last time the United States enjoyed the most prosperous era in their history, while everything seems to indicate that history will repeat itself. More important still is the appointment of Mr. Gage, a sound-money man and experienced banker, as Secretary of the Treasury.

"Again, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that our Yankee cousins are holding the bulk of their stocks themselves now, Europe having turned out a large proportion of its holding during recent years.

"There seems to be no longer any doubt that the Northern Pacific underwriting syndicate is now hard at work, supported as it is by the Deutsche Bank, and that Continental buyers are coming forward under the influence of the advice of the latter institution. The measures taken by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee are also likely to prove successful, so that this incubus would be removed, but the renewed weakness of the stock seems to point to fresh difficulties.

"I maintained my view that any one buying, for instance, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, Atchison preferred, Denver preferred and ordinary, Erie, Norfolk and Western preferred, and, last, but not least, Northern Pacific preferred, is likely to see much higher prices."

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE
RAILWAY COMPANY
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock.

In view of the recent Receivership of the above Companies, and at the request of the holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security holders and to prepare and submit a plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE, } Committee.

JOHN F. DILLON,
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Referring to the above advertisement, the Committee are now prepared to receive deposits, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, of THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS, and deem it important for the protection of their holders that such deposits should be made immediately under an Agreement, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

Negotiable engraved receipts are ready and will be delivered on deposit of the Bonds.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
NEW YORK, February 3d, 1897.

Wheeling & Lake Erie
Railway Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1926;
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Holders of any of the above named securities are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned,

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
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TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie
Railway Company.

The undersigned committee have prepared a preliminary report of their investigations up to this date into the affairs of the road, which they are ready to furnish to any stockholder of the company on receipt of a request for information concerning its affairs, giving the stockholder's name and address, and a memorandum of the amount and kind of stock held.

CHAS. FAIRCHILD,
of Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
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FINANCIAL.

A WAITING MARKET.

The stock market, though very dull, is holding up well, considering the attacks being made upon it. It can best be described as a waiting market. All conditions are favorable to higher prices, except National Politics, and that situation will undoubtedly improve shortly.

WHEAT.

The statistical position of Wheat daily gains strength with the supply rapidly diminishing and the demand unabated. Home consumption is at the rate of a million bushels per day, and we are now and have been for months exporting at the rate of a half million a day. The President of the Chicago Board of Trade says that there are only ten million bushels of Wheat in store at Chicago, and that that is the present basis of supply to fill all the speculative contracts on the Chicago Board.

The receipts at primary points are less than one half those of a year ago. The world's visible stock is the smallest since 1891.

IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, WHEAT IS CERTAINLY NOT DEAR AT PRESENT PRICES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL." Describes method of trading on margins, gives highest and lowest prices, 10 to 30 years. Maps, &c.,

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Some days ago we said we knew of a good purchase. Our SATURDAY'S LETTER will tell you what it is. It is, we think, as good as anything we ever advocated, which you know is saying a great deal.

LEATHER

Was 67¾ when we recently called your attention to it, and advised selling. After declining to 48 it rallied to 64. We then called your attention to it again. It is now 55¾. We think it dear at 30.

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New York, February 8, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

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DUE APRIL, 1913.

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AS THE BROKERS VIEW IT.

Mr. Jennings S. Cox, (John H. Davis & Co.)—At the present moment there is very little in the market. The complicated situation abroad is one of the bad features. The foreign markets are all disturbing, and European investors and speculators are showing signs of much nervousness. In our own market we are suffering from an indisposition to do anything. The public is not in the market and there is a lamentable dearth of leaders in Wall Street. So that for the moment there is very little to bring about improvement. The excellent factors which must eventually have their effect need not be gone over. Every thinking man realizes them.

Mr. J. S. Bache—There is a great deal of bear talk, a great deal of discouragement. And people who cannot look beyond the present moment are hopeless. But they are taking a wrong view of the matter. Things cannot help but improve. When I think about the market, and take into consideration all the conditions and influences that we have with us, I become most enthusiastically bullish. Improvement must come. There is nothing bad in the situation except the immediate state of affairs. True, business is dull. The movement in all lines of trade is small, but it cannot fail to improve. Any man who reasons out the situation must come to that conclusion. I do not know what will bring about the turn; I do not know when it will come. After this tariff question is settled, however, I think there will be a general betterment in all things.

Mr. John F. Douglas. (Douglas & Jones)—The outcry against capital at home and the political troubles in Europe have given us a setback here in Wall Street. We are having a purely professional market, and traders, taking advantage of these two bearish arguments, are able to put prices down. I feel very bullish, however, for the near future. We have natural influences that must advance prices in the stock market. How soon that movement will come nobody can tell. But it must come if Wall Street at all reflects the real condition of the United States.

Mr. William F. Pendleton, (Macy & Pendleton)—Unfavorable factors in this market exist only for the present. The future has in it only improvement. The general action of the market of late has shown one important feature. Stocks are in strong hands. In my opinion, they are shaping themselves for general advances. Reactions will be only temporary. There must be a gradual return of confidence, and the millions now lying idle must seek investment. In another six months we will have harvested and marketed bountiful crops at good prices. The immense balance of trade in our favor must have its effect. Declines in the market now are but temporary. The money is to be made on the long side.

Mr. Lionel Sutro, (Sutro, Scholle & Co.)—For the real status of financial sentiment you have to look no further than the bond market. There has been an immense demand, and, even in the falling stock market there is no decline in the price of good bonds. That is a sufficient indication of the general tendency in securities.

Mr. Frederick B. Cochran, (Cochran & Close)—For the moment things are dull and the stock market is weak. The demand for bonds is gradually being supplied, and the activity in that department has dropped off a little. There are several temporary factors in the market that are bearish. After the adjournment of Congress, or, at the furthest, after the tariff matter is settled, things will go on again, and, in my opinion, the looked for improvement will be realized.

Dimock & Co.: There are hopeful signs on the stock market horizon. Things are trumbling a little, and there is just a bit of a chance of a cataclysm which will make prices and values fit one another. It has been shown this week that Sugar is 73 per cent water. What other active stock has as little? For a generation it has been the custom to build railroads with bonds and issue stock as a bonus—stock which represents nothing but the chance and value of a lottery ticket. Of the reorganized roads, the shares all represent capitalized deficits. Some of the decline we looked for is here, but there is plenty more coming. Sugar is tempting, but dangerous. It is put up and down without reference to value or current events, but with the sole purpose of shearing the greatest possible number of lambs. Gas is quoted at about 77, while 7 is nearer its value. Reading will soon be selling for less than its latest assessment. The active Grangers avoid the appearance of insolvency by incredible percentages of expenses. There is plenty of money and a disposition to invest it. Bonds which represent values are in demand at high prices. When stocks sell at rational figures they will be actively sought. Declines have been considerable, there is some short interest in the market, and reactions are possible, but for the present we think a judicious short sale is a promising investment.

Mr. F. M. Dick, Dick Brothers & Co.: The wholly professional character of the market is responsible for its sagging tendency. The trust stocks, of course, are weak because of the hostile attitude of the Legislature. But really it is the absence of outside buying, the disposition on the part of the public to stay away from Wall Street, that is keeping back the advance. With the influences we now have, I fail to see how the market can be kept down much longer. When the bull movement, which is certain, sets in, I feel confident that it will go far beyond general expectation. This hesitation is only temporary. It cannot last long.

Mr. George Rutledge Gibson—Bull the market and the world bulls with you; bear it, and you bear it alone. The public, in other words, hold aloof until it can buy and believe. We here in the Street must first set the pace and show faith in securities before outsiders will have confidence. A revival of confidence in the Stock Exchanges, too, would exercise an immense influence on trade circles. The change for the better must come in some one spot first; it can scarcely come equally and simultaneously all over the country. Just now Wall Street has no spunk; it starts at every shadow and daily invents fresh causes for worry, but it will not always be "down among the dead men" and bats and cobwebs. It will get out after a while and breathe oxygen and ozone and conclude that, after all, life is worth living! Unless the wit of Wall Street men has lost its cunning, it will be first to discover and point out the way to better times.

Feuchtwanger & Co.—The continued depression in the market since the election has been very disappointing to a great number of people who expected to see a period of advances. At present the dullness is enough to disgust people in Wall Street. And the influences against betterment which continue to crop up daily, (and die out as quickly,) such as Congressional talk and the actions of State Legislatures, is still more discouraging. These influences combine to spread the bearish feeling. Bears are getting numerous. And when that happens in Wall Street it is time to take the other side of the market. At present it looks as though we were to have lower prices, but there is a possibility of an upward movement before March 4 that may surprise the Street. We are to have tariff legislation. The revenues of the country are to be increased, and that should bring about a better feeling. In our opinion a substantial bull market is inevitable, but no one is able to predict how soon it will come.

Mr. Thomas S. Holmes—The feeling of confidence is spreading, and ere long the difficulty will not be to have it assert its force, but to prevent it from going to too great lengths. The agricultural outlook is excellent. All reliable expert opinions point to a large Winter wheat crop. While this is subject to modifications as the season progresses, it is also to be considered that the European crop outlook is far from promising. As the situation stands, we are assured of another year of good grain prices, which will go far toward putting the whole agricultural West upon a footing of the greatest prosperity. General business is already reviving. Week by week the Clearing House returns show increases, which, though relatively small, are very important as mere indications, since they show the drift toward better times.

Mr. Charles F. Palmeter, (Charles Minzesheimer & Co.)—The stock market lacks snap. It sags easily. Indications not to be ignored are that we are having liquidation of long stocks upon an important scale. The industrials are most conspicuous in the weakness which the market displays, but they are not by any means the only weak securities. Some of the richest men in Wall Street men who have been carrying the biggest lines of stocks, men who were persuaded that last November's victory for honest money must be quickly reflected in business improvement, are now regretfully letting go. They are clever men, they know all about disguising their own moves, and thus it is that we have in the market now a big borrowing demand, which seems to indicate a short interest much more extensive than really exists. Long stocks sold are being borrowed, but as soon as certain liquidation programmes are completed the long stocks themselves will be all delivered. The anthracite coal stocks, the trust stocks generally, and some of the conspicuous Granger railroad stocks are all likely to dip downward, unless something unexpectedly encouraging suddenly intervenes. On underlying conditions, there is every reason to be confidently bullish for a long pull, but till after the new President is inaugurated and until after his special session of Congress shall have met and accomplished something, efforts to put up the stock market are all likely to be futile. The public has had enough of living on mere hope. It wants to see something substantial now, before it does any new buying in Wall Street.

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

Breese & Cummings.—A bear on Western Union says that, although it will take some time for various States to tax Western Union under the Ohio law, sustained by the Supreme Court, the paying of the back taxes and the new levies under that decision will increase the company's taxes this year from $200,000 to $500,000. Then, the company no longer receives the bonus from the Bell Telephone Company, which averaged $600,000 a year for a number of years.

F. G. Logan.—Evolutionary processes in commerce or life are equally heartless; news this morning of a stratling cut in the price of steel rails aroused fears for manufacturers, but the price assures America the world's market without fear of competition, and already enough orders from railways have been booked to start all plants of a concern which manufactures one-third of all produced.

King, Alward & Co.—The industrials are the features at the present time, and we are of the opinion that insiders will not be inclined to buy their stock back while this present agitation continues. We believe that the trust stocks generally will seek a lower level, and we would take advantage of all immediate rallies which the shorts may cause to sell long on. As to the general list, it certainly maintained a good undertone for the past few days, and on moderate declines it is safe to buy them for a turn.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—There begins to be talk in bear circles to the effect that the Sugar Company is not earning its full dividend on the common stock. This may be true, as far as immediate conditions are concerned. This business of the company is expected to be small at this season. The fact, however, of reduced business gives an opportunity for rumors, and some traders think they will have effect.

Jamieson & Co.—Traders are all bearish, though there has been no particular change in the situation. Talk is about the killing of the arbitration treaty, political affairs in Europe, &c. Sugar investigation still going on, but decline in stock thought chiefly referable to the poor trade conditions and fear of tariff changes.

AS IT LOOKS AT BOSTOR.

The following is from the philosophic pen of The Boston Herald's financial editor:

"A Wall Street paper enumerates thirty-four favorable influences in the situation, and ought to have added 100 more. There have been plenty of favorable influences all along, and each day or week increases the possible list.

"The trouble is that the favoring influences do not achieve what people are ambitious to realize. A gentleman said today that he had everything he wanted except that he would like a little more prosperity. He was not quite happy, and was not sure that people were ever quite happy unless their name was Lexow. He thought the Chairman of the New York legislative inquiry into trusts must be a happy man. He was at least a peculiar man, and New York was a peculiar State. So thought the gentleman's friend, who just then produced a copy of an independent metropolitan journal whose leading editorial attacked the Lexow business fiercely, impugning the motive, and declaring that New York would eventually have nothing left but its situation and climate.

"The first gentleman resumed the thread of his remarks, and said that he had just been reading a newspaper published in 1836, and found that they had their troubles sixty years ago. A writer was lamenting that they were constantly agitating against slavery, which was declared to be a permanent institution. And, again, they had their tariff troubles. A heavily laden ship was in the outer New York Harbor, and refused to come in on account of certain pending tariff legislation.

"It is an undoubted fact that the business world always regrets and usually resists interference with existing practices and privileges, and it will probably continue to do so. It will be singular, likewise, if the interference or attempted interference does not continue. The machinery of legislation has been long employed to an extent to enable men to make money off their fellows. That their fellows should retaliate is not a subject for wonder. And the business world may have to suffer in the righting of other great wrongs, as it did in the agitation which led to the righting of the wrong of human slavery in this country.

"Some people think some monopolies are a great wrong, and that their power to control lawmaking and to tax the people to pay dividends upon a fictitious capital is a wrong to be righted. The agitation against monopolies hurts as tariff agitation hurts, but out of it all may come better conditions for business for the people, for everything and everybody. The way of improvement often leads through disturbance of the prevailing status. Disease of the body is healed the same way. The situation is not pleasant, not satisfactory, but most men think that it is showing a steady, though slow, betterment. They do not look for a boom, which is, perhaps, the experience which men have in mind when they confess disappointment.

"The idea of a boom at present may as well be dismissed from the mind."

STAPLES HAVE BEEN DROOPING.

"Many articles of merchandise have scored lower prices since the November election, not because of lack of confidence or inability to carry stocks, but owing to overproduction, competition, and restricted consumptive outlet."

This is the summary of The New York Shipping and Commercial List and Price Current, in a detailed review covering eighty staples. It adds:

"Silver bullion, as the leader, has continued to lose ground, which is not strange under the circumstances. In comparing present prices with those ruling in the middle of November, we find that lower figures are also quoted for corn, oats, and flaxseed, on account of large crops. The abundant supply of cheap corn increased the production of hogs, and this in turn caused an excessive output of lard and greases, the result of which is seen in the lower quotations for those products and cotton oil. The latter occupies a good statistical position, and the figures paid for seed justify much better values for oil, but the trade is seriously hampered by the cheap competing greases."

Of a list of eighty articles quoted by The Shipping List forty show a lower range as compared with the quotations ruling in the middle of November, while twenty-two command higher prices, and eighteen are unchanged.

Comparative quotations for three periods are given below:

	Sept. 1, 1895.	Nov. 20, 1896.	Feb. 13. 1897.
Acid, Boracic	.07½	.09	.08½
Carbolic, bk	.13	.17	.18
Citric	.35½	.34½	.34½
Oxalic	.07¼	.07¼	.07
Salicylic	.41	.38	.35
Tartaric	.25½	.28½	.28
Alcohol, grain	2.32	2.28	2.25
Arsenic, white	.04	.05¾	.05
Balsam, cop. C. A	.32	.44	.60
Fir	2.20	1.75	1.65
Bleaching powder	1.75	1.70	1.70
Borax	.05½	.05	.05
Brimstone, best 2ds	.16.25	24.00	20.50
Camphor	.53	.43	.37
Cantharides, Chinese	.25	.25	.27
Russian	.62	.50	.52½
Cassia buds	.18¾	.19	.22
Chicle	.25	.25	.22
Chloral, Potash	.09¼	.07½	.08
Cocoa butter bk	.32½	.32½	.29½
Coffee, Rio, 7, spot	.16¼	.10	.09¾
Cordage, Manila	.06¾	.06¼	.05¾
Corn	.42¼	.31⅜	.29⅝
Cream tartar	.29	.22	.22½
Ergot, Ger	.17	.12½	.12½
Spanish	.19	.16	.16
Flour, fine State	2.20	1.80	2.25
Flowers, cham	.10	.12	.10
Fruits—			
Currants, prime, cs.	.02	.04	.04
Dates, Fard, bxs.	.03½	.05½	.04¾
Prunes, Cal., bxs.	.05	.05½	.05¾
Raisins, prime Val.	.02¾	.05	.05
Glycerine, barrels	.12	.17½	.14
Hemp, Man., spot	.04⅝	.04⅝	3 15-16
Hops, State, prime	.10	.12	.15
Iodide Potash	2.75	2.75	2.75
Lard, City	.06	3.75	3.60
Leaves, Buchu, short	.07	.07½	.08
Damiana	.08½	.07	.07
Senna, Alex	.10	.12	.15
Manna, large flake	.65	.58	.58
Metals, copper, lake	.12¼	11.50	11.95
Lead, pig	3.32½	2.95	3.27½
Spelter	4.25	4.25	4.05
Tin, spot	14.50	13.65	13.50
Morphine, bulk	1.65	1.60	1.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24⅜	.22⅜	.20
Oils, Castor	.11½	.11½	.12
Cod Liver, Nor	50.00	48.00	38.00
Cot's'd, prime, S.Y.	.27	.26	.23½
Lard, prime city	.50	.40	.39
Linseed	.45	.35	.29
Olive	.80	.51	.52
Peppermint in tins	1.85	1.25	1.25
Opium	1.65	2.17½	2.05
Paris green	.20	.10½	.11½
Pepper, bk. Singap'e	.05½	.05⅜	.06
Petroleum, refined cs.	7.50	7.75	6.95
Crude, cer	1.25	1.16	.90
Quicksilver	.53	.49	50.50
Quinine, bulk	.24⅜	.17½	.15
Rice, domestic prime	.04¼	.05	.05
Roots, Cascara	.04	.03¾	.03¾
Ipecac	1.25	1.45	1.40
Sarsap. Mex	.06	.05	.05
Senega	.25	.28	.28
Seed, Can'y, Smyrna	.02⅜	.01⅞	.01⅞
Flax, in Chicago	1.06	.76	.74½
Clover, prime	9.00	9.00	9.00
Shellac, D. C	.42	.33	.33
Silver bullion	.65¾	.65¾	.64¾
Spirits Turpentine	.27½	.27½	.29
Sugar, gran	.04½	.04⅜	.04⅜
Sugar of milk, pow'd	.10	.10	.13
Tallow, city	.04½	.03⅝	.03¼
Tonka beans, Ang	2.00	2.00	1.75
Vanilla beans, Mex	5.50	9.00	11.00
Wheat, spring	.67⅝	.85¾	.82⅝
White lead, dry	.04½	.04½	.04¾

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The feature of our stock market during the past week has been the recovery in Pittsburg Plate Glass stock. Prior to the annual meeting the stock had sold in the 60s. Last week, immediately after the meeting, it sold down to 47. This week, on a light volume of trading, it rallied from 51 to 59, and reacted about 1 per cent. There have been no new developments in the affairs of the company, and the indications are that the stock will relapse into its former dullness. United States Glass ruled dull but steady around 13.

Traction securities, particularly the bonds, have continued firm, and some issues are fractionally higher. The first dividend declared on Central Traction stock since the latter passed into the hands of the Consolidated Traction was paid this week. It was the equivalent of 2½ per cent. semi-annually on $30, the amount paid in on the stock. A majority of the latter is held by the Consolidated Traction Company. The payment of this dividend is thought to foreshadow the declaration of a dividend on Consolidated preferred, and the latter has ruled somewhat firmer during the week, although no transactions were recorded. The common stock has been fairly active at 8@8½. The other traction shares have remained very dull. Westinghouse securities have continued dull, but are firmer.

Air Brake sells in a small way at 176½@177, with very little stock offering. The annual meeting of the Union Switch and Signal Company will be held next month, and the strength displayed by the preferred stock indicates that the annual report will make a good showing. It is said that the company is in easier financial circumstances than for years past. Standard Underground Cable is higher at 103. There has been nothing doing in Electric, and not a share of Philadelphia Gas has changed hands all week.

The local money market is steady at 6 per cent., with indications of considerable activity as a result of the large orders placed for steel rails and other descriptions of iron. The decline in the price of rails and the starting up of mills are hailed with delight by merchants and manufacturers generally, who now confidently look forward to an active Spring trade.

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16⅝	17⅛
Wheeling Gas Company	..	18
Citizens' Traction Company	..	55½
Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Traction Company	21	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac. Co.	15	15½
Consolidated Traction Company, com.	8	8¼
Con. Traction Company, pf.	41	43
Union Switch & Signal Company common	21½	22
Union Switch & Signal Company pf.	46	..
Westinghouse Air-Brake Company	175½	..
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	57½	58½

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $10,771,850, of which amount $3,185,910 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $60,652, and the exports of specie were $740,260.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11	12	236	American Cotton Oil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
53	54½	116	Am. Cotton Oil pf	54	54	54	54	—1½
12⅝	12⅞	1,620	Am. Spirits Mfg	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
31	31½	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32	32	32	32	— ½
111	111¼	24,125	Am. Sugar Refs	111¼	111⅝	110⅝	111	— ½
101½	102	67	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102¼	
85	87½	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	87½	87½	87½	87½	—2½
68⅜	68½	7,726	American Tobacco	69	69½	68¼	68¼	— ⅝
11¾	12	100	A., T. & S. F., new	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
14	14¼	1,060	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	23	4,690	A., T. & S. F. pf	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅞	— ⅝
15	16	300	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	
20	21	100	Brooklyn R. T.	21	21	21	21	— ½
89	91	1	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	
16⅞	17	1,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	5,325	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74⅝	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅝
76¼	76½	3,260	Chicago Gas	77	77	76	76½	— ¾
75	75⅛	7,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	75⅝	74¾	75	— ⅝
132½	133	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132¾	132¾	132⅜	132⅝	— ⅝
103½	103⅝	120	Chi. & Northwestern	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅝
151½	153	100	Chi. & Northwest. pf	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	
66¼	66⅜	1,410	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66¼	— ¾
26¼	26⅜	540	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L	26½	26½	26⅜	26½	
40	50	100	Cleve., L. & W. pf	40	40	40	40	
23¼	23⅜	150	Col. Fuel & Iron	23	23	23	23	—2
7⅞	8¼	750	Col., H. V. & Toledo	8¼	8¼	7	7⅜	—1
147	149	110	Con. Gas Company	147	147	147	147	
106⅜	107½	923	Delaware & Hudson	106⅞	107	106⅜	107	+ ½
151⅜	152¼	428	Del., Lack. & West	151⅝	152	151⅜	152	— ¾
104	105	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105	105	105	
25	31	27	Evans. & Terre Haute	24½	24½	24½	24½	
34⅜	34½	3,016	General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	— ½
92	93½	5	Illinois Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	
31	31½	1,460	Illinois Steel Co	32	32	30	31	—1¼
5	7	50	Kanawha & Michigan	6	6	6	6	
23	24	100	Laclede Gas	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
70	75	200	Laclede Gas pf	73	73	71½	71½	—3½
16	17	500	Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	— ½
66	69	15	L. E. & Western pf	67	67	67	67	
152¼	153	150	Lake Shore	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	— ½
45	48	30	Long Island	47½	48	47½	48	
49¼	49⅜	3,003	Louisville & Nashville	50	50	49	49¼	— ¼
88½	88⅝	3,000	Manhattan Con	90	90½	88⅝	88½	—1½
106	107	150	Metropolitan Traction	106	106	106	106	—1
18¾	20	100	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	— ¾
40	47	60	Minnesota Iron	48	48	47	47	
28½	29	1,310	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28¼	—1¼
21½	22	755	Missouri Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ⅝
20	22½	200	Mobile & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—2
162	165	5	Morris & Essex	163½	163½	163½	163⅞	
..	..	10	Nash., Chat. & St. L	70	70	70	70	
87	88⅜	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	89	89	89	89	
97⅛	98¼	720	N. J. Central	98¼	98¼	97½	98⅛	
93¼	93⅜	13	N. Y. Central	93	93	93	93	
25½	25¾	450	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	26	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
14	14¼	807	Northern Pacific	14½	14½	14	14¼	— ½
36⅞	37	4,213	Northern Pacific pf	37⅝	37⅝	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅝
14½	14⅝	325	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
43	44½	200	Ore. R'y & Nav. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	
15	17	80	O. S.L.& U.N.,all in.pd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
25	25¼	200	Pacific Mail	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	— ¼
24¼	24⅜	4,592	P. & R., all in. pd	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅝
29¾	30¼	400	P. & R. 2d pf, w. i	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅝
154½	156	50	Pull. Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	
117	118	40	R., W. & Ogdensburg	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	
4⅜	5¼	100	St. L. & S. F.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅜	15¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	250	St. Paul & Omaha	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
15	15⅜	300	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
8⅞	9	812	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	
27⅜	27½	1,267	Southern Railway pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
10¼	10⅜	138	Standard R. & T	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	— ¼
26¼	26⅜	6,093	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅛	28⅛	26⅛	26½	—2
6⅞	7	100	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7	
7⅞	7⅞	1,409	U. S. Leather	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
55⅜	55⅞	9,374	U. S. Leather pf	56⅛	56⅞	55½	55⅝	—1¼
18½	19	400	U. S. Rubber	19	19	18½	18½	— ¼
68½	69¾	80	U. S. Rubber pf	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
6¼	6⅞	100	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
99	102	162	Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	99	— ½
82¼	82⅜	1,248	W. U. Telegraph	82½	82½	82¼	82⅜	— ⅛
2	2¼	40	W. & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Sales		110,394						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 4s		East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s		Nor Pac 1st 6s	
10,000	79½	4,000	108½	4,000	115½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Erie 4s prior bonds		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
4,000	81⅝	3,000	95	74,000	54⅜
6,000	81⅝	5,000	94¾	30,000	54⅝
2,500	81¼	5,000	94⅞	20,000	54½
1,000	81½	Erie 1st mortgage		17,000	54½
Adjustment 4s		3,000	109¼	4,000	54⅝
10,000	47	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs	
20,000	46¾	5,000	91½	2,000	51
5,000	46⅝	5,000	91¼	1,000	50½
500	46¼	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	46⅜	1,000	96	21,000	75⅞
5,000	46⅜	5,000	95⅞	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Atlantic & Pacific inc		Ga, Car & Nor 1st		12,000	116
20,000	½	2,000	83	Trust Co certfs	
Austin & N W 1st		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		4,000	113⅝
6,000	83⅜	7,000	75	Penn Cos 4½ reg	
5,000	83⅝	L S & M So 1st reg		2,000	109½
Brooklyn R T 5s		2,000	111¼	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	
6,000	80¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M 5s		9,000	103⅝
1,000	79⅞	2,000	89	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
Bklyn Union Gas 5s		Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		10,000	44⅞
14,000	108⅜	1,000	117½	30,000	44⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st		Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		10,000	44⅜
1,000	106¼	1,000	80¼	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
Collat trust 5s		Louis & Nash 5s		6,000	81½
5,000	102½	2,000	100	Pitts & West 1st	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		Manhattan Ry con 4s		9,000	73½
1,000	112⅞	1,000	96	1,000	73⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s		Metropolitan Elev 1st		St L & Iron Mount 5s	
1,000	117¾	1,000	118⅝	1,000	75¾
Registered		Mil, L S & W 1st		St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s	
2,000	116½	3,000	132¼	6,000	90¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	76⅜	5,000	113½	3,000	58¼
3,000	76¼	Wis & Min Div		10,000	58⅜
2,000	75⅝	1,000	111⅜	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Mil, St P Ss 1st		5,000	103½
1,000	117½	5,000	103½	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Minn & St L con 5s		10,000	85
10,000	99¼	1,000	103	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		1,000	102¾	1,000	89
20,000	42	3,000	103	20,000	89¼
5,000	41⅞	Mo, K & East 1st		10,000	88¾
16,000	42	2,000	94½	1,000	89
20,000	41¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	88¾
5,000	41⅞	4,000s20F	84¼	Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	41⅝	8,000	84¼	1,000	72¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		Mo, K & T 2d		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000s20F	111⅞	7,000	59½	5,000	21½
3,000s20F	112	11,000	59¼	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		1,000	70⅞
5,000	103½	1,000	67½	5,000	71
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		N Y Cent reg deb 5s, 1889-1904		Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
1,000	93	1,000	107¼	2,000s20F	102⅜
7,000	92¼	N Y, C & St L 4s		Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		1,000	105	1,000	94⅞
3,000	98	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		West Shore gtd 4s	
Col, H V & T 5s		25,000	95	1,000	107
1,000	74⅜	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		Registered	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		21,000	87¾	4,000	106
5,000	65	500	88	West Union col tr 5s	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		7,000	87¾	5,000	107
1,000	117½	Oregon R & N 4s			
Dul, S S & A 5s		30,000	83		
4,000	101¼	3,000	82⅞		
Erie gen lien 3-4s					
5,000	65¾				

Total sales.....$863,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf	90	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	11	12½
4s, r., 1907	111½	111¾	C., H. V. & T. pf	35	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	70
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼	Com. Cable	150	172	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	26
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾	Consol. Coal	33	40	N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf	9	9½
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122⅞	D. & R. G. pf	40	42	Nor. & West., all in. paid

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	...
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	172½	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41¼	43½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Ave. R. R. stock	135	150
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108¼	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	154	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Hackleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	85	90
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Kokomo Gas & Fuel Company stock	84	86
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	46	48
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	4¼	4⅝
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	7¼	8
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	94½	95½
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	79	81
Standard Gas pf., New York	109	114
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	30½	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	94	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	89	90
New York Air Brake Company	174	194½
New York Biscuit Company	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	50	60
Standard Oil Trust	272	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	...
Central & South American Tel	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	73½
New York & New Jersey Tel	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	95	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15½	16½
Trow Directory pf	35½	36

†Ex. Nov., '96, coupon. *Ex dividend.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Stocks generally were heavy. There was free selling of Atchison preferred stock and adjustment bonds, which declined a point each to 22¾ and 46¼, respectively. Montana Mining was off 1, to 107, but rallied to 107⅜ at the close. Butte lost ⅝, to 10½, with a rally to 10⅞ at the close. Quincy was 1 lower at 116. Tamarack rose 11¼, to 116½, but receded to 115. Old Dominion fell ⅝, to 17⅛. Illinois Steel dropped 3, to 29, rallying to 31.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, full inst. paid	14	14¼
Atchison, 4 per cent.	11¾	12
Atchison preferred	22¾	23
Boston & Albany	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell		210
Boston & Maine	160	161
Boston & Providence	262	...
Chicago Bur. & Quincy	73¾	74
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¾	103¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	100	100½
Fitchburg preferred	91¾	92
Mexican Central	8	...
New England preferred	...	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford	166	167
Old Colony	170½	172
Oregon Short L. & U. N. 4th as. pd.	15½	16
Union Pacific	7	7¼
West End	65¼	65½
West End preferred	90	...
Wisconsin Central	2	...

BONDS.

American Bell Telephone 7s	103	104
Atchison 4s	...	82
Atchison adjustment 4s	46¼	46½
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	69	70
Bur. & Miss. River (Neb.) ex. 6s	116¾	...
Bur. & Miss. River (Neb.) n. ex. 6s	107	...
Chicago, Bur. & Northern 1st 5s	104½	106
Chicago, Bur. & Northern 2d 6s	100	...
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 1st 7s	116	...
Chicago, Bur. & Q. convt. 5s	98	...
Chicago, Bur. & Q., Den. ex. 4s	92	...
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, (Dubuque) 8s	129	...
Chi., Mil. & St. P. W. Val. div. 6s	118½	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	109¾	110
Chicago & Northern Mich. guar. 5s	39	...
Chicago & Western Mich 1st 5s	45	...
Current River 1st 5s	50	...
Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s	50	...
Dominion Coal 1st 6s	92¾	93½
Dominion Coal 1st 6s	92¾	93½
Eastern 1st 6s	118½	...
Erie Tel. & Tel. 6s	101	...
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley 1st 6s	127	129
Fremont, Elk. & Mo. Val. un. 6s	127	...
Illinois Steel deb. 5s	75	...
K. C., Clinton and Spring. 1st 5s	50	65
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	...
K. C., Fort Scott & M. Rem. 6s	78	...
K. C., Mem. & Bir. G. M. 4s	65	68
K. C., Mem. & Bir. inc. 5s	18	...
K. C., Mem. & Ry. A. Bridge 5s	90	...
K. C., St. L. & C. 1st 7s	113	...
Little Rock & Fort Smith L. G. 5s	82½	90
Marquette, H. & O. 6s	107	...
Mex. Cent. Consolidated 4s	67	...
Mex. Cent. 1st con. income 3s	17¾	19
Mex. Cent. 2d con. income 3s	...	8½
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1899	102	...
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, ex coup	119	...
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s, ex coup	113	...
Oldenburg & Lake Champlain 6s	...	83
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	115	...
Oregon Short Line & U. N. C. M. 5s	76	76¾
Wisconsin Cent. 1st 5s	38½	39½
Wisconsin Cent. income 6s	...	...

MINING COMPANIES.

Allouez	3	...
Arnold	3	3¼
Atlantic	21¼	22½
Boston & Montana	107½	107¾
Butte & Boston	10¾	11
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	55½	55⅝
Franklin	12	12
Gold Coin Mines	3¼	3¾
Kearsarge	17¾	17⅞
Napa (quicksilver)	7	7
Oneida	30	31
Pioneer (gold)	5	...
Quincy	116	106
Quincy, scrip, 3d installment pd	...	106
Santa Ysabel	12¾	13½
Tamarack	114	116
Tamarack Junior	17	18
Tecumseh	...	3
Washington	...	7½
Wolverine	9¼	9⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	217	...
Dominion Coal	83¼	83¾
Dominion Coal pf	82	84
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	150
Erie Telephone	64¾	65
General Electric	34⅜	34¾
General Electric pf	74	76
Illinois Steel	30¾	31¼
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	5	23
Mexican Telephone	55	...
New England Telephone	102	102½
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car	155½	155¾
Reece Button Hole	20½	21
Street Railway & Ill. Properties	...	30
United States Oil	16¾	17½
United States Rubber	18¾	19½
United States Rubber pf	68	69
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf	50	51

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining Company	111	111¼
American Sugar Refining Co. pf	101½	102
Bay State Gas, income 7s	27½	35
Bay State Gas 5s	5¾	5⅞
Fort Wayne Electric	50	51
Merced Gold Mining	8¼	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17	17¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	295
1st week Feb.	$31,767	$25,047	$27,335
From July 1	1,023,063	1,102,807	1,001,342
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Feb.	$23,069	$20,628	$27,355
From Jan. 1	116,460	100,178	100,257
BURLINGTON, C. R. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,134
4th week Jan.	$95,508	$135,353	$86,598
Month	299,107	392,707	279,711
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Feb.	$19,395	$21,438	$19,216
From Jan. 1	102,090	114,803	101,905
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	584	587	579
4th week Jan.	30,404	48,577	37,580
Month	97,533	132,816	118,550
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week Jan.	$1,107	$1,892	$2,347
Month	4,124	6,161	7,089
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week Jan.	$52,711	$48,197	....
Month	177,065	157,583	....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Jan.	$17,639	$20,780	....
From Jan. 1	75,877	74,601	....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
Month	$26,441	$37,819	$37,753
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Jan.	$45,910	$52,399	$38,385
Month	144,986	154,284	108,498
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
Mileage	285	285	285
Month	$78,817	$86,146	$36,411
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	486	436	436
4th week Jan.	$41,779	$56,472	$44,833
Month	129,218	154,114	129,597
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
4th week Jan.	$413,746	$455,639	$284,658
Month	1,313,778	1,351,869	1,421,883
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
4th week Jan.	$11,976	$14,314	....
From Jan. 1	35,638	44,728	....
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
3d week Jan.	$44,240	$44,643	$46,442
From Jan. 1	138,385	127,860	140,040
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
4th week Jan.	6,835	1,578	....
Month	18,563	8,072	....
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	378	378	360
Month Jan.	$200,468	$205,961	$210,206
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Jan.	$13,840	$11,548	....
Month	35,324	35,110	....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,074	2,956	2,956
1st week Feb.	$380,925	$386,310	$338,765
From July 1	12,580,887	14,794,928	12,127,746
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
3d week Jan.	$72,500	$60,500	$66,188
From Jan. 1	211,000	177,500	182,987
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Jan.	$11,780	$9,448	$8,842
From Jan. 1	31,864	27,231	26,147
MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,684
4th week Jan.	$60,445	$76,397	$49,684
Month	193,514	242,642	154,147
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week Feb.	$183,900	$192,770	$176,584
From Oct. 1	3,806,810	3,885,686	....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Feb.	$5,496	$7,688	$7,572
From July 1	259,127	313,572	252,072
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Feb.	$90,837	$102,024	$100,200
From July 1	3,189,751	3,265,245	3,300,700
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
4th week Jan.	$23,954	$10,998	$11,100
Month	723,260	48,903	54,694
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	248	248	248
Month Jan.	$90,635	$96,625	$82,708
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	165	165	165
Month Jan.	$45,050	46,301	39,661
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	155	155	155
Month Jan.	$27,261	$29,530	$34,960
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,803	4,752	4,495
1st week Feb.	$370,489	$352,284	$336,534
From July 1	11,780,241	12,414,517	11,476,214
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
4th week Jan.	5,045	7,504	....
Month	19,213	22,618	....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Jan.	$20,403	$20,305	$20,563
Month	71,093	88,495	79,672
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
Month	$44,783	$33,013	$25,832
From Jan. 1	217,196	188,548	136,275
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Feb.	$16,674	$26,628	$21,947
From July 1	751,381	892,162	832,901
ALABAMA MIDLAND for December—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	57,247	51,249	56,251
Operating ex.	48,711	45,904	45,639
Net earnings	8,536	5,345	10,612
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	336,219	320,047	297,672
Operating ex.	274,388	265,770	263,912
Net earnings	61,851	54,277	33,760
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	48,008	49,262	49,148
Operating ex.	32,431	30,374	36,097
Net earnings	15,577	12,886	12,451
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	301,409	288,478	283,509
Operating ex.	188,851	217,495	185,981
Net earnings	112,558	70,983	97,528
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for December—			
Gross earnings	48,433	45,501	51,570
Op. expenses	33,491	33,688	37,744
Net earnings	14,942	11,813	13,825
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	236,036	219,571	234,160
Op. expenses	195,311	198,376	213,900
Net earnings	41,325	21,195	40,260
CHICAGO & ALTON for the year ended Dec. 31 shows—			
Gross earnings	6,840,283	6,802,486	6,292,236
Op. expenses	4,038,547	3,982,994	3,628,688
Net earnings	2,801,736	2,819,492	2,663,548
Total income	3,025,993	3,061,017	3,281,346
Charges	2,804,801	2,724,108	3,084,939
Surplus	221,692	236 908	193,996
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	65,395	66,666	.....
Op. expenses	43,430	38,974	.....
Net earnings	51,965	47,632	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	813,795	769,355	.....
Op. expenses	243,816	238,069	.....
Net earnings	569,979	531,286	.....
MANHATTAN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,482,990	2,498,114	2,517,294
Op. expenses	1,847,390	1,408,202	1,356,701
Net earnings	1,135,600	1,089,912	1,160,593
Other income	42,500	65,603	61,138
Total	1,178,100	1,155,515	1,221,731
Fixed charges	806,838	846,390	718,481
Balance	371,262	309,125	503,250
Dividend	450,000	450,000	450,000
Deficit	78,738	140,875	*58,250
Cash on hand, $62,717; profit and loss, surplus, $4,282,346.			

*Surplus.

SAVANNAH, FLA. & WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	298,988	291,563	307,781
Op. expenses	208,190	219,879	274,402
Net earnings	92,798	71,684	163,379
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,652,016	1,669,000	1,856,683
Op. expenses	1,225,887	1,224,000	1,371,154
Net earnings	426,129	445,000	535,531
SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF for December—			
Gross earnings	14,173	10,598	8,949
Op. expenses	6,663	6,471	11,401
Net earnings	7,570	4,127	*2,452
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	77,851	74,559	.....
Op. expenses	42,319	47,041	.....
Net earnings	35,532	27,518	.....

*Deficit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for the six months ended Dec. 31—	1896.	1895.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,097,135	$1,121,024	$23,889
Op. expenses	604,769	620,624	15,855
Net earnings	492,366	510,400	18,034
Other income	40,128	52,090	2,962
Total	541,514	562,490	20,976
Int. on bonds	290,270	290,270	.....
Balance	251,244	272,220	20,976
Dividend	122,500	122,500	.....
Surplus	128,744	149,721	20,977

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 75 roads for the fourth week of January, 1897, at $7,990,154, a decrease of $850,982, or 9.62 per cent.; 34 roads for the first week of February report $3,405,066, an increase of $190,583, or 5.82 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 13th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Gold coin	$134,051,557
Gold bullion	49,602,060
Total	$183,654,157
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,563,919
Balance	*146,090,238
Standard silver dollars	$380,433,540
Silver bullion	808,600
Total	$381,242,140
Net outstanding silver certificates	$360,940,071
Balance	20,301,178
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,225,608
Silver bullion of 1890	108,529,672
Total	$117,755,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	11,755,280
United States notes	85,149,281
Net outstanding currency certificates	73,950,000
Balance	11,190,281
Treasury notes of 1890	33,530,443
National bank notes	16,889,947
Fractional silver coin	15,598,416
Fractional currency	1,350
Minor coin	1,225,491
Deposits in National banks	17,266,076
Bonds and interest paid	3,129,007
Total	$87,141,332
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,877,795
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,843,704
Disbursing officers' balances	28,595,612
Post Office Department account	3,440,004
Miscellaneous items	2,890,674
Total	$48,648,781
Balance	88,492,550
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$216,074,249

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$193,695	$5,876,240	$84,974,790
Internal revenue	376,351	5,488,623	94,242,205
Miscellaneous	2,412	932,072	14,904,532
Total	$545,459	$12,296,936	$194,121,534

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$175,000	$3,337,000	$61,777,658
War	90,000	1,365,000	32,709,629
Navy	30,000	1,067,000	21,684,088
Indians	36,000	424,000	7,614,396
Pensions	300,000	7,879,000	90,352,845
Interest	.....	2,120,000	27,672,500
Total	$631,000	$16,132,000	$241,811,389
Excess of expenditures over receipts	85,540	3,835,063	47,689,854

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$2,808,240	$8,541,337
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$52,123	615,490	5,453,420

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

United States Treasury	Notes.	Notes.	
	(Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,972,783	$87,108,096	$559,080,879
This fiscal y'r.	46,685,812	7,069,786	53,753,598
This month	285,250	138,317	433,497
This day	.....	3,520	3,520

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $8,835,000; 5 per cents, $15,221,350; 4 per cents of 1895, $35,763,050; 4 per cents of 1907, $15,641,550; 2 per cents, $22,650,400; total, $235,087,350.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $375,000; 5 per cents, $685,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,950,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,045,000; 2 per cents, $1,033,000; total, $15,938,000.

To secure circulation: During the week ended Feb. 12—United States bonds deposited, $100,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $505,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,570,863; gold notes, $86,527.

National bank notes: During the week ended Feb. 12—Received for redemption, $2,065,649.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $615,530; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,341,385; to be destroyed and retired, $233,138.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $527,420; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $23,242,072.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $100,695; from internal revenue, $376,351; miscellaneous, $8,412; National bank notes received for redemption, $142,798.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	90¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21½
Cotton, middling	7
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9⅝
Butter, Western, extra creamery	21½
Butter, State, finest creamery	20
Flour, Minn. patent	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.00
Molasses, o. k. prime	24
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5
Tallow, prime	3¼
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	13.00
Sugar, granulated	4⅜
Iron, No. 1 Foundry	12.50
Lead	3.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.95

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 72¼@75¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72c by sample; No. 2 red, 82¼@86¾c; No. 2 corn, 21¾@22c; No. 2 oats, 15¾@16c; No. 2 rye, 33@33½c; No. 2 barley, 34c, nominal; No. 1 flax seed, 74@76c; prime timothy seed, $2.72½, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$4.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.11; sugars, cutloaf, 5.14c; granulated, 4.51c; Standard "A," 4.26c; linseed oil, raw, 25c; boiled, 27c.

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing
	est.	est.	est.	To-day.
February	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.60@6.62
March	6.66	6.66	6.61	6.61@6.62
April	6.71	6.71	6.69	6.67@6.68
May	6.77	6.78	6.74	6.73@6.74
June	6.81	6.83	6.79	6.79@6.80
July	6.85	6.87	6.83	6.84@6.85
August	6.86	6.90	6.84	6.85@6.86
September	6.59	6.64	6.59	6.62@6.63
October	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.55@6.56
November	6.55	6.59	6.55	6.56@6.57
December	6.60	6.65	6.58	6.61@6.62

Market closed barely steady at 8 to 15 points net decline, compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, 665. Total sales, 125,300 bales. Spot cotton quiet, 3-16c lower. Middling uplands, 7c; middling gulf, 7¼c. Sales, 187 bales, including 100 bales export and 87 bales spinning. Liverpool cables—Spot coton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; Middling uplands, 3 25-32d. Futures opened easy, 1-64d decline; closed quiet at net loss of 4 to 4½ points from Thursday's closing. February, 3 45-64d; February-March, 3 45½@; March-April, 3 46@; April and May, 3 47@; May and June delivery, 3 49-64d; also 3 48-64d; June and July delivery, 3 50-64d; July and August delivery, 3 50-64d; also 3 49-64d; August and September delivery, 3 48-64d; September and October delivery, 3 42-64d; October and November delivery, 3 39-64d; November and December delivery, 3 38-64d; also 3 37-64d; futures easy.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 1-16c; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary 6c; net receipts, 3,97 bales; gross receipts, 4,114 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,980 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 3,150 bales; stock, 354,670 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton easy; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 3,638 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,250 bales; coastwise, 5,305 bales; sales, 269 bales; spinners, 1,200 bales; stock, 114,962 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net receipts, 311 bales; gross receipts, 732 bales, shipments, 3,054 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 134,708 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—Cotton nominal; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 577 bales; exports coastwise, 279 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 33,046 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 592 bales; exports coastwise, 1,177 bales; sales, 215 bales; stock, 17,939 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 1,248 bales; exports coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 112 bales; stock, 68,453 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 1,123 bales; exports coastwise, 1,583 bales; stock, 41,842 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 38 bales; stock, 13,370 bales.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Firm; moderate demand; sales, 500 bbls; mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.25@$10; short clear, $8.50@$10. BEEF—Firm; quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8.50@$9. BEEF HAMS—Strong at $18. DRESSED HOGS—Strong and unchanged; quoted: 160-lb, 5c; heavy to light, 4¾@5¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, quiet and firm at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled shoulders, firm at 5c asked; pickled hams, steady at 8¼@9c. TALLOW—Weak and dull at 3¼c asked. STEARINE—Easy; Lard, 4¼c asked; oleo, 4@4 1-16c. LARD—Firmer; no demand; prime steam closing at 4c, nominal; city, 3.60c; refined steady; South America, 4.60c; Continent, 4.25c; compound, 4@4¼c; options closed at 4.15c, nomin

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Past Week Proved to be Extraordinarily Dull in the Brokers' Offices.

MORE RUMORS THAN SALES.

The Purchase of the Syndicate Building—An Instance of Profitable Advertising—What the Gossips Have Had to Say—Transactions in the Auction Rooms.

The past week was an extraordinarily dull one for the brokers—duller, in fact, than has been indicated by the reports of sales at private contract during any week since last September. None of the small number of transactions was, moreover, of the slightest significance so far as its relation to the market of the immediate future is concerned. The week, to be sure, contained one business day less than usual, on account of the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. The inclement weather of Friday, however, probably would have precluded the closing of any additional negotiations on that day affecting real estate, even if there had been no holiday.

It would be difficult to frame a rational excuse for the unexpectedly reduced volume of business. The most plausible would seem to be the one advanced by a broker yesterday—the outcropping of trifling obstacles that were viewed as sufficiently important by prospective buyers to delay for a few days the completion of contracts that were all but consummated. Many of them should receive the necessary signatures this week, but in real estate sales and purchases, as in other things relating to deals between man and man, there is always a chance of a slip. Therefore, the broker of experience dreads the effect of an unlooked-for delay in any transaction, no matter how positive the assurance may be of its eventually being concluded satisfactorily.

Syndicate Building to Change Hands.

Little doubt remains concerning the fate of the much-discussed fifteen-story Syndicate Building, on the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, although no contracts have yet been entered into.

The principals at one end of the deal, mention of which was made Friday, are Robert E. Dowling, owner of the Syndicate Building; the New York Realty Company, of which Mr. Dowling and Albert Flake are the only members, and which holds a second mortgage for $250,000 on the property, and the attorneys for creditors of the original syndicate, who hold a third mortgage for the same amount.

At the other end is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which will acquire for $2,500,000 the ownership of the big office structure, and give, it is said, as consideration the following parcels: The nine-story Wellesley apartment house, 102.2 by 100, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street; the eight-story Earlscourt apartment house, 50 by 95, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street; the twelve-story Wallace office building, 56 and 58 Pine Street, running through to 26 and 28 Cedar Street, 46.5 on Pine Street by 134.11 by 51.9 on Cedar Street by slightly irregular; the new eleven-story office structure 120 and 122 Liberty Street and 123 and 125 Cedar Street, running through with frontages of 45.2 and 45.11, respectively, and an average depth of 112.10; also property in Brooklyn. If the above list is correct, the trade involves property worth not much less than $5,000,000, making it the largest transaction in improved property ever known in New York. The equities above the mortgages now standing probably amount to not more than one-fifth of that sum.

The history of the Syndicate Building, which will be renamed the Metropolitan, is familiar to everybody interested in realty. Mr. Dowling bought it through John N. Golding early in January at foreclosure sale for $2,058,000. Mr. Golding subsequently took title to it, and his firm now controls the management and renting of the building. About two weeks ago a second lis pendens that would lead to another foreclosure sale of the property was filed by the New York Realty Company. Its object seemingly was to force the holders of the third mortgage for $250,000 to buy or otherwise protect themselves, and incidentally their fellow-mortgagees. The suit will now be discontinued.

Busy Week for Gossips.

As always happens when the market is inactive, rumors of big and little sales have been more than plentiful, and some were of such an interesting character that they had the realty world agog from the beginning of the week to its close. Not at all modest were the gossips. The alleged facts about which they chattered dealt with little that was commonplace. They even named unblushingly six millions as the sum involved in one transaction, which was variously claimed as having actually gone through, been to a great extent arranged, or at the very least one of several properties required purchased by the inevitable syndicate.

This particular syndicate was said to be of English origin, and the property talked of in near vicinity of the Stock Exchange. The story widely circulated early in the week was simply an elaboration of the statement made in this column over two months ago in reference to the same project. It was then said that the chief reliance of its promoters was in their ability to place the largest mortgage loan ever advanced in this city.

No progress appears to have been made since that time. The proposed big mortgage is still in the air. Unless the so-called foreign capitalists are satisfied to exchange their good money for bonds that may possibly be worth more than their face value five or more years hence, there seems to be but a wee chance of the enterprise reaching a successful issue.

The down-town rumor was only one of many, but most of the others were too absurd to be given here in detail. With one, however, the case is different. It affects a fairly valuable parcel, a purchase of which has been practically agreed upon provided adjoining property can be obtained. The alleged sale was excluded from the daily reports of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and published without an effort at verification by several of our contemporaries. The premature announcements may cause the intended sale to fall through. If not, the facts relating to it and the one or more others on which it is dependent will come out in good time.

Advertising That Paid.

A story related the other day by a prominent builder, of a valuable house sold by means of an advertisement six months after it appeared, is worth repeating. His firm was one of the pioneers when the era of improvement began, about 1880, in the Lenox Hill district, which is now one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city. They have since built scores of costly houses along the streets east of the lower end of Central Park, and still confine their operations to that neighborhood.

It takes time, and often a very long time, to dispose of a row of expensive east side dwellings after their completion. Speculators never purchase them, and the builder and owner has simply to wait for buyers who, in a few or many months, successively secure them for the occupancy of their families. The story in question dealt with a row erected on the southwest corner of a street in the Sixties and Madison Avenue. The corner house was naturally the highest priced. The builder, as is customary with all of his trade, invariably passed the morning hours in a temporary office in the house, before which the usual "For Sale" sign was displayed.

Long after, but within a year from the time the row was offered for sale, a gentleman drove up in a carriage and, after alighting, proceeded to examine critically the exterior of the corner residence. The builder, who is reputed to be an able seller, joined him in a short time and entered into conversation by introducing himself as the owner. "Is this house sold yet?" was the first question he was called upon to answer. It was not. Inquiries regarding price, &c., were followed by an examination of the interior, the presentation of the visitor's card, and a promise to consider a purchase.

The sale was made not long afterward at a good round sum, and then the buyer explained how his attention had been attracted to the house. He had returned a week before his first inspection of it from a trip abroad that had lasted two years. About six months previous to his homecoming he, accompanied by his wife, who had left town with him as his bride, arrived at one of the German watering places after an inland tour, during which for a month or more there was no means of obtaining a New York daily paper. He was positively hungry for news of the metropolis, said, to his astonishment and delight, was able to purchase at his hotel a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES about ten days old.

It had been forwarded to a guest, who had departed without leaving any address, and an employe conversant with the English language, knowing its possible value in the event of the arrival of an American, had secured posession of it a short time before the arrival of the New Yorkers. Of course he sold it at once. The local news of the paper was first scanned, then the news of other cities and the country at large. Later the foreign dispatches and miscellaneous matter were read and digested, and finally the advertisements.

During his stay of a few weeks the contents of the paper were gone over frequently, and the tourist became so interested in a descriptive advertisement of the building firm's new houses, with the price at which each could be purchased, that he and his better half decided that the one he eventually bought should be theirs if remaining unsold when they returned. The story points its own moral.

Auction and Brokers' Sales.

The business accomplished by the auctioneers last week comprised the sale of eight parcels, by order of executors, three under a partition decree and twenty-four in foreclosure. Only three of the latter were bought by outsiders. The attendance was excellent throughout and the bidding, while almost as apathetic as in many preceding weeks, gave at times some grounds for a belief that henceforth more life will be shown. The executors' sales were particularly satisfactory, not a property falling into the grasp of a professional trader or auction follower.

This week's list, while by no means a brilliant one, includes several fairly good parcels that will be presented at sales of a voluntary description.

Philip A. Smyth will offer at the Trinity Building salesroom on Tuesday the well located leasehold premises, 39 Third Avenue.

Richard V. Harnett will sell on Wednesday at the Real Estate Exchange, three widely separated properties. They are situated on Little West Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, near Sixty-fourth, and Hillside Street, near King's Bridge Road.

As was predicted in this column three weeks ago the congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has decided to sell its present edifice and six lots of land on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, but beyond that fact nothing has yet been disclosed regarding the probable buyer. That one exists whose offer for the property has acted as an incentive to the intended sale, is an absolute certainty, but until a formal agreement is entered into his identity will not be revealed by the members of the Board of Trustees.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has sold, through Joseph Bierhoff, the two five-story stone-front flats, lots 25 by 100.11 each, 59 and 61 East One Hundred and Third Street, the former to M. Smithers and the latter to H. Scheidleberg.

The same broker has sold for Thomas Moloney the five-story flat at 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 99.11, to Mrs. Mary Cervante, at about $32,000, and for the latter the three-story and basement dwelling at 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, at about $18,000.

Max Freund has resold to G. Adams for immediate improvement, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, that were purchased by him from William H. Hall last week.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold for B. & G. Gomprecht, at $50,000, the five-story flat, with store, at 326 Columbus Avenue, 25.6 by 90 by 100.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $775,083. Last year in the corresponding week they were $526,375.

There were recorded last week 325 mortgages, for $3,226,538, of which 95, for $1,660,066, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $493,283, were at more, and 45, for $1,073,189, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 298 mortgages, for $2,412,238, of which 111, for $1,501,646, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $548,092, were at more, and 17 for $362,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.—By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 20 to 24 Pell Street, north side, 223.2 feet west of the Bowery, 73.10 by 91 by east 25 by south 8.4 by east 48 by south 75, to street, six-story brick tenement with stores at 20 and 22, and three-story brick store with lofts at 24. Due on judgment, $11,758, subject to other mortgages for $66,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,791; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $31,171.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Howard J. Forker, referee, 608 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,289, subject to first mortgage for $9,500.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 39 Third Avenue, east side, about 90 feet north of Ninth Street, 23 by 70, Hamilton Fish leasehold, three-story brick store and flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Blankson T. Morgan, referee, 105 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 168 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 14 by 100.8, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,837.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 110 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 165 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,313.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 105 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 116 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 396.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant; also Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,383.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Sandford, referee, 234 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 335 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 75 by 15½ by 74, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,183.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone front dwelling; also southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 51.8½, five-story brick factory, 200 by 40, with extension 30 by 85, and one-story frame factory, 196 by 85.

By Andrew L. Soullard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 328 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Höyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 10 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick house, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 645 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. All right, title, and interest of John O'Rourke on Aug. 25, 1896.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Seventieth Street, north side, 220 feet west of West End Avenue, 80 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,136. Also Seventieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,110.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee. Inwood Avenue, west side, Lots 359 and 360 on map of Inwood, towns of Morrisania and West Farms, runs west 205 feet to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook by north along same to south side of High Bridge Street on said map by east 23 feet to Inwood Avenue by south along same 505 feet. Due on judgment, $2,256.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, 338 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 119 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,008.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 459 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 104.2 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street or Fifth Street, south side, Lot 218, on map of Prospect Hill estate, Pordham, 60 by 137 by 52 by 154.3. Due on judgment, $1,489.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, 23 and 25 Goerck Street, west side, 25 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 75, one four-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story rear stable and a three-story brick tenement, with basement store; also southeast corner of Hudson and Vestry Streets, 25 by 95, four-story brick building; also 312 and 314 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 98.9, five-story brownstone front flat; also 1,672 to 1,690 Madison Avenue, west side, extending from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 201.10 by 50, five-story brick flat, with store on each corner, 21 and 20.11, respectively, by 50, eight four-story brick single flats, 1,674 to 1,688, 10.10½ to 20.1½ each by 50.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.5, five-story and basement brick flat; also, Hillside Street, south side, about 252.4 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 201.2 by 50 by 201.4; also, executor's sale, 15 Little West Twelfth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 103.8, four-story brick tenement with store and four-story brick rear tenement.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,655.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 687 West End Avenue, west side, 73 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 80, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,423.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, R. Duncan Harris, referee, 921 Brook Avenue, west side, 75.1½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 92.3½ to Port Morris Branch Railroad by 25.2 by 93.8, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,321; subject to first mortgage for $8,250 and accrued interest.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Lorillard Street, southeast side, at intersection with east side of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5 by 61 by 91 by 67.6, together with contiguous streets, avenues, and roads, excepting, however, a strip 1 by 91 on the east side, and also 31.10½ by 62.6 by 24.3 by 67.6 at east or southeast corner of Lorillard Street and said road, the latter plot being part of Lot 49 on damage map of the Commissioners in proceedings to acquire title to North Third Avenue. Due on judgment, $5,750.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, a lunatic, 1,494 Second Avenue, east side, 76.10 2-3 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 1-3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of J. Mooney's lot, as shown on map of the village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, town of West Farms, 0 by 146 by 90 by 141, running through to New York and Harlem Railroad. Due on judgment, $16,088.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.—On premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Rolland B. Archer, referee, foreclosure sale, Eighth Street, near White Plains Road, William's Bridge, south side, easterly one-third of Lot 1,045, map of village of Wakefield, 33.4 by 114. Due on judgment, $2,618.

On premises, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Harry V. Morgan, referee, foreclosure sale, First Street, near White Plains Road, William's Bridge, south side, Lot 88 on map of village of Jerome, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-third Street, 552 West, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 100.5, John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; James W. Cole of 408 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Mulberry Street, northeast corner of Park Street, for a six-story brick store and flats, 25.5 by 85.7, George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Frank Bayliss of 57 Bible House, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 90, James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $165,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 25 by 77, William H. Hall of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 170 East, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 35 by 90, A. Abelman of 174 Delancey Street and Kate Rosenbaum of 9 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; no architect given; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 550 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81.8, Patrick Minihan of 303 Brook Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of 836 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Railroad Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 65, Marie Reinhardt of 428 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Riverview Terrace, east side, 225 feet north of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, Mrs. Ida Bauman of 1,761 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,200.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 272 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 45, Henry V. Williams of 1,074 Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $45,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 452 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 45, Phoebe E. Holding of 1,074 Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

White Street, 24 and 26, alterations to a six-story iron, brick, and frame warehouse, Jarvis Slade, 11 West Tenth Street, owner; Richard Berger, 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $350.

Hester Street, southeast corner of Bowery, alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts, Robert Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien of Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 311, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse and offices, William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; H. B. Rumsmler, 360 West Eleventh Street, architect and builder; cost, $840.

Chambers Street, 110, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, Alvary G. Gallatin of 36 Wall Street, owner; William Wolff, 370 St. Nicholas Avenue, lessee, and H. Casey, architect and builder; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 24.11x100; Herman Schmuck and others to Peter Glinsmann and wife $1

2D AV, n w s of Lot 71, map of Claremont; Harriet P. Cheney, executrix, to E. Osborne Smith 200

ORCHARD ST, n s, at land of Bridget C. Ryan, 10x100x7.0x100; James Stamp to Maria Stamp 1

PITT ST, e s of Lot 29, map of Isaac Clason, 21.10x100; Hamilton O'Dell, as trustee, to John A. Ricard and wife 9,400

MORTON ST, s s, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 25x91; Morton St, s s, 100 ft w of Bedford St, 25x91; Giuseppe Cavinato and others to James P. Foster, re-recorded, from Nov. 24, 1891 73,750

13TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Sheppard Knapp and wife to Sheppard Knapp & Co 5

13TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; same to same 5

10TH ST, n s, 215 East; Eugence C. Potter and wife to Josephine H. Bissell 48,000

47TH ST, n s, 281.8 ft e of 10 Av, 18.9x100.5; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Mary J. Connelly, executrix 4,200

Lot 294, map of the property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John T. Moran 550

56TH ST, 50 East; Henry S. Rokenbaugh to Annie Delmar 1

114TH ST, 38 West; Lillie R. Stern and wife to Freeman C. Griswold 1

182D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William S. Anderson and wife to William Burns 15,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, or Broadway, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St.; 50.7x150x50x151.8; Curt Nicolai and wife to Florian Krug 1

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108.4x90.4x57x70.4; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Katharine P. Kitchen.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis F. Todd and others to Enoch C. Bell 1

Recorded Leases.

HAMILTON, Erastus, to Richard Gehrigs; 2,560 8th Av, 3 years ..... $780-$900

RIKER, William B., to Samuel Adams and another; 353 6th Av, about 26 years 9,000

SEELIG, Fred J. to Adolph Jabloner; 73 Willett St and 231 Rivington St, 3 years. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCH, Annie, to Rachel Cohen; s s of 51st St, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years... $3,000

COLE, John B. to Babette Reckendorfer; 56 Bleecker St, 9 months 5,000

DIETZ, Charles H., to Mary E. McMunigle; Lot 203, map of Mott Haven, 1 year 2,500

DORLAND, Mary G., to George P. Shirmer; Lot 138, map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year 600

KEELEY, Gertrude V., to Alexander Stein; 18 East 113th St, 5 years 15,000

KAUFMAN, William, to Ernest Hall, executor; 145 Willis Av, 3 years 12,000

RICARD, John A., and wife to Charles S. Riddle; e s of Pitt St, Lot 29, map of Isaac Clason, 1 year 3,400

SHIELDS, William J., to Alexander Hadden; n s of 135th St, 94 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 2,000

SULLIVAN, John J., to John W. Callahan and another, as trustees; s s of 35th St, 233.4 ft e of 3d Av, installments.... 2,857

THERIOTT, Louisa, and another to Henrietta Boyle; s e corner of Ogden Av and 162d St, 1 year 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors and trustees, to John Aspinwall and another, trustees $1

BOGENSCHNEIDER, Frank, to Augustus Bogenschneider 875

COUDERT, Charles, administrator, to Caroline C. Clarke 3,000

GILLIG, Henry F., to Henry S. Hyde..... 5,475

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg 1

HUNT, John T., to Frederick A. Snow... 4,000

PETERS, William, to Thomas Scott..... 800

SCOTT, Thomas, to John F. Steeves..... 725

Mechanics' Liens.

58TH ST, 213 East; Henry Rochmovitz against Leon & Jacob Pizer, owners and contractors $237

SAME PROPERTY; same against same.. 77

WALKER ST, 17; M. Devlin & Co., Limited, against Emma J. Keller, owner; Pierre P. Keller, contractor 45

142D ST, s s, whole front from 3d Av to Alexander Av, 9l.6x112.1x100x142.1; Low & Flogans against Seitz & Gaylor, owners; White & Ryan, contractors..... 306

187TH ST, 888, s s, 75 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100; Spitelnik and Goldstein against Joseph Faiella, owner; August Pierson, contractor 65

LEXINGTON AV, 1,503 to 1,509; James F. Gaffney against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner; Joseph E. Gaffney, contractor 67

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Foley against same 38

104TH ST, 140 and 142 West; The American Lumber Company against Lawrence Buckley, owner and contractor..... 417

IRVING PLACE, 14; Mauritz F. Westergren against Royal Wolcott, owner and contractor 20

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 170x100; C. E. Bliss on Edmund Coffin to W. H. Raabe 518

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 47x100; Harris Fordinsky on the Germania Life Insurance Company to Ravitch Brothers 225

Lis Pendens.

ALL PROPERTIES, rights, franchises, &c., of the Fulton, Wall Street, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company; Central Trust Company of New York against the Fulton, Wall Street and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company, (to foreclose mortgage.)

142D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Winifred Clarke against Mary E. Mangan and others, (for partition.)

115TH ST, 442 East; 115th St, 444 East; F. William Helde against Matthew Coogan and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—DEVLIN & Co.—Schedules of Devlin & Co., clothiers, at 96 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities, $87,276; nominal assets, $27,804; actual assets, $13,216.

—JAMES RENWICK.—Schedules of James Renwick, dealer in carriages at 39 Wooster street, show liabilities of $33,121; nominal assets, $42,168; actual assets, $28,286.

—CHARLES H. GUSSMAN.—Schedules of Charles H. Gussman, butcher at Westchester, N. Y., show liabilities, $8,083; nominal assets, $1,252; actual assets, $1,000.

—NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUMBER COMPANY.—Schedules of the New York & New Jersey Lumber Company of 136 Liberty Street show liabilities of $3,568; nominal assets, $2,685; actual assets, $2,319.

—NICHOLAS MULLER'S SON & Co.—Schedules of Nicholas Muller's Son & Co., manufacturers of beds at 234 West Twenty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $28,995, nominal assets, $44,292; actual assets, $7,046.

—CHANNING F. MEEK.—Schedules of Channing F. Meek show direct liabilities of $318,985; contingent liabilities, $33,612; nominal assets, $505,380; actual assets, $53,140. Mr. Meek was formerly President of the American Ball Nozzle Company.

—WATSON & BARTHALOW.—Judgment for $25,820 was entered yesterday against Watson & Barthalow, dry goods commission merchants, who failed several years ago, in favor of H. C. Bennett & Co., note brokers, for loans made on commercial paper.

—THOMAS B. LANGTON.—Judgment for $14,810 was entered yesterday against Thomas B. Langton of 120 Broadway, in favor of Louis C. Vanmixen of Philadelphia, on a judgment recovered in Philadelphia on Dec. 22 last, on a note for $10,000. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—BROWN & CURTISS.—Augustus L. Brown and Daniel A. Curtiss, composing the firm of Brown & Curtiss, jobbers in hosiery and underwear, at 67 Leonard Street, made an assignment yesterday to Gerard B. Townsend, giving a preference to the Nottingham Manufacturing Company of England for $880. Mr. Brown was formerly with the Boston house of A. T. Stewart & Co., afterward was for ten years European buyer of hosiery and gloves for a New York firm, and about ten years ago formed the firm of Brown, Place & Co., hosiery importers, of this city, who went out of business Jan. 1, 1890. Mr. Brown went into the present business in January, 1893, and Mr. Curtiss became a partner Dec. 1, 1893, contributing $5,000 cash capital. The firm members said that the assignment was caused by dull trade, the liabilities would not exceed $6,000, as they have not been contracting any debts lately, and that all creditors would be paid in full in time.

Out of Town.

—B. A. NEFTZGER & Co.—B. A. Neftzger & Co., hardware merchants of North Manchester, Ind., have failed. The liabilities are about $55,000, with assets estimated at $30,000.

Judgments.

AUTENRIETH, Marie, as administratrix—Anna Autenrieth $1,363

ARENDT, Simon, and David Steinfeld—The Twelfth Ward Bank of New York... 1,477

ADAMS, Isaac E.—Isaac, Louis, and Benjamin Stern 40

BARTHALOW, John M. C., and Robert C. Watson—D. H. and H. C. Bennett. 28,820

BISSELL, Eugene V. N.—S. Koch and others 244

BLAKE, Robert J.—J. A. Casey..... 91

CLARK, Milton, and John W. Fitzgerald —J. S. Gans 904

CURIEL, Herman A.—E. Kearney..... 1,483

COTTER, Mary—C. A. Nichols Company.. 123

CROSBY, Leonard—G. A. Saborg..... 102

COX, Frederick B. and Julia A.—Mary E. Cox and others 338

CHAPMAN, Peter, and George Heather—Eleventh Ward Bank..... 375

CLIFFORD, William O. B. and John G. Smith—Rosa Ralnsford..... 600

CARNEY, Sydney H., Sr.—New York Life Insurance Company 108

CARY, Benjamin H. and Eugene H. Conklin—E. Well and others..... 138

DASSLER, William—H. Roede..... 138

DEWEY, Henry, and John Robbins—G. F. Coshland and others 96

DEBENHAM, Andrew J., and George Heather—Eleventh Ward Bank 375

FARLESS, Francenia—Spencer Trask and another, receivers, &c..... 300

FIFE, John H., and William P. Petty—H. M. Moe and another..... 1,044

FEINBERG, Jacob, and Joseph Rosenberg —P. H. Mehrhof 293

HATCHWELL, Joseph—D. L. Trujillo and others 205

HIRSCH, Charles L., and Herbert J. Meyer—A. F. and W. F. Fuerst..... 2,622

HAFT, Isaac—The First National Bank... 417

HAGAN, William Z.—Edward J. O'Brien. 59

HALL, William F.—Rosa Herrmann and another, executors, &c..... 9,279

KEARNEY, John E.—J. D. Butler..... 546

SAME—same 735

LIGHT, William J., and John Louther—J. May, 2 judgments..... 824

LEATHAM, Andrew H., and Louis G. Wemyss—The Mutual Bank..... 479

LANGTON, Thomas B.—L. C. Vanuxen.. 14,810

LAWRENCE, Thomas H., and Homer J. Stone—A. L. Heyer..... 140

MAHONY, Cornelius J., and Charles O'Neill—Hy and Henry Sonn..... 230

MONTROSS, William—James S. Smoot.. 35

MESTANIZ, Linbomir R.—Spencer Trask and another, receivers, &c..... 184

MOSER, William—Henry and Hyman Sonn 71

MOORE, Thomas M.—H. Pouchez..... 291

MARTIN, Howard—R. W. Mustard and another 2,218

MARTIN, Hugh, as President, &c.—G. W. Adams 222

POUCHER, George W.—J. F. Baudouine.. 93

PLATTNER, Charles—T. Bannan..... 687

ROBERTS, Florence—Hyman and Henry Sonn 133

REILLY, Bernard—F. A. Clark..... 88

RELLER, Rudolph—Rosa Herrman and others, executors, &c..... 190

SIMMONS, Jacob and Fannie—B. J. King and another 475

SAME—same 985

SAWYER, Flora—Jacob May, 3 judgments 857

SULLIVAN, John—S. Trask and another, receivers, &c. 645

SCHMITT, John, and George Wempe—O. C. Smith 235

STERNBERGER, Louis—Birdie S. Sternberger 1,669

STEIN, Abe—The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York..... 5,905

SENFTENBERG, Leopold—M. Weil and another 429

TERRY, William H.—P. F. McDonald.... 213

THEISS, George and J. Henry—J. & E. L. Requard 316

THOMPSON, Mary E.—L. N. Levy..... 708

REINHARDT & CO.—M. Ettinger..... 167

STANDARD FIRE COMPANY—A. M. Randolph and another 45

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—J. D. Rockefeller 109

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—G. Weber 1,736

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Mary L. Compton 1,100

THE MAYOR, &c.—W. J. O'Sullivan..... 5,000

PIKE'S PEAK TUNNEL MINING RAILways and George H. Proctor—Annie W. Towner 123

VOSE, Frederick C.—Joseph A. Vose and others 108

WEINGARTEN, Sarah, Sindel, and Maurice—The State Bank 551

WILHELMI, Dedericke—William Hyde... 233

WALSH, John P., Jr.—Spencer Trask and another, receivers, &c..... 899

WEEKS, Henry C.—George F. Stephens and another 252

CHILDREN CAST ADRIFT.

Number of Cases Within a Twelvemonth Where Little Ones Have Been Abandoned in the Streets.

One of the distressing results of the hard times during the past year has been the neglect and abandonment of young children by their parents. There are six or eight cases on record where the police have come across children deserted in the streets, and have been unable to find parents or relatives, either by systematic search or by advertisement. On May 13 a nice-looking and well-dressed boy, four years old, was crying at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street, when Policeman Heyman accosted him. The lad could not tell his name, nor where he lived.

"Mamma gone away," was the only answer that he could give to the questionings of the police. A minute description of the boy and of his clothing was widely advertised, but nobody claimed him, and he is now an inmate of a charity institution.

Rosa Altman, five years old, an exceedingly bright child, was left by her mother on the corner of Jefferson and Madison Streets on the night of Oct. 17. She was found by Officer Farrington of the Seventh Precinct,

FIFTH AVENUE FOR SLEIGHS

Street Cleaners Left Snow On There for the Benefit of Those Who Are Able to Enjoy the Sport.

WORK ON IMPORTANT STREETS.

Record Broken for Night Work, and Main Ways Cleared — Contractors Compelled to Go Over Some Places Twice—More Shovels Have Disappeared.

Sleighing on Fifth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street will be possible to-day and to-morrow unless some unexpected orders are given to the contractors by the Department of Public Works. Yesterday no snow had been removed from this thoroughfare, and no indication of intention to remove it to-day was given.

Heretofore it has been the custom to clear away the snow on Fifth Avenue on the first day, the Department of Street Cleaning always putting it on the chart for early cleaning. The gangs would start at Fifty-ninth Street, and there have been few occasions when sleighing was possible on the avenue after the first twelve hours' work. As Fifth Avenue is the best approach to Central Park from the fashionable houses below Fifty-ninth Street, and as it has been regarded more as a fashionable thoroughfare than as a business street, much pressure has been brought to bear to have the snow left on it as long as possible.

Col. Waring would not speak of his intentions regarding Fifth Avenue yesterday, except to say "That avenue has not been put on the schedule for the first day's work." The contractors had received no instructions last night, and could not tell when they would begin work. It is understood, however, that nothing will be done on the avenue until the snow thaws and is so cut up that it becomes practically useless for sleighing.

Much snow was taken off the streets Friday afternoon and night and yesterday afternoon and night. Chief Inspector Stidham yesterday issued a statement, in which he said:

"Despite the combination of the holiday and the severe storm, the work Friday afternoon was excellent, as 17,185 cubic yards of snow were handled by 6 o'clock. During the night the carts came out in full force, and 17,148 cubic yards were handled—the largest night's work this season. The weather conditions and the tardy cleaning of the streets down town interfere greatly with our efforts, but we hope to-day to even better the record of the last storm. We hope by Sunday morning to have the important traffic streets all cleared."

Principal Streets Cleaned.

The work during Friday night was all below Fourteenth Street, on Broadway, Wall, Nassau, and other business streets, on the Bowery, Broome, and Rivington Streets, in the tenement district, and on streets leading to the ferries. Yesterday Broadway was cleared to Forty-second Street, and the street railroads, pedestrians, and carriages were often blocked by the many carts and snow shovelers. Third Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street down, was partly cleared, in place of Fifth Avenue. Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and other shopping streets, and some of the more important streets in the dry goods district also received attention.

General Manager Itenry, who has charge of the snow-cleaning work, estimated yesterday that by this morning, for the twenty-four hours, 65,000 cubic yards of snow would be removed. He said 3,000 carts and 3,000 shovelers were at work. He estimated that all the work would be done by Monday night at latest.

This storm will cause the least delay of traffic of any this season. The holiday and Sunday will give the contractors two days in which to work without stopping the great trucking and other business. Practically the only delay that can be charged to the storm was that caused yesterday.

The holiday, however, will result in a considerable loss to the contractors. Many of the down-town streets were practically free from snow when the merchants began cleaning their sidewalks yesterday morning. As a result, orders were given to the contractors yesterday to clean Rivington and Broome streets, in the tenement district, last night, and orders to clean Broadway, Nassau, and Wall were expected. This work must be done at a loss. Manager Henry estimated that the contractors could make a profit in removing four inches of snow, but anything under that would entail loss.

The labor bureau at Cooper Union was helped considerably yesterday. The Inspectors asked that a special detail of men be sent on the upper Bowery and some of the principal cross streets, merely to pile snow, and a call was made on the labor bureau for a squad of picked men. In half an hour the bureau had a large number of good workmen in line before the snow-cleaning headquarters, and they were sent out with shovels.

Many Shovels Disappear.

More rigid measures to prevent the disappearance of shovels have been adopted by the contractors. In spite of their precautions during the last storm over 500 were carried off by the men, and many new shovels from the reserve stock had to be issued.

"I don't know how we can stop this stealing altogether," said Manager Henry, "but we have now arranged it so that a man, when he presents the ticket for his pay, must deliver his shovel. However, we find that many of our shovelers will go to work for a few minutes with some gang, and then when they are not watched, they will slip down a side street and will sell the shovels. They get only about 30 cents for a shovel, but they don't want to work and are ready to make the bargain, to get money for drink. Often our agents find our shovels in the hands of cartmen who have worked for us. Of course, the cartmen always say they bought the shovels, but we pay no attention to that assertion."

The number of workmen around the stations where men were being hired yesterday was far too large for the work. Every cart that was offered was hired, but hundreds of would-be shovelers were turned away. Many of them fought to get near the men who could give them places. These men were of all ages and nationalities, and one could hear a great jumble of tongues while the excitement was at its height.

Sleighing in the Park.

The sleighing in Central Park yesterday was very good, and sleighs of all kinds were on the driveways all day and late at night. Sleighbells could be heard jingling on every side, and many dashing and stylish turnouts were seen. Many children were out with hand sleds. The Park Department officials said that the snow will probably be good inside the Park for several days.

The Art Students' League Sued.

Lawton Parker, a young artist, has brought suit in the City Court against the Art Students' League for $250. His lawyer, Warren S. Burt, states that in October last Mr. Parker was awaded the Chanler Paris Art Scholarship, worth to the winner $4,500 and five years' tuition abroad. He also competed for the Henderson Prize, worth $250 and a year's study abroad. This, it is claimed, was also awarded him, but that he was told later that the verdict had been reconsidered and the prize awarded to the man who stood second in the competition. To enforce the award to him of this prize is the reason of the suit. The Art Students' League has made a general denial, without going into the merits of the case.

To Relieve Congestion on the Bridge.

William Berri, the new President of the Bridge Commission, has decided to have one of the two proposed additional stairways for the Brooklyn terminal constructed at once. It will be added to the incoming platform and will be placed about 20 feet north of the present main stairway. It will receive the passengers from the last two cars of incoming trains, and is expected to relieve existing congestion.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

Wolves Tree a Minnesota Bridegroom and Interfere with the Plans for a Marriage Ceremony.

AITKIN, Minn., Feb. 13.—During the present very severe Winter in Northern Minnesota the wolves, which abound in the swamps and scantily settled timber lands, have become very bold under the pressure of hunger. These wolves generally feed on deer and rabbits, but when wolves and deer are abundant the latter very soon tire of their voracious neighbors, and effect a temporary change of base. Then the wolves are constrained to fall back on "Br'er Rabbit" as a steady article of diet. This Winter all the weather conditions have favored the rabbit in his constant struggle to keep on the outside of the wolf's interior department. A crust forms on the snow, that melts during occasional short thaws, and subsequently freezes sufficiently to make a floor for the rabbit to run on. It is capable of sustaining his weight, but breaks under that of the wolf, and consequently, when it is rabbit or nothing, the wolves go after the cottontail on the snow or go hungry.

Under such conditions the Ishmaelite of the woods has been having a hard time of it, and in consequence has become very much of a danger to travelers who are overtaken by night in his vicinity. If the cowardly creature's courage was anything like proportionate to his strength and aggressive power, there would be no living in the same country with him. Even as it is, he manages to make it very uncomfortable for human beings sometimes. A recent incident illustrates this point very well.

A young Norwegian farmer, who had "bached" during the five years it required to make good his title to his farm, built himself a substantial house during that time, and then came to the conclusion that he had lived alone about long enough. So he induced the blooming daughter of his nearest neighbor, a thriving farmer of the same nationality, to accept a half share in his farm and a whole interest in his affections. The wedding ceremony was to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, some five miles from the farm of the prospective bridegroom. The guests assembled, the minister was present, and the only thing lacking to a perfectly successful wedding was the fact that the bridegroom tarried.

Hour after hour passed, and he came not, the young lady's perplexity passed into grief, then tears, and finally hysterics. The father, a lineal descendant of the Vikings, who had set down his prospective son-in-law's non-appearance to bashfulness, became enraged when it began to look as if his daughter had been deserted.

Summoning his grown sons and a posse of the guests at the wedding which had not materialized, they went to the bridegroom's house, and found it dark, locked up, and with a broad trail of skis, or Norwegian snowshoes, leading straight into the woods, which confirmed the father's suspicions that Olaf had turned traitor. He said nothing, but hastening home, took down his Winchester, and accompanied by two of his sons, similarly armed, set out for Aitkin in pursuit of the recreant.

Ill would it have fared with Olaf had the old man caught him, but he did not, and for a very good reason. Olaf was having troubles enough of his own about then, and no doubt would have been thankful for the chance to relate them to any one, having fallen victim to a tailor. The sartorial artist, after the fashion of his kind, had failed to send home Olaf's wedding garments as he had promised, on the day before that set for the wedding.

Olaf waited, "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," till after dark, and then donning his skis, started for town. The distance across country is only a little more than two miles, and being an expert ski-walker, Olaf had no doubt of his ability to reach town, get his garments, and return in ample season to reach his bride's residence in time for the ceremony.

That he did not was no fault of his, for he reached town all right, found his garments waiting for him, donned them, and set out for home and happiness, at racing pace.

All would have been well if the wolves had not put in an appearance. But they did, and a few of them catching sight of the prospective Benedict fleeing over the snow, took after him at once. This was on a clearing, and Olaf had to strain every nerve to reach the timber before the wolves could reach him. Kicking off his skis, he "shinned" up a small tree, leaving the wolves at the foot of it, frantically trying to climb it after him. About every wolf in the township, hearing the howls of his brethren at the foot of Olaf's perch, connected the sound with the idea of a free lunch in progress somewhere, and came at top speed to take a hand.

On this perch poor Olaf remained until the old Viking came to his rescue, at just about daylight the next morning. The old gentleman, who had reached town with his wrath at boiling point, heard that Olaf had been there, found what his errand had been, and promptly "sized up" the situation correctly. Beating up a party of expert skimen and rifle shots, they took Olaf's track, and finally came within hearing of the concert which was being played at the foot of the tree for the benefit of one very unwilling auditor. The rescuers endeavored to creep up near enough to secure enough wolf scalps to repay Olaf for his tribulations, but the ever-suspicious brutes took the alarm, and got away with the loss of but two of their number. Luckily the night had not been extremely cold, and Olaf escaped with some pretty severe frost bites.

The wedding came off the next day, and Olaf swears that when his feet are reduced enough in size to allow him to wear anything smaller than a gunny sack, he will teach the tailor a dance that will astonish him.

Death from Inhaling Steam.

Coroner's Physician Donlin filed a report yesterday on a death under peculiar circumstances which he investigated at 95 Greenwich Avenue. The death was that of George T. Fragerser, a plumber, thirty-five years old, who lived at 162 West Thirty-first Street. Fragerser was called to the Greenwich Avenue house Thursday afternoon to fix a pipe connecting with a boiler, which had become stopped up. Fragerser had all the fire turned out, but was unable to get the impediment from the pipe. Not thinking that there was enough steam in the boiler to injure him, he blew into it. The steam shot forth into his mouth, and he inhaled some of it. A hemorrhage of the lungs, which Dr. Donlin says followed a congestion, caused by inhaling the steam, ensued, and Fragerser died in a few minutes.

Kindergarten Association Benefit.

An entertainment will be given Wednesday afternoon in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 115 West Fortieth Street, for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association. The programme will be furnished by Miss Beatrice Herford, who will make her New York début in monologue; Ernest Schelling, Paul Morgan, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Miss Marguerite Hall, and David Bispham. An informal reception and tea will follow the entertainment. The guests will be received by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. John Hare, Richard Watson Gilder, W. D. Howells, Brander Matthews, Frank R. Stockton, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taber, and the committee of the Kindergarten Association.

Vital Statistics of a Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 782 deaths in this city, of which 273 were in cases of children under five years. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 9; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 5; diarrhea, 10; heart disease, 47; croup, 7; bronchitis, 29; pneumonia, 115; phthisis, 106; Bright's disease, 49; violence, 34; other causes, not given.

Weather of the Past Week.

The Central Park Meteorological Observatory reports for the week ending at noon yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.864 inches; maximum, 8 A. M. Feb. 11, 30.200; minimum, 1 P. M. Feb. 12, 29.482. Thermometer—Mean, 32.7 degrees; maximum, 2 A. M. Feb. 7, 43; minimum, 8 A. M. Feb. 13, 21. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,278 miles. Total amount of water for the week, 1.15 inches. Depth of snow, 8½ inches.

THE GLORIES OF PALESTINE

Prof. Bickmore Yesterday Took His Hearers into Asia and the Land of the Jews.

IN DAMASCUS AND HEBRON.

Influence of Mountains in the Development of Asiatic Nations — The Beautiful Women of Bethlehem —Scenes in Jerusalem.

In the course of lectures that he is giving at the American Museum of Natural History, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Education, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore has already described and illustrated the most interesting scenes on the Continents of North America and Africa, and he has now transferred his studies to Asia. His lecture yesterday was on "Southern Palestine—Jerusalem."

The first illustration shown on the stereopticon screen was a relief map of Asia, and the professor took occasion to speak of the history and of the geologic structure of that vast continent, which contains one-third of all the land of the globe, and is five times as large as Europe. Originally the name "Asia" was local, and was applied by Homer and other ancient writers to the marshy plain on which was built Ephesus. It means, probably, "the land of the dawn." It is a continent of extensive plateaus and of the loftiest mountain ranges. In the region known as Ghilgit is the famous Pamir, called by the Chinese and Persians "the roof of the world." It is formed by the union in a sort of topographical knot of the great mountain ranges of Northern India, Afghanistan, and Tibet, and is coveted by Russia, England, and China, because it is the pass through which must march the armies that are to conquer India.

To the north of the Himalayas was once an Asiatic Mediterranean sea, long since dry, and now marked by a succession of deserts. The bed of this ancient ocean had a depth of 2,000 feet.

Another characteristic of the Asiatic Continent is that its shores are not indented by inlets. For this reason it produced no maritime nations such as the Greeks and Scandinavians. The single exception of the Phoenicians may be explained by the fact that they lived on the shore of the comparatively quiet Mediterranean. The mountain ranges, therefore, had a far greater influence upon the development of the nations of that continent. These great elevations divided the land into distinct historic areas, where nations arose entirely independent of, and having no relations with, one another. Even the mountain passes of that part of the world are elevated 15,000 and 16,000 feet above sea level, and are practically impassable.

One of the most characteristic and interesting of the great plateaus of Asia is the one extending toward the north and merging into the Syrian Plateau, on which stands Damascus, at an elevation of 2,260 feet. From this plateau, going west, one crosses Lebanon and descends rapidly to sea level at the shore of the Mediterranean. Over this great plain Abraham journeyed after leaving his home in Ur of the Chaldees, and went to Haran and thence to Damascus and Egypt, and finally returned to settle down into patriarchal and pastoral life at Hebron.

In lecturing on Southern Palestine, Prof. Bickmore, of course, traced many of the wanderings of the Israelites. From the land of Goshen, on the margin of the desert, where Joseph had placed them so as to avoid contact with the Egyptians—shepherds being an abomination to the latter—the Israelites passed into Arabia by way of the valley or Wady of Tumilat.

Prof. Lepsius stated years ago that this part of Egypt was the land of Goshen, and the excavations, at the City of Pithom, conducted by Prof. Petrie, have confined this ducted by Prof. Petrie, have confirmed this layers, the bricks the Israelites had made with straw, the ones they had made when they were forced by hard taskmasters to use "stubble," or the common weeds of the country, and, lastly, the bricks made without straw or stubble.

The Route of the Israelites.

The route identified as that pursued by the Israelites lies considerably to the north of the Red Sea, but it is supposed that at that time the sea reached further to the north, and that the lagoons of the isthmus are portions of the old seabed.

The illustrations of Palestine were begun with Jaffa, the old port that has been famous ever since the earliest days of the Canaanites. Jaffa, the professor said, is the dirtiest and vilest city he has ever seen, even in the East. It is, however, celebrated for its oranges, said to be the best in the Levant. The groves come down to the shore of the bay, and if the wind is blowing off land the visitor can smell the orange blossoms for miles out to sea, and at night can tell when their ships near Jaffa.

It was the Greek Easter, the professor said, when he landed, and a great number of Russian peasants were seen on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem on their pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. They were from the vicinity of Moscow. Of the 10,000 pilgrims that visited Jerusalem that year, 6,000 were Russian peasants, who feel that they must make at least one pilgrimage to the Holy City.

The next place illustrated was Hebron, the city of Abraham. The oak under which tradition says Abraham received the three angels was shown exactly as it stands today. The Arabs, who call Abraham El Khalil Allah, "the friend of God," call Hebron El Khalil. This illustration took the lecturer back to the classic ground of the Bible, and he next described the pools of Solomon and Bethlehem, the city of David and of Jesus.

In this city have been built many churches, sanctuaries, and convents, all of which were described and illustrated. Among them were the famous Church of the Nativity, believed to be the oldest Christian Church in the world, having been built by the Emperor Constantine about 330 A. D.; the Greek Chapel, the Shrine of the Birth of Christ, and the tomb of St. Jerome. Bethlehem is celebrated for having the most beautiful women of Palestine, and the professor established this reputation of the city by throwing upon the screen the picture of a beautiful native girl, with soft oval face, and having as rosy a complexion as could be found in England. The well of the Magi, the tomb of Rachel, and Ain Karim, a spring said to have been frequented by Mary, were next shown.

Scenes in Jerusalem.

After Bethlehem was Jerusalem, the old hill city of the Jebusites; the capital of David, Solomon, and Herod, and the centre of the religious world of Islam and of Christianity. Entrance into the city was made through the Jaffa gate and the Street of David. A plan of the city evoked especial interest as it showed its comparative size. It has within its present, which are about its ancient, limits, exactly 210 acres, or precisely one-fourth the area of Central Park, which has 840 acres. It is just about the size of Central Park between Fifty-ninth Street and the reservoir.

One of the most beautiful pictures was a panorama of the Mount of Olives. At the time this picture was taken it was the rainy season, and the mountain side was covered with rich verdure which springs up at the first rain on soil which is absolutely barren in other seasons.

The beggars and lepers, characteristic of Jerusalem for centuries, were effectively illustrated. A typical Jew of Palestine, a Coptic priest, an Arab boy, and women grinding wheat at an old stone hand mill were also pictured and described. The "Jews' wailing place" was among the most entertaining of these pictures. This is a spot in the wall where can be seen the stones that stood there in the times of Herod and of Solomon, and the Jews come and place their heads against the rough stones and weep aloud over the fallen glory of Jerusalem. Most of these mourners come from Russia and Poland.

The Holy Fire.

Two beautiful illustrations were given of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Under its central dome is the place tradition has marked as the sepulchre of Jesus during the thirty-six hours, or one day and two nights, between the crucifixion and the resurrection. From a wall in this church issues once a year what is called "The Holy Fire." At the time it bursts from the wall the Russian pilgrims press about it and trample one another down in order to be the first to light a candle at the sacred flame. When their candles are lighted they pass them under their beards to show unbelievers that the flame is holy and lambent, and will not burn.

Mohammedan Jerusalem was illustrated by the great Mosque of Omar, the conqueror of the city. It is one of the few Mosques of Islam that are in perfect repair. It is built over a part of the natural rock that has never been cut, and which was also within the Temple of Solomon. By some it is supposed to have served as the altar of burned sacrifices. The Moslems call the mosque "The Dome of the Rock."

As companion pictures to these, the professor presented several illustrations of Rome, the destroyer and in part the successor, of Jerusalem. These were the Arch of Titus, the Roman conqueror of Palestine, showing a bas-relief of the golden candlesticks stolen from the Temple of the Jews, and also the table of the shew-bread; and a beautiful picture of the Forum, with the Via Sacra leading by the Temple of Saturn to the Coliseum of the Caesars and the gladiators.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL FUND.

THE GOVERNORS WANT A RESERVE OF $1,000,000.

An Income of $100,000 at Least Required for the Annual Expenses to Make J. Pierpont Morgan's Gift Available.

To meet the stipulations made by J. Pierpont Morgan when he gave $1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital, an additional sum must be raised for an expense fund. It is the hope of the Board of Governors to start the new institution with a reserve fund appropriating $1,000,000. The work of raising this money is going forward with alacrity. The first $1,00,000 is now in sight.

The $1,000,000 given by Mr. Morgan will be spent in building and equipping the hospital, which will be located on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and Second Avenue. It will be constructed in accordance with the ideas of the architect, R. H. Robertson, and Dr. James W. Markoe, the physician in charge of the present hospital, after careful study and extended observation. Such an establishment as is contemplated will involve an annual expenditure of between $100,000 and $150,000. Most of this must be met with contributions or the interest on invested funds, for the earnings of such an institution are comparatively small. Twenty thousand dollars a year from tuition and charges against such patients as feel able to pay for services is a fair estimate for the enlarged hospital. Dr. Markoe stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that it was necessary to have an assured income of $100,000 over and above the probable earnings.

"To place the institution on a good working basis," said he, "and maintain it on the plan contemplated by Mr. Morgan, an additional million dollars ought to be raised. A number of citizens have subscribed $1,000 each, and the outlook for a sufficient fund is very gratifying. The labor of securing the necessary subscriptions must be performed this year, for we must have tangible evidence of being able to take care of ourselves before we can utilize Mr. Morgan's gift in building.

"It can be stated that we shall begin building not later than January, 1898, and possibly a few months earlier. It will take two years to complete the hospital, so that those who subscribe now to the permanent fund will not be called upon for a considerable length of time to pay in the money."

A question has arisen whether the medical colleges will require graduating students to take a course in the Lying-in Hospital. So far they have not made this requirement, but there is such a custom, Dr. Markoe stated, in many large cities, both in this country and Europe. He has hope that with the enlargement of the scope of the institution the medical colleges will extend their co-operation to this extent. Many students at the other schools take the course at the New York Lying-In Hospital of their own free will, and from this source there is a considerable income. It amounted to about $7,000 last year, but if the medical colleges required it as a part of the course of their students, the sum earned in this way would be swollen very materially.

FORGOT ABOUT THE DRAFT.

A Clergyman Put It in His Hatband, and It Staid There for Years.

James Ryan arrived here from Ireland in 1872. The Rev. Canon Walsham advanced him money to pay his way over. On Nov. 11, 1872, Ryan bought a one-pound draft on the National Bank of Ireland at Dublin and sent it to the clergyman. In the twenty-five years since then Ryan has become established in this country and counts among his acquaintances some of the immigration officials at Ellis Island.

He called at the island yesterday and told them that he had just received a letter from his old friend the Canon, containing a funny story about that one-pound draft. At its receipt the Canon put it in the hatband of his beaver tile, then of venerable age, and soon afterward discarded. That hat has had many successors since then, but not long ago it was got out from its dusty storage place, and, as its shape was not dissimilar to that of modern ones, it was sent to the hatter's.

The hatter found the old draft, and the Canon received it back with the revamped head gear. He thought the incident called for renewal of acquaintance with his old friend in the New World.

SOCIOLOGY IN NEW YORK.

Dr. W. H. Tolman Before the League for Political Education.

Dr. William H. Tolman, general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, lectured on "New York as a Sociological Laboratory," at a meeting of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday. The lecturer was illustrated by a series of stereopticon pictures, showing many evidences of the association's work and the people who have been connected with it.

"The modern city," said Dr. Tolman, "is a laboratory for the student of social phenomena; the larger the city the greater the opportunity for studying the infinite variations of the problem of human life. New York City—the largest, most wealthy in dollars and cents, most poor in what it does for the people, cosmopolitan, the gateway of America—is our laboratory to-day."

By tracing the history and methods of the association's work, Dr. Tolman brought out effectively the needs of the poor, and interpreted his description with suggestions for an enlarged system of charitable work. The listeners were all women, and they manifested deep interest in the lecture.

Harlem Bachelors' Ball.

The Harlem Bachelors' Club is arranging for a ball in the Harlem Opera House in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Feb. 23. The patronesses are Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. George Wupperman, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mrs. Theodore J. Bloomer, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Mrs. Casper Williams Dean, Mrs. Francis Gueron Lloyd. The officers of the club are: President—A. Edward Wupperman; Vice Presidents—Henry W. Pinney and Dr. Robert F. Chapman; Secretary—Millard J. Bloomer; Treasurer—Dr. George B. Palmer.

Arrested as He Was About to Sail.

Francisco di Lucci was arrested yesterday as he was boarding the steamship Esperia at the Anchor Line dock in Brooklyn on a warrant charging him with the murder of Giovanni Polacci in Madison, N. J., on Jan. 30. The prisoner admitted his identity, but denied that he killed Polacci. He said Polacci fell dead when no one was near him. Di Lucci carried a stiletto, and was held on the technical charge of carrying a concealed weapon, to await extradition papers from Jersey.

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WHY POLICE CLOSE STREETS

Deputy Chief Cortright Says Such Action Is Always Taken to Secure Public Safety.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE BALL.

Police Protection for Bradley Martin's Was Such as Would Be Given to an East Side Clambake—President Roosevelt Says the Complaints Are Nonsense.

In line with the criticisms made by the "new journalism" and some of the uninvited persons, on the arrangements for the Bradley Martin ball, was an attack on Deputy Chief Cortright and the police, who kept Thirty-third Street, from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, cleared of curious crowds while the guests were arriving. This was called an unwarranted protection of the rich.

President Roosevelt, Police Commissioner Andrews, and Deputy Chief Cortright were asked yesterday by what right the street was closed.

Commissioner Andrews said: "The police have a perfect right to close a street to secure public safety."

Deputy Chief Cortright said: "It has been the custom since the Police Department was started to keep more or less closed the street or streets in which any important event is taking place. Every day this is done, when there is a fire, parade, or large meeting. No discrimination is made.

"The block on Thirty-third Street was not entirely closed that night, except for a period of less than an hour, when in my opinion public safety demanded it. Until 10 o'clock persons were allowed to go through the block. It was necessary, of course, that policemen should keep them moving.

"You must remember that thousands of persons were gathered about the hotel. If the people had been allowed to get into the block indiscriminately they would have filled the stoops of residences, choked up the sidewalks, and interfered with the carriages and guests.

Crowd Rushed to a Carriage.

"When the first carriage arrived at the hotel a small crowd that had managed to congregate near the hotel made a rush for the vehicle, and the police had a sharp struggle to secure an open passageway for the occupants. At 11:50 the restriction placed on the block was removed, and pedestrians were allowed to pass back and forth, though not permitted to linger.

"Persons living in the block may have been subjected to some inconvenience, but still they were benefited, in a measure, by the restriction. The crowds of curiosity seekers were kept from the stoops of the houses, and probably from damaging the property. If every person who claimed to live in the block had been allowed to pass, the street would not have held them all.

Guarded Against Accidents.

"Suppose that some serious accident had occurred from permitting a mob to surge about the hotel entrance, would not great blame rest upon me? Would it not be a serious matter if some person, who, we will assume, had some ill feeling against those interested in the ball, should alone or by inciting others, do damage to property during the excitement. Would not the police incur harsh and deserved criticism?

"To my knowledge not an article was lost or stolen in or about the hotel during the ball. No trouble of any nature occurred and no one was clubbed. One pickpocket who tried to do business in the crowd was arrested. I feel satisfied that such a result justifies every means taken to secure it.

"The police restrictions observed at the Bradley Martin ball were exactly the same as I ordered time and again at meetings on the lower east side while I was in command of the Eldridge Street Station."

The Complaint Is Nonsense.

President Roosevelt said: "The complaint is such nonsense that it hardly deserves an answer. The street was not closed to any person having business there, but as the first carriages began to arrive it was found that the crowd was so dense that accidents might easily have happened, and the crowd of people who had no business there were moved away just as similar crowds are moved away any day when for any reason they obstruct traffic.

"In other words, precisely the same course was followed that is followed when there is a clambake or picnic on the east side, a fire, or any gathering of any kind. It is the course that has been followed during the last thirty years."

Mr. Underwood's Subpoena.

The story from Denver, Col., published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, of a subpoena having been served on F. L. Underwood of 33 Wall Street, this city, at the instance of W. R. Green, was confirmed at Mr. Underwood's office yesterday. It came, it was explained, of a partnership between Messrs. Green and Underwood and a quarrel. They built the Lake Street Elevated Railway at Chicago, which was sold to Charles T. Yerkes's syndicate. The dispute came on a division of the amount agreed upon. Since then there has been litigation on both sides. The Denver suits, it was explained, have no bearing on the recent sale of a controlling interest in the Big Tom Boy Mine to a Rothschild syndicate.

Naturalization Fees in Dispute.

The clerks of the Board of Audit, who recently examined the accounts of City Clerk Benjamin of Brooklyn, reported that between Feb. 24, 1896, and Feb. 5 last, he received for naturalization certificates $1,146. They also reported that none of the money had been paid over to the City Treasurer.

Mr. Benjamin refuses to turn the amount over, claiming that the fees belong to him under the naturalization act of 1895 that created him a State official.

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CRIPPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary McNerney Was Unable to Save Herself from Fire.

Mary Mary McNerney, a crippled widow, seventy-six years old, was burned to death about 3 P. M. yesterday on the fourth floor of the tenement at 31 First Street. She was alone in the rooms, where she lived with her two grown daughters, when the fire occurred.

Two women neighbors discovered the fire and burst in the door. They threw panfuls of water on the flames, which filled the room, until firemen arrived and put out the fire. Then the charred form of Mrs. McNerney was found in a rocking chair in the middle of the room.

The chair was near the stove, which was red hot. It is believed that the woman, who could walk only with the aid of crutches, was attending to the fire, when her clothing was caught, and she sank helplessly into the rocker. She must have been too frightened to cry for help.

It is possible that her dress took fire while she was napping, although the chair appeared to be too far from the stove for such an accident to occur. There was an affecting scene when the daughters returned home. The girls are employed in a book-binding establishment in the Puck Building.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN HISTORY.

One Founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the last meeting of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Regent suggested a new field of work, desiring the chapter to establish a scholarship of American history in this wise: A competitive examination in American history, participants limited to members of the chapter, to take place once every two years before a committee appointed by authorities of Barnard and, probably, Columbia College.

The suggestion was adopted. The member passing the best examination is to be entitled to pursue, for two years, the highest course in American history taught by Barnard or Columbia College. At the end of the two years said member to receive from the authorities of either or both of the aforementioned colleges a certificate setting forth her ability to teach American history in any college or school in the world. The sum of $250 per annum is to be devoted by the New York Chapter to this purpose, the chapter paying that sum for two consecutive years to the member successful in the competitive examination held as above stated.

The delegates elected to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington on Feb. 22, are as follows: Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. E. B. Allen, and Mrs. Edwards Hall. Alternates—Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Walker Curry, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Edward Bentley, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. J. W. Randell, and Mrs. William C. Story.

OVER THE NEW VIADUCT.

Trip of an Inspection Party to Mott Haven and Back.

Despite the snow, which covered all but the tops of the rails on the new Park Avenue viaduct to the new Harlem River Bridge of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, General Manager John M. Toucey took out a party of gentlemen yesterday to view the completed work. The time of departure was scheduled for "just as soon as they all get here," and the party pulled out of the Grand Central Station at 9:35 in the morning.

Those who went were Frank Bulkley, President of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission; Walter Katte, chief engineer of the road and of the commission; Postmaster Dayton, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Assemblymen Harvey T. Andrews, L. E. Brown, and P. W. Reinhard, ex-Assemblyman Samuel G. French, William R. Soles, President of the Park Avenue Protective Association; W. A. Martin, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce; G. H. Thompson, chief clerk, and A. G. Schlemmer, Inspector for the commission. Mayor Strong was to have made the trip, but sent word, in time to cause no delay, that he could not come.

The ride was made on the vehicle known as "the Pony," which is Engine 254, fitted up for the use of the officials of the road with an observation cab in front of that of the engineer and over the boiler. It is comfortably appointed, and accommodated the entire party. "The Pony" went out to Mott Haven over the old line. Then it was turned around and returned over the new route, leaving the old line at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and coming into it again at One Hundred and Sixth Street.

This was the second engine which has crossed the new bridge. A stop was made at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, where the party got out for a moment to see the nearly completed passenger sheds. They reached the Grand Central Station again at 10:10. All were greatly pleased with what they could see of the structure, and with the trip, though Gen. Collis was reminded that in taking the ride without paying any fare he had violated the Constitution of the State. The new route will be regularly opened for business to-morrow. It is still in the hands of the commission, and will not be officially turned over to the railroad for some time.

A Patriotic Entertainment.

At the Parish House of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a patriotic entertainment was held Friday night. There was a large attendance. J. R. Angel made an address on "Lincoln," J. C. J. Langbein on "The Private Soldier," and Joseph A. Goulden on "Sherman's March." The music was furnished by the double quartet of the Bank Clerks' Glee Club, and consisted of National and war songs. The entertainment was under the direction of F. E. Saward.

Work for Hoboken's Unemployed Men.

To provide work for unemployed men the Hoboken Common Council has appropriated $1,000 for clearing the streets of snow, and 120 men were yesterday set to work.

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MILLINERY DEPT.

FIRST FLOOR.

INITIAL EXHIBIT

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DEATH OF GEN. JO SHELBY

CLOSE OF THE CAREER OF A WELL-KNOWN SOUTHERN MAN.

He Was Popular as a Confederate Officer, and Showed Capacity for Leadership in Politics—His Scrupulous Honesty.

Gen. Jo Shelby died at his farm, near Adrian, Mo., yesterday morning, aged sixty-six years. He was born in Lexington, Ky. He obtained what was considered in those days a fair education, and entered mercantile life. At the age of nineteen years he settled in Waverly, Mo., and engaged in the manufacture of bale rope. When "bleeding Kansas" attracted bands of armed and desperate men to the west of the Missouri River to fight out the earliest of the battles for the freedom of the slave young Shelby deserted his factory and raised a company of men in the Southern cause. When victory was proclaimed for the abolitionists he returned quietly to his work. On the fall of Fort Sumter he raised a company of cavalry and took the field against the Federal army. After four years of fighting and a fruitless journey to Mexico he settled on a farm in Fayette County. In the tide of railroad speculation he lost all he possessed. President Cleveland, Feb. 4, 1894, appointed him Marshal for the Western District of Missouri.

"Shelby's Brigade" saw hard service in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and Gen. Shelby won the affection of his command by his courage on the field. At the time of Gen. Lee's surrender Gen. Shelby had some difficulty in convincing his men that the Confederacy had fallen, and he only succeeded by means of a proposition that they should all march to Mexico and join the cause of Maximilian. A thousand men joined in this adventure, and at an election held at Cors

The New York Times.

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JOHN A. McCALL.

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IN America men who begin at the bottom of the ladder and work their own way to the top owe their success to no other special faculty than that which Senator Yates once called "the genius of accomplishment," a genius that, in the life story of John A. McCall, is composed of hard labor, concentration, honesty, self-reliance, and courtesy. With these attributes as his only capital stock, Mr. McCall, a typical American business man, has raised himself in twenty-five years from an obscure clerkship to the Presidency of one of the strongest financial institutions in the world.

In his native town, Albany, thirty years ago he was a student in a local commercial college. He was seventeen years old, and very much like other boys. Unlike some boys who have become men, however, there is nothing to show that he studied all night by the light of a log fire because he hadn't the price of a candle, or that he possessed in any degree the preternatural wisdom of a budding oracle. In 1867 came the struggle for existence—that serious time when the boy felt the necessity of "going to work," and, as he had no wealthy and influential backing, he was well content to get a place in the old Albany Assorting House for State Currency at $60 a month. A few years later he became bookkeeper in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company's Albany office, and, although those were not prosperous times for the business of life insurance, he determined to make that vocation his life work. This determination to choose a line of work and stick to it is worth noting. Dr. Matthews once said "nine men out of ten fail from a multiplicity of pursuits rather than from a real poverty of resources." That Mr. McCall at twenty chose a line of work and stuck to it all these years, despite the political temptations which his popularity has brought him incessantly ever since, is one reason why, after standing on all the successive rounds of the ladder, he is now at its top.

About 1869 Mr. McCall, then twenty years old, obtained a clerkship in the State Insurance Department, at Albany, of which George W. Miller was at that time the head. In two years he had worked his way through the dreary actuarial and statistical departments. Another year found him examiner of companies—a responsible post for a man of twenty-three. Four years later he was Deputy Superintendent of the department, and, although Albany politics then, as now, was no respecter of persons, it is a gratifying evidence of his worth that he—a Democrat—was retained in office by the two Republican heads of the department whose administration followed. Those two Republicans—John F. Smyth and Charles G. Fairman—never regretted their retention of Mr. McCall's services, for if ever a strong man was needed it was at that time, and Mr. McCall was the man. The life and fire insurance business of this State was in a most demoralized condition. Frauds and illegal practices were common, and policy holders were being swindled. Bogus mortgages, "raised" securities, fictitious assets, and juggled bookkeeping that had been used successfully by so many companies to elude the vigilance of State departments throughout the Union were the features of every insurance scandal. Mr. McCall laid these things bare. For seven years he kept at them, exposing frauds, and putting a stop to the most outrageous robberies of policy holders. Twelve fire companies, among them the Atlantic and Pacific and the Globe of Chicago, the Franklin of Wheeling, the Humboldt of Newark, the People's of Philadelphia, and the Paterson of Paterson, were mercilessly exposed and driven out of business. Eighteen life companies of this State and fifteen of other States were forced to stop issuing policies.

Warnings of this sort not proving sufficiently salutary, the American Popular, the Security, the Universal, and the Knickerbocker, all famous life companies of those days, were subjected to the microscopic eye of the Examiner, while the Presidents of the two first-named companies were found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to the penitentiary. These were drastic measures, but they were justified, and there have been no important failures of life or fire companies in New York State from that day to this.

Having been faithful to this trust, it is not surprising that another upward step should soon be made by Mr. McCall. In January, 1883, Mr. McCall having refused to permit the insurance companies to urge his appointment, a monster petition signed by bankers and representative business men of all parties recommending him for the Superintendency of the department was presented to Gov. Cleveland. It was a purely spontaneous tribute. "His indefatigable industry, enlightened endeavor, and uncompromising fidelity to duty have given abundant proof of his fitness," said the petition. And so, in thirteen years the clerk became the head of the department. The struggle for existence was over. He had no money save his salary, but he had acquired a fortune in self-reliance, honesty, and perseverance.

Gov. Hill, who succeeded Gov. Cleveland, offered Mr. McCall a reappointment to the post of Superintendent, but the uncertainties of politics and the natural ambition of the man led him to decline. In its place he accepted the Controllership of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city, a post for which his training had well fitted him. In the office management of that great company he had large responsibilities, formulating all its financial reports and having custody of millions of dollars in securities which form its assets.

While he was occupying this important place the attention of the business world was drawn to the New York Life Insurance Company, one of the three largest insurance corporations in the world, against the management of which charges of a grave character were made by THE NEW YORK TIMES in June, 1891.

As this attack (which was continued uninterruptedly until February, 1892, when the President of the company resigned,) is recent history, it is unnecessary to refer to it now, save to call attention to the situation in which the company found itself when the charges were sustained and the President had retired. A crisis then confronted the New York Life. After forty-five years of great success the eyes of the financial and mercantile world were turned toward it with distrust and suspicion. The interests of 200,000 policy holders were at stake, and there was no executive hand to guide it aright. It was necessary to obtain the services not merely of a good man, or an experienced man, or a trained financier, but one possessing all these attributes, and, in addition, the confidence of the public. Mr. McCall was chosen, and the press, the policy holders, the financial community in general, and the insurance business in particular, hailed his election as an augury of that renewed vitality and vigor upon which the future of the company largely depended. His prompt reorganization at this time of the company's discouraged and disordered agency force was of itself a masterpiece of tact and ability. Mr. McCall was then forty-three years old. In the five years that have passed since he took control the public does not have to be told of the success of his work or of the high standing of his company.

Over and throughout its diverse interests his strong personality dominates. Frankness and cordiality mark all his intercourse, and the poorest of his subordinates feels at ease in his presence. The active, crowded life he has led these thirty years has left no scar or blemish anywhere, and all the struggles from which he has emerged have not caused him to neglect those delicate attentions which mark the thought and manner of the gentleman.

Mr. McCall's grasp of matters affecting public interests and his practical common-sense way of handling them are features of his work in recent years. When the Government bond issue of February, 1896, was contemplated, he was one of the first to assure President Cleveland that the issue would be a success, and throughout the anxious weeks preceding the issue, when men's minds were taken up with serious doubts as to the outcome of the sale, Mr. McCall was prominent among the financial men of this city in allaying fears and predicting a satisfactory outcome. In order to promote its success he submitted a proposition to other financial institutions to join with the New York Life in subscribing for the entire $100,000,000.

When the Finance Committee of Mr. McCall's company made its bid, thirty days before the issue, it was generally thought that the bonds would sell at the old price of 106. The committee decided to bid for $5,000,000 at 108 and $5,000,000 at 109, and Mr. McCall went to Washington with those bids in his pocket. When he got there he reached the conclusion that if his company were going to get any share of the bonds it would have to bid higher. So he tore up the committee's bid and submitted $5,000,000 at 110½ and $5,000,000 at 111. When it is considered that the Morgan Syndicate bid was 110.67, the accuracy of this hasty decision seems remarkable. It may be said in conclusion that the net profit to the company on this transaction of Mr. McCall has not been less than $500,000 at any time since the purchase.

He took very much the same stand in his support of the Government by subscribing on behalf of the New York Life for $5,000,000 of the previous bond issue, and again in July last he joined with Messrs. J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Jacob H. Schiff, L. von Hoffman & Co., and Lazard Frères in the well-known syndicate organized to prevent gold exports, and thereby strengthen and maintain the Government reserve. Then, as in the previous February, when men's minds were troubled, Mr. McCall consistently maintained that a careful regulation of the supply and demand of the exchange market, and by the co-operative furnishing of loan bills on the European cities until the export crop movement began, it would be within the syndicate's power to prevent gold exportation.

As a guarantee of good faith on behalf of the New York Life he agreed to share 5 per cent. in the profit or loss resulting from the operations of the syndicate.

While Mr. McCall was Superintendent of the Insurance Department he was chosen Commissioner of Public Education in Albany, and, although his duties as the head of the department were arduous, he found time and energy to do work of great value for the public schools of Albany.

As an evidence of Mr. McCall's pleasant relations with his associates in the management of the New York Life, the following letter to him, dated Jan. 23, and signed by the entire Board of Trustees, may be cited: "It is now nearly five years since, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, you were called to the executive management of the New York Life Insurance Company. During that time the members of the board have experienced at your hands unvarying kindness and courtesy, and they have seen, with great satisfaction and pride, the fulfillment of their most sanguine hopes respecting the company, under your wise and able leadership. They desire to express the sentiments of personal esteem and affection which have grown up in their hearts in the course of their official relations with you, and to this end they cordially invite you to meet them, as their friend and guest, at a dinner to be given in your honor at the Metropolitan Club on the evening of Feb. 15 next."

THE BATTERY AT SUNSET.
A Photographic Study by R. V. Penton.

THE AMERICAN ARTIST.

The usual exhibitions have offered practically no outlet for the artist's labors, the sales this year dwindling down to pathetic proportions, writes Arthur Hoeber in the February Looker-On. Portrait orders to those who happen to have that sort of talent have been few and far between; in the matter of instruction teachers are at a discount; while the field of illustration is full to completion and the pay by no means alluring. What, then, is the painter to do; what is the outcome of it all, and how shall he, consistently with his dignity, gather the wherewithal to live by his art? It is a question of great importance, and one that is of vital interest to many scattered throughout the land. Perhaps it should serve as a danger signal to the hosts of ambitious young men and women who would make this profession their life work. Our schools are so full of pupils, the number is augmenting to such great proportions each year, that some word of warning seems necessary. It is unquestionably true that the supply far exceeds the present demand, or any demand that is liable for some years to come. Unless to the very best, the remuneration is much out of proportion to the time, the cost of preliminary training and the talent necessary, while the life at best is full of bitter disappointments and hopes never realized. Far better that most of these young aspirants should enter some calling of more practical utility—some occupation for which there is a livelier demand, and where the results have greater chance of ultimate requirement.

HEARD AND SEEN.

—Wood pulp as the basis of paper for the present suffices, but it would be a nice thing to imitate the papyrus of the Egyptians and adapt it to modern usages. The question, however, is, Would papyrus stand presswork? We might call on the skillful writer and reconstruct the missal of the past. In England there was grown in the Victoria lily tank a great Egyptian papyrus, the foot of which was 7 feet in diameter, and there were stems over 14 feet long. The pith was taken, sliced, rolled into long strips, and these adhered when submitted to pressure. When a comparison was made between an Egyptian inscribed papyrus, which Dr. Birch said was 3,000 years old, and the one just made, the two were found to be identical in texture and appearance, save that, through age, the Egyptian was darker. When New York has its botanical garden, we may grow the Egyptian water plant and produce our own papyrus, and in time we might even want to protect this infant industry.

—Sir Bhagvat Singee, M.D., has written "A Short History of Aryan Medical Science," which work is published by the Macmillans. The medical and surgical archaeologist will find some curious methods of treatment belonging to the past. One way to prolong life, according to Manu, is to look at yourself every morning in a bowl of ghee, (clarified butter,) or, not having ghee, to use a mirror. The longevity of women is to be accounted for in this way. Aryan doctors who could not collect their bills Manu consoled in this way: In the future life, while the debtors would begin their new careers as "rats or bluebottles," the medicos would start away up in the first celestial circles. Smile as one may at these quaint ideas, it is positive that the most delicate plastic operations were known to these Indians, and practiced by their surgeons thousands of years before the people living in Europe knew anything about them.

—Since the introduction of steam power and the necessarily lesser spread of sail, if not for pictures what would become of the canvas trade? Where are all the failures stowed away? But then it must be remembered that a canvas, like a palimpsest, may be painted over several times. You may put away your old canvases and stack them against the wall, but then they take up a great deal of space. An auto da fé of canvas and stretcher has helped to warm many a rapin shivering in a Parisian garret, yet the fire he built did not quite go out. It lit a spark within the poor fellow's brain, and then in time there came a more brilliant light, which illumined canvases which were yet to come.

—An interesting little pamphlet concerning the industrial interests of Staten Island has recently been published. The oyster industry is one with which people generally are more or less concerned. It is carried on mainly on the east side of the island, between Elm Tree Lighthouse, near New Dorp, and Ward's Point, at the extreme southern point of the island—this district embracing the cultivated grounds—while the whole west shore of the island, from Tottenville to Holland's Hook, embraces the natural growth district. The oysters are usually taken from the natural oyster beds along Staten Island Sound and Newark Bay, and planted on the east shore of Prince's Bay, whence they are again transplanted at the end of about three years.

TAM.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

TO many young people of the present generation the fact that to-day is St. Valentine's Day will carry no special significance, so greatly has this once popular festival decreased in public favor during the past quarter of a century. It is not so very long ago that Calverley swore "by St. Valentinus, Emma shall not be minus what all young ladies, whatever their grade is, expect to-day, no doubt." But the poet of this generation knows that St. Valentine is dead, and that the average young lady of the present day does not expect a valentine as her mother did away back in the fifties and sixties.

We are indebted to Sir Walter Scott for perhaps the most authentic account of the origin and customs of St. Valentine's Day. That writer gives a fine description of the picturesque custom of the Middle Ages of choosing a valentine on Feb. 14, who shall be at his ladyship's commands throughout the comnig year. We are told that the Fair Maid of Perth received as a gift from her valentine a beautiful ruby cut into the form of a heart, transfixed with a golden arrow, and inclosed in a tiny purse made of links of the finest steel work, as if designed for a King's coat of mail. Round the verge of the purse were these words:

"Love's darts
Cleave hearts
Through mail shirts."

St. Valentine has always been a friend of lovers, but the reason of this is not very clear. The saint, who was an early Bishop in alliance with the See of Rome, was cruelly beaten to death on Feb. 14, 270. It is probable that the romantic customs and superstitions attaching to the day are derived from the Romans, and that early Christians endeavored to give a higher tone to the festival by associating it with a Christian martyr. The opinion that on St. Valentine's Day birds choose their mates was an old tradition among the common people; but, though it may be regarded as a poetical idea, it is scarcely a fact in natural history, unless we suppose the feathered race to have a calendar of their own, and to reserve certain dates for particular purposes, after our own manner. Sir Walter Scott evidently respected this tradition, for he says in one passage: "To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day, when every bird chooses her mate; but you will not see the linnet pair with the sparrow-hawk, nor the robin redbreast with the kite." The same idea is epitaphed in the following verse, taken from a bygone ballad called "The Two Valentines":

"There is an old proverb
That birds of a feather
Upon St. Valentine's Day
Will mate together."

The tradition which claims St. Valentine as a citizen of Rome helps to prove the idea that the various customs connected with the day originated among the Romans. It is probable that on St. Valentine's Eve the Roman boys used to draw lots to divine who should be their sweethearts, and that the Christian Church afterward substituted the names of saints on the slips of paper. The earliest mention of the custom in Great Britain was in 1476, by which time it had again lost its religious character, being spoken of as "a sport practiced in the houses of the gentry of England." It had returned once more to the names of friends instead of saints, and on the eve of St. Valentine's Day a certain number of names of men or maidens were written on strips of paper. These strips of paper were put into a bag or vessel of some kind, and then each one of the other sex drew out a name, the owner of which was his or her valentine for the time being, the couple thus united by a paper bond being looked upon as probable husband and wife later on. Mention is first made of presents being exchanged in 1594, the usual offering being a pair of gloves. Scott tells us that if one of the valentines could find the other asleep on the dawn of the eventful day, and awaken him or her by a kiss, a pair of gloves could be claimed as a reward.

St. Valentine's Day was in former times considered an auspicious occasion for playing practical jokes, it being related that in 1621 some one sent a valentine to the daughter of Sir John Crosbie, purporting to come from King James I., in consequence of which a foolish report was circulated that the lady was married to him. In those days the custom was evidently, too, a very costly one, for Pepys mentions in his diary that the Duke of York, on being drawn as the valentine of the celebrated Miss Stuart, who afterward became Duchess of Richmond, gave her a jewel worth about £800, while Lord Mandeville another year presented to her for St. Valentine's Day a ring that cost £300.

A century ago it was a common practice among young girls on St. Valentine's Eve to obtain five bay leaves, pin one to each corner of her pillow and a fifth in the middle, and if she dreamed of her sweetheart they would be married before the year was out. Another practice to insure dreaming of a lover was to boil an egg hard, take out the yolk, and fill it with salt. After getting into bed, the maiden was to eat it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. A third charm was for young girls to write their lovers' names upon bits of paper, roll them up in clay, and put them into water, the first that rose up being destined for their valentine.

The following popular valentine is from Robert Herrick:

"Bid me to live, and I will live thy
protestant to be;
Or bid me love, and I will give a loving
heart to thee.
Bid me despair, and I'll despair under
the cypress tree;
Or bid me die, and I will dare e'en death
to die for thee.
Thou art my life, my love, my heart, the
very eyes of me;
And hast command of every part, to live
and die for thee."

JOHN WALTON SELLICK.

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FEBRUARY.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—President Diaz of Mexico is the most popular man in that republic. He has entered upon his fifth term of office.

—Claus Spreckels is building a six-million-dollar house in San Francisco. In it there will be six bathrooms that will cost $50,000, no two of which will be alike.

—M. Chaillé Bert, son of Paul Bert, is making an effort to have the French Government send wives to the settlers in its colonies. France and England have both tried such a plan in the past.

—Philippe Grenier, member of the French Parliament from Pontarlier, is a Mussulman. He wears the traditional turban and burnoose, and prostrates himself in prayer in the public streets.

—The Hon. Nigel Bruce, son of Lord Thurlow and nephew of the Earl of Elgin, bought fifty-dollar canes. When called on to pay for them he pleaded the infancy act, but judgment was rendered against him.

—Sir Henry Irving (John Henry Brodribb, to give him his true name,) was born in 1838. He became a clerk to a firm of booksellers while yet a lad, and it was not until in his nineteenth year that he decided to become an actor.

—Dr. Lydia Rabinovitch, a Russian Jewess, has taken charge of the new bacteriological laboratory in the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Rabinovitch pursued the course of study at Prof. Koch's laboratory, in Berlin.

—Robert Reid, the Montreal railroad contractor, owns 5,000 square miles of land in Newfoundland. He received it from the Government in return for operating a railroad, now nearing completion, at the rate of 5,000 acres for each mile of road constructed.

—Frank Thomson, who succeeds to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has for many years been known as the diplomat and friend maker of that great railway system. As the First Vice President he has entertained almost every prominent foreigner that has visited this country within a decade and a half. He had charge of the Russian Crown Prince Alexis's extended tour on this continent, and now has in his possession an autograph letter from the Russian Admiral expressing the opinion that Mr. Thomson was "no less agreeable as a companion than invaluable as a manager."

—George H. Daniels of the New York Central Road is the President of the Quaint Club, in which eligibility to membership depends largely upon a person's story-telling qualities. Mr. Daniels is a Past Grand Master in the art of telling quaint stories.

—Frederick W. Vanderbilt, through his interest in a Southern railroad, has become the chief owner of a large and well-appointed hotel at Virginia Beach. Mr. Vanderbilt has become greatly interested in that locality because of its picturesque and climatic attractiveness.

—Baroness Burdett-Coutts, according to a vote taken by a London newspaper, is the most popular woman in England, outside of the members of the royal family. Ellen Terry, Adelina Patti, Lady Warwick, and Lady Henry Somerset come next, in the order named.

—The Pope has ordered a curfew bell to be rung in Rome, after which no priest shall be out of doors. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, has forbidden priests in his diocese from appearing in public without their cassocks. He has also prohibited them from bicycling.

—The Gaekwar of Baroda, it is said, has a sword which is valued at $1,100,000. Its hilt and belt are set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The Shah of Persia's sword is valued at $50,000. Lord Wolseley was presented with a ten-thousand-dollar sword by the Egyptians.

—The Empress of Austria, the Dowager Czarina of Russia, Carmen Sylva, the poet Queen of Roumania; the Queen Regent of Spain, Queen Margherita of Italy, and Queen Amélie of Portugal are habitual smokers. The Empress of Austria smokes from thirty to forty cigarettes a day.

—Dr. Arthur MacDonald of Washington, D. C., is making experimental studies in love. He is employing what he terms the "natural history method," and is collecting love letters and various other data relating to romances in real life, tabulating them, and studying them as an entomologist would study insects, or a chemist would analyze an unknown compound.

—Mrs. George Westinghouse, who occupies the Blaine house, in Dupont Circle, Washington, recently threw open her house upon the occasion of the marriage of one of her maids. She decorated the house with flowers and helped to receive the guests. A grand supper was served; there was dancing, and the family carriage was used by the bride and bridegroom when they drove to the railroad station.

—Lyman J. Gage, the Chicago banker, who is to have charge of the Government Treasury portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet, has on various occasions rubbed the fur of the New York bankers the wrong way. It was during the panicky period of 1893 that Mr. Gage issued an aggravating circular attacking the conservative methods of the New York bankers and calling upon the country to look to Chicago for remedies for all financial ills. Yet now the New York bankers express a kindly feeling for Mr. Gage.

—Rear Admiral Beardslee, United States Navy, will retire Feb. 24. He is in command of the North Pacific squadron, and the British warships Pheasant, Comus, and Impérieuse have been ordered to participate in a water carnival to be held in the Bay of San Diego, Cal., on that date, in honor of the retiring Rear Admiral. There will also be a parade, in which over 6,000 American and English sailors and marines will take part.

VALENTINE.

A valentine of the Elizabethan age
found in an old album, dated 1583:

When slumber first unclouds my brain
And thoughte is free,
And sense, refreshed, renews her reigne,
I think of thee.

When next in prayer to God above
I bende my knee,
Then, when I pray for those I love,
I pray for thee.

And when the duties of the day
Demand of me
To rise and journey on life's way,
I work for thee.

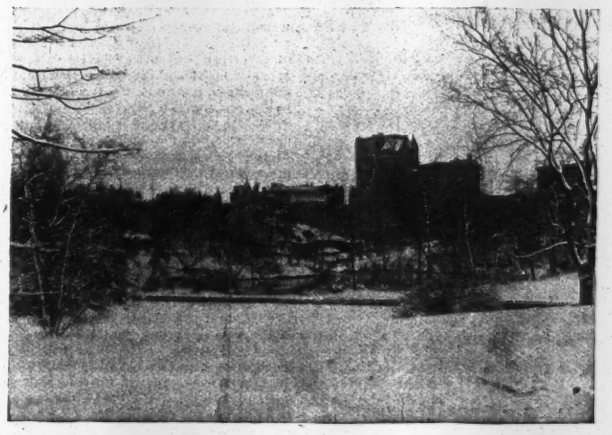
Or if, perchance, I sing some lay,
Whate'er it be,
All that the idle verses say
They say of thee.

For if an eye whose liquid light
Gleams like the sea
They sing, or tresses brown and bright,
They sing of thee.

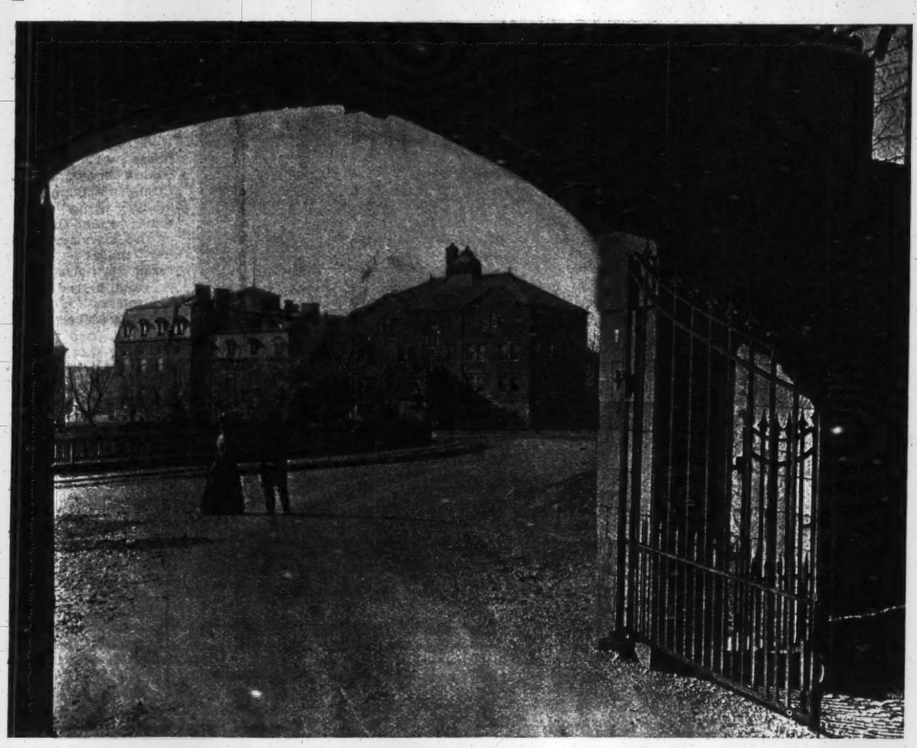
And if a wearie mood, or sad,
Possesses me,
One thought can all times make me glad,
The thought of thee.

And when once more upon my bed,
Full wearily,
In sweet repose I lay my head,
I dream of thee.

In short, one only wish I have,
To live for thee;
Or gladly, if one pang 'twould save,
I'd die for thee.



SCENE IN CENTRAL PARK AFTER A SNOW STORM.



THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HOBOKEN, N. J.
The Institute Buildings Seen Through Castle Point Gateway.

HOBOKEN, with its quaint old Dutch name, is known throughout the country as the spot where, on its Elysian Fields, the great financier, statesman, and co-organizer of the Republic, Alexander Hamilton, was shot in a duel by the brilliant and dissolute Aaron Burr. While this historical reminiscence may be all that recalls the place to citizens remote from the metropolis, to-day Hoboken is regarded by the five or six millions of people in the vicinity of New York chiefly as the home of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

This seat of learning owes its existence to the munificence of Edwin A. Stevens, who, in 1867, bequeathed in his will a block of ground between Fifth and Sixth and Hudson and River Streets, Hoboken, and $150,000 for the erection of buildings "suitable for the uses of an institution of learning," and also such sum of money not to exceed $500,000 as his executors might consider necessary for maintaining the institution. The half million of dollars was found little enough for an endowment fund worthy of its founder, and the amount was diminished by $45,000, the collateral inheritance tax, which was too welcome a contribution to the then depleted Government Treasury to be foregone. In September, 1871, the institute, under the Presidency of Dr. Henry Morton, who then occupied the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and the office of Resident Secretary of the Franklin Institute, and with a Faculty of eight professors, began its active existence as a school of mechanical engineering.

The fact that the institute is to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation on Feb. 18 and 19, by a banquet, an exhibition, and other celebrations, serves to recall some interesting historical facts connected with its founder, as well as to draw attention to the notable work which it has done.

Edwin Augustus Stevens,
Founder of the Institute.

With the name of Edwin Augustus Stevens is inseparably connected that of his brother, Robert Livingstone. Their father, John Stevens, was among the foremost engineers and naval architects living at the end of the last century, and Robert, who inherited his tastes and genius, will be remembered as the greatest mechanical engineer of his day, to whom the world is indebted for the inception of a revolution in the methods of modern naval warfare. In the year 1841, when war with Great Britain, on account of aggressions on the Canadian frontier, seemed imminent, the brothers, who had been experimenting for years in the construction of iron plates of sufficient strength to resist a sixty-four-pound shot, the heaviest ball then used in our navy, were empowered by an act of Congress to build an iron-clad steamer which should be "shot and shell proof." This was the origin of the famous Stevens Battery, which was designed to be an invulnerable, iron-plated ram, and which was the early type of the modern iron-clad warship. But the building of the boat was delayed, from various causes, and she became out of date. Edwin Stevens offered her to the Government at the commencement of the civil war. The offer, however, was declined. Being resolved to help the country, Stevens fitted out a much smaller boat, known as the Naugatuck, with a single large gun ranged, like those on the battery, to be trained, loaded, and fired from below decks. There was then intense anxiety lest the Merrimac should finally get out from Hampton Roads and come around to New York. It will be remembered that Commodore Vanderbilt sent one of his large passenger steamers loaded with railroad iron down to the fighting ground, with instructions that if the Merrimac showed any signs of intending a trip northward, this vessel was to be beached on her deck, and both ships would have gone to the bottom. The Naugatuck did good service, being one of the fleet that attacked the Merrimac. It may be truly said that the labors of John Stevens and his sons in various fields have given results of incalculable value to the marine, civil, and military engineer. Their descendants still live at Castle Point, adjacent to the institute grounds, which has been the family residence for forty years. About two years ago, among the trees on the lawn at the right of the house a realistic outdoor performance of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was given for the benefit of two charitable institutions. Many leading artists took part, and a large sum was realized. The extensive greenhouses are, during the Winter, filled with palms and other exotics, which, in Summer, are transferred to the beautiful tropical garden to the left of the house. Standing on the terrace of the residence, one can took down the bay to the Narrows, and see the entire City of New York.

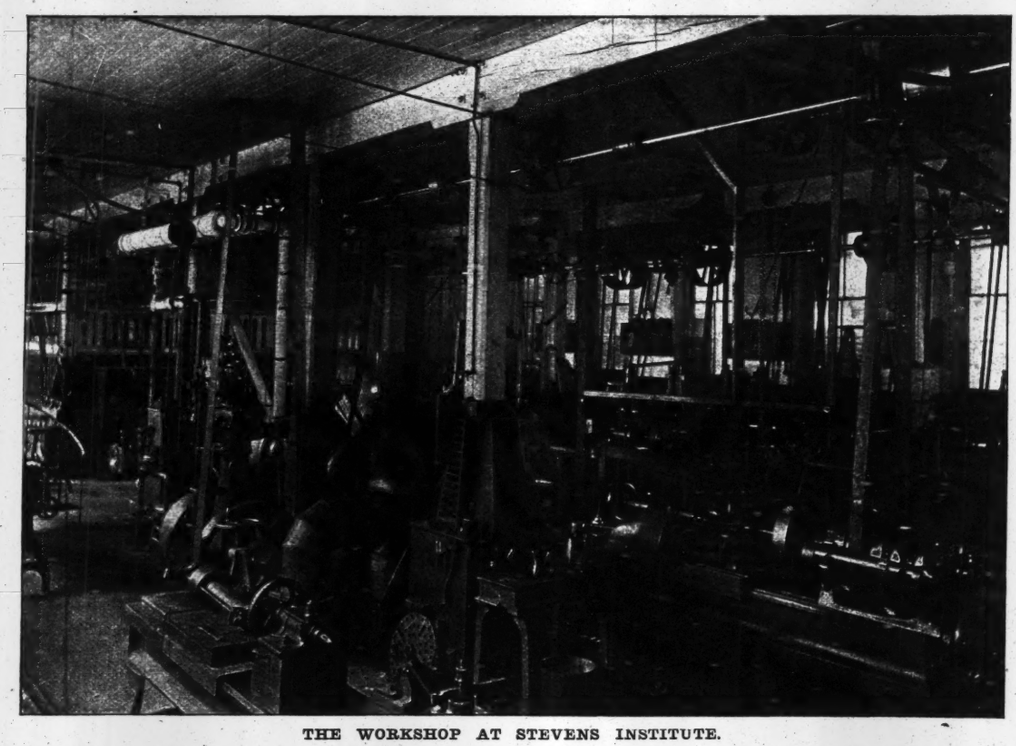
The name identified above all others with the work and success of Stevens Institute is that of Dr. Henry Morton, its President. For many years Dr. Morton has held a prominent position in the engineering and scientific world. His translation and colored illustration and illumination of the hieroglyphics and other inscriptions of the famous "Rosetta Stone" was highly commended by Baron von Humboldt and other scholars. In the sixties Dr. Morton's name was a household word throughout the country. He then gave a series of lectures, illustrated by brilliant and artistic experiments, which opened up to the popular comprehension the fascinations of the new science which was at that time being quickened throughout the world, and his labors in applying and incorporating science as the substance and texture of a higher order of education for young men gives him a claim to lasting remembrance. Besides being for so long a period a conspicuous figure in the world of science, Dr. Morton has for many years been the leading engineering expert in New York and its vicinity. The revenue derived from this class of professional work has been most generously diverted to the growing needs of the college over which he presides, not only by handsome donations, but by many contributions, involving amounts comparatively small individually, but large in the aggregate, and of enhanced practical value from their timely application. In fact, it has been truly said that to write in detail a life of Dr. Morton would be to give the history of the Stevens Institute. In 1880 he presented to the Trustees a new workshop which he had fitted up with steam engines and tools at a cost of over $10,000; in 1882 he supplied the sum of $2,500 for electrical apparatus, and he also contributed the salary of the Chair of Applied Electricity for a number of years; in 1888 he gave to the Trustees the sum of $10,000 toward the endowment of a Chair of Engineering Practice, and in 1892 he presented the further sum of $20,000 toward the supplemental endowment of the same chair. Beyond these donations out of his private funds Dr. Morton, in connection with the coming anniversary, has transferred to the Trustees of the institute 1,000 shares of railway stock, of a present value of $10,000, to be held by them until, by reason of its increased value and other donations for the same object, a fund will be made up adequate to the erection and maintenance of a much-needed new building, for which a large sum has already been raised by the Alumni Association.

The institute building proper consists of a main block, running east and west, with three wings running back north. Of these wings, that to the west is occupied at present by the Chemical Department; the central wing contains, in two stories and basement, the machine shop and foundry, while the east wing is utilized by the Department of Applied Electricity. To the north of this wing is the Stevens School, or preparatory department, where over 250 pupils are now taught. The original building was erected in 1871. Dr. Morton early found that the graduates who came to the institute from the public and other schools were not far enough advanced to be able to enter the course of instruction, and the establishment of the preparatory school was determined on. The school grew, and eventually increased accommodation had to be provided. In 1888 the present building, capable of accommodating 400 students, was put up. It has been very successful, not only supplying Stevens Institute with students, but also sending them to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other universities.

A little beyond the preparatory school are the arch and tower which constitute the entrance of the Castle Point estate, occupied by the Stevens family.

The list of the Trustees and Faculty of the institute includes many eminent names. The Trustees are S. B. Dod, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Morton, Ph. D.; George M. Bond, Alexander C. Humphreys, F. E. Idell, the Hon. Alexander T. McGill, Charles MacDonald, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, and Durand Woodman, Ph. D. The Faculty consists of Henry Morton, Ph. D., President; Alfred M. Mayer, Ph. D., Professor of Physics; De Volson Wood, A. M., C. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering; J. Burkitt Webb, C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics; Charles W. MacCord, A. M., Sc. D., Professor of Mechanical Drawing; Albert R. Leeds, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry; Charles F. Kroeh, A. M., Professor of Languages; the Rev. Edward Wall, A. M., Professor of Belles-Lettres; Coleman Sellers, E. D., Professor of Engineering Practice; James E. Denton, M. E., Professor of Experimental Mechanics and Shopwork; William E. Geyer, Ph. D., Professor of Applied Electricity; Thomas B. Stillman, Ph. D., Professor of Analytical Chemistry; Adam Riesenberger, M. E., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Drawing; William H. Bristol, M. E., As-

HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.,
President of Stevens Institute of Technology.



THE WORKSHOP AT STEVENS INSTITUTE.

sistant Professor of Mathematics; D. S. Jacobus, M. E., Assistant Professor of Experimental Mechanics and Shopwork; Samuel D. Graydon, M. E., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Drawing; Robert M. Anderson, M. E., Assistant Professor of Applied Mathematics; George L. Manning, M. E., Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry; Albert R. Lawton, A. M., Instructor in Languages; Albert F. Ganz, M. E., Instructor in Applied Electricity; F. D. Furman, M. E., Assistant in Mechanical Drawing; M. E. Craft, M. E., Assistant in Chemistry. Matthew Lackland is the instructing mechanic in the workshops.

Prof. Alfred M. Mayer is undoubtedly one of the leading scientific investigators in this country. He has carried out and extended the work of Helmholtz on sound, and in the latest editions of Helmholtz's works an appendix on Mayer's laws is attached. He is a member of the National Academy of the United States and of various foreign societies, and he is as well known in Europe as in America for his achievements in the world of science. His papers, which have been published by home and foreign scientific societies, are chiefly on the subjects of sound and magnetism; but he has also done much with the subject of light.

Prof. C. W. MacCord is the author of numerous works on mechanical drawing. His history has a particular point of interest, in that he was Ericsson's head draughtsman at the time the Monitor was designed, and had the superintendence of the change in the steering gear by reason of which the Monitor was on hand when she was wanted at Hampton Roads. The Government officers had reported that nothing less than a new rudder would make the ship fighting-worthy, and this would have taken a month to supply, whereas Prof. MacCord effected some simple changes, and the necessary alterations in the gearing were made in a few hours.

Prof. De Volson Wood is a prominent mathematician, and also a practical man in the field of rock drills, in which he has made many improvements. He has written a great many textbooks on the mathematical side of mechanics.

Prof. J. Burkitt Webb is a mathematical writer of wide repute, with a specially practical turn, which has enabled him to afford solutions for a great many working problems in engineering. He is the author of numerous books and papers on these subjects.

Prof. James E. Denton has had great practical experience in conducting tests and investigations in problems of mechanical engineering. He is recognized as the first authority in the country on ice machines of all sorts and on steam engines.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, whose name for the last ten years has been well known in connection with the Directorate of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, in Cornell, was associated with the early work of Stevens Institute. He is a man of admirable versatility, having an extraordinary reach of information on all subjects bearing on mechanical engineering.

Dr. Coleman Sellers, the only non-resident professor, is among the leading practical engineers of the country. He is now the President of the Niagara Falls Power Company, to which he gives much of his attention. For forty years he was in the active work of his profession, in which he introduced and developed a very large number of the special forms and appliances in machine tools which are used throughout the world to-day. Among these utensils were the Giffard injector, the steam hammer, lathes, and other standard devices.

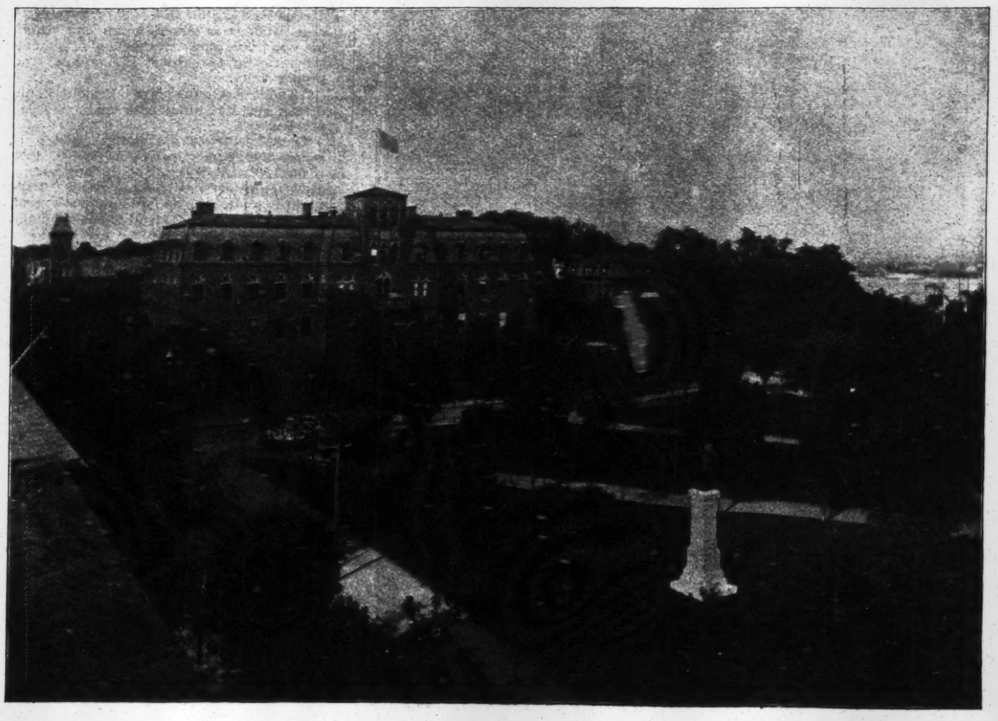
The plan of instruction of the Stevens Institute is to fit young men for positions of usefulness in the department of mechanical engineering, and in those scientific pursuits with which all the sister arts are now so closely associated. With this view there is afforded a thorough training in the principles of mathematics, with numerous applications to the problems of engineering; also a systematic course in the theory of machine construction and a study of existing systems; a thorough training in mechanical drawing; an extensive course of manual exercises in shop practice; a practical course in physics; knowledge of general chemistry, and laboratory practice in analytical chemistry, both qualitative and quantitative; the study of languages and literature, and applied electricity. A course of great practical value is that of shop work, which familiarizes the student with the standard appliances, methods, and processes necessary to the construction of such mechanical designs as the theoretical part of the institute's course will enable him to originate. In accordance with this plan, a machine and carpenter shop, an iron foundry, and a blacksmith shop are fully equipped, where the student is made so familiar with the working of wood and metals as to be able to recognize and appreciate differences in machines, tools, and methods of manipulation in founding and blacksmithing. After this he is taken to certain large manufacturing establishments, so selected as to permit him to see and inspect on a large scale that of which the institute's shops have given him the elementary knowledge. Another valuable point of training is the inspection tour, on which the junior and senior year students are accompanied by the head of the department. One week of the second term of the senior year is devoted to visiting standard manufacturing establishments, or celebrated examples of mechanical engineering skill, and thus object lessons of the utmost value are provided.

The degree of Mechanical Engineer is conferred by the Institute. A scholarship is given each year to the graduate of the Stevens School who passes the best examination at the end of the Spring term. Three scholarships are given yearly to properly qualified graduates from the public schools of Hudson County and the Hoboken Academy. Four perpetual scholarships, founded and endowed by the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, are open to the sons of the members of that body. The presentation to the Morton Scholarship, which was established by the Trustees, is in the control of President Morton. A fund of $11,000 was left to the institute under the will of Dr. Jacob Vreeland, with the proviso that the income therefrom "shall be used for assisting indigent and deserving young men to acquire a liberal education at said institute." The Priestly Prize is annually awarded to the student who has most distinguished himself in chemistry, and the William A. Macy Prize is given to the student, entering the college from the public schools of Hoboken, who has the best standing at the end of the freshman year.

Stevens Institute was an experiment. It was the first institution devoted exclusively to the training of mechanical engineers, and in no school had there previously been such a combination of the theoretical development of the science of mechanical engineering on a mathematical basis with the practice of foundries and workshops. The experiment has been a distinguished success. Graduates of the institute are filling positions of the greatest responsibility in the workshops and great industrial enterprises of the country, and are in demand beyond the capacity of the institute to supply them. This is a remarkable record, more especially when the conditions under which such results were achieved are taken into consideration. Never before has an institution for the higher education, and particularly one for industrial training, where extensive workshops and laboratories have to be provided and kept running, been self-supporting.

In all cases large subsidies from Governments or large endowments from private individuals have been required to maintain such establishments, and that Stevens Institute should have been able to make such a showing as that just quoted, increasing its Faculty meanwhile from eight to twenty-four, and its students from a nominal number to 260, is an achievement of which those to whose enthusiasm, help, and administrative ability these results are mainly due may well be proud. The plans for the extension of the scope of the institute richly deserve encouragement and active support, and it is to be hoped that the coming celebration may be the means of materially strengthening the resources of this admirable institution.

GEORGE H. GUY.



INSTITUTE BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

THE DRAMA

Agnes Booth.

JULIA MARLOWE is an actress of rare personal charm, of extraordinary artistic perception, of excellent natural gifts and good training. I fancy no one will deny these statements. This actress has suffered, probably, less than any other of her distinction from unjust and hostile criticism. She has always been admired by the habitual playgoer and, with few exceptions, by the reviewers of plays and acting. Her advent—when she acted Parthenia amid the trappings of burlesque in the old Bijou Opera House—was hailed with joy. Perhaps a few critics have treated her peevishly, as one not of their choice, but a few critics have gibed at Sarah Bernhardt. No person who writes the truth—and without prejudice—of the stage has ever written unkindly or in depreciation of Julia Marlowe, though the honest reviewers have not found all her portrayals of equal artistic merit. She is not to be called supreme in either comedy or tragedy, but she has been charming in the one and pathetic in the other.

If we had a Theatre, Julia Marlowe would be a representative member of it. But we have no such thing. We have actors, scattered all over this wide country in traveling troupes, in "combinations," and "stock companies"; we have thousands of "managers," a dozen of whom perhaps are not cynical speculators; we have armies of scene painters, costumers, machinists, electricians, route agents, and press agents—but no Theatre. Plays are lacking, a dramatic literature, a school of writers; and unless Julia Marlowe and her few contemporaries of distinction can inspire dramatists, as Edwin Booth never did, as Jefferson never has done, as Mary Anderson did not, soon the light of drama will be extinguished altogether in this country and there will be nothing left but "continuous performances."

As Juliet, the only character she has thus far assumed in her present engagement at Wallack's, Julia Marlowe is particularly, almost uniquely, successful in denoting the youth of the heroine, and she expresses perfectly the sincerity and sweetness of Juliet's nature, makes one feel the sureness of her affection, if not the transcendent power of it, and impresses one deeply with the conviction of her unchangeable purpose. She does not nearly express the awful meaning of the situation in the "O, bid me leap" or the grisly horror of the potion scene, and I do not think she tries to. Yet Juliet in these and in the death scene rises to the height of tragedy occupied by Megara, Medea, and Lady Macbeth. Melpomene is not a homely old woman in a flannel dressing gown.

Robert Taber is an actor of intellect, of fine taste, and original views. He is a reader and thinker as well as an artist. He is sometimes open to the charge of being a bit too "pre-Raphaelitic," which is even worse perhaps than swaggering like a barroom loafer on the stage and pronouncing "interesting" with the accent on the third syllable. But no matter. Mr. Taber has shown himself an alert and advanced stage manager, a competent producer of master works, (if I had a master work of my own lying about just now I should not hesitate to send it to him,) and as an actor he is always interesting, with the accent on the right syllable. I remember writing many words about his Romeo less than a year ago, and it does not strike me now as a topic. Yet the production of the love tragedy by Mr. and Mrs. Taber, with its delicate and beautiful picture of love at first sight, its ingenious and suitable scenic effects, its harmony of action, its stirring representation of the death of Tybalt, is one worthy to be seen often and long remembered.

I had hoped to see these two fine actors in Elwyn Barron's dramatization of "Romola," and that is why their likenesses as Romola and perfidious Tito are among the pictures on these pages. But if it is done here at all, that play will be kept till the last week of Julia Marlowe's engagement, and the new play now pending is Mr. Joseph Clarke's translation and adaptation of Coppée's "Les Jacobites." Mr. Clarke has the facility and the poetic feeling to do that sort of work well.

JULIA MARLOWE.

There is one line of Pinero's dialogue in "The Magistrate" which stands out glaringly as an example to farce writers of what not to do. It grows from a capital comic idea, which Pinero thoroughly and effectively develops, as he does all the ideas that come to him. The amiable Magistrate frequently pays out of his own pocket the fines he imposes upon culprits, which explains why (his wife tells us) he has lately been rebuked by the Home Office for making his fines too small. Almost everything and everybody in his household has been associated with his magisterial career. His cook was a victim of alcoholism, haled before him; his parlormaid a deserted orphan, an exhibit in a "baby farming" case, and even his milkman one whom he was reluctantly compelled to punish for refusing to subject his milk to the proper tests.

"And," exclaims Mrs. Posket, "his dining room is hung with genuine Constables."

There's the objectionable line. It seems a bit funny when you read it, does it not? But it will not do in the theatre. How many persons in an average "first-night" audience, do you suppose, ever heard of Constable? And in the ordinary theatre audience after the first night it would be difficult to find one. That sort of punning wit has gone out of fashion, too.

But I think that is about the only blemish in "The Magistrate"—judged as a farce without pretense. It is less characteristic of Pinero than either "The Schoolmistress" or "Dandy Dick," but it has an abundance of action, and all its personages are natural and amusing, the stern Police Inspector and the nimble waiter at the Hotel des Princes quite as much so in their way as Agatha, Mr. Magistrate Posket, and that precious boy, Cis. While to atone for the pun about Constable there are dozens of lines in the dialogue that arouse hearty laughter, like Lukyn's "I am a soldier," spoken in the awfully critical moment of Act II.

The performance at Daly's seemed to me all very good, quite apart from Miss Rehan's acting as Agatha, which was excellent in every particular, more natural, more varied in tone, more spirited than it was when the comedy was first acted here, not "nine years ago," but Oct. 7, 1885, which is considerably more than eleven years ago. George Lesoir as Cis was also capital, and I should, if I were compelled to distribute rewards of merit, put Hobart Bosworth third in the list, for his sketch of the Inspector is a bit out of real life. But none of the others was out of place.

The revival of "The Magistrate," as a matter of fact, was not an incident of stupendous importance. Indeed, there have been rather dull times in the theatrical world lately, and some "revela-

ROBERT TABER.

THE PRINCE AND THE POET.
"First Gentleman of Europe."—Act II.

JULIA MARLOWE AS ROMOLA.

ROBERT TABER AS TITO MELEMA.

tions" have been the only things to enliven it. I do not refer to the revelation of the plans of Messrs. Sire, Rich & Harris, and Charles Frohman to build more theatres in a town which already flatly refuses to support all the theatres it has. There is nothing interesting in that, and, it is likely, nothing true. But I confess that the return of the "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" company for "reorganization," and the stranding, after weeks of no payment of salaries, of "My Friend from India" startled me. I really believed those pieces had been successful. Certainly the first is a lively and funny musical farce, which was remarkably well performed, and the second, though crude and vulgar, and very badly acted, had much originality and plenty of fun. Perhaps the time is coming when we may hope a little for the serious drama. But the theatrical hucksters and Cheap John showmen will have to get out of the field to make room for it.

I often wonder if the perversions of "newspaper opinion" in the advertisements and on the posters of these showmen are due to the dishonesty ingrained in them or to their inability to read a "notice" understandingly. Their misquotations are frequently droll and sometimes irritating. For instance, one of them has lately been begging for custom with this line on his flag: "The finest stage production ever seen in this country."—TIMES. What THE TIMES said was: "The finest stage production of 'Cymbeline' ever seen in this country." "Cymbeline" has been infrequently acted, and never, speaking technically, subjected to "production" since the era of rich scenery began. Miss Neilson used stock scenery and such dresses as costumers can supply at short notice. So did Mme. Modjeska. This newspaper frankly admitted the excellence of Miss Mather's production, the good quality of her own performance, and used many kind words in describing them. But it did not say the production of "Cymbeline" was the best stage production ever seen in this country, and nothing short of that would suit the showman.

A funnier example of misrepresentation was seen in the advertisements of a piece called "New York," lately acted here. These included this line: "The real thing."—TIMES. The writer of the notice remarked quite casually that some darkies who sang in one scene were "the real thing"—that is to say, "real darkies."

When the Theatre is established in this country, and only men of intelligence, artistic aspiration, and good education are permitted by public opinion to have its interests in charge, there will be no more of these Cheap John tricks. Perhaps they do no harm now. Certainly they can deceive nobody worth deceiving.

Otis Skinner's objection to the restriction of the word "romantic" in describing certain plays—some part of which is quoted on this page—seems to me an expression of overfastidiousness. Popular theatrical nomenclature has always been far from exact. What we call "melodrama," for instance, is not what "melodrama" ought to be and originally was, drama with music; and now here is Mr. Daly announcing a "musical melodrama," a combination that ought to make a horse laugh. "Comedy-drama" is a ridiculous hybrid, imported, like melodrama, from France, and suffering much in the way of "a sea change." Farcical comedy is farce whenever it is longer than one act, while "farce-comedy" is neither farce nor comedy, but May Irwin singing "nigger songs" and a lot of "duffers" joining in the chorus.

Similarly we have "comic opera," which is merely stupid farce with songs, and burlesque which travesties nothing under the sun. What we call "romantic drama" is that which deals with an age upon which fiction, poetry, or history, or all three, have thrown the glamour of romance, an age of chivalry, when maidens were all fair and frequently in peril and the swords of gallants were ever ready to succor them.

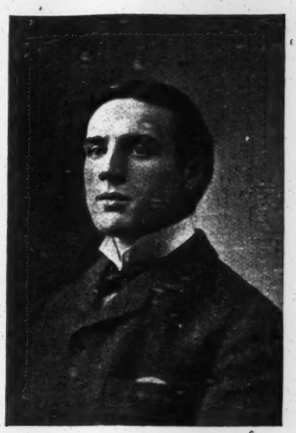
Nevertheless, Mr. Skinner's argument that the romantic element is essential to success in all plays is sound, and his little essay in The Ishmaelite is interesting and timely. It is rare to find a popular young American actor figuring at all in the world of letters or taking part in any literary discussion except with "press agents" in "an adjacent café."

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THE GOLDSMITH'S DAUGHTER.
"First Gentleman of Europe."—Act III.

Otis Skinner on the Romantic Play.

To a small but good-looking literary monthly of Indianapolis called The Ishmaelite Otis Skinner, the popular actor, contributes a short essay entitled "Concerning the Romantic Play." He objects to the "monopoly" of the term "romantic" by the drama of incident just now in vogue. He says: "A curious evidence of the mutability of public taste is shown in the demand for bloodshed and adventure in the novels and plays of to-day; but it is only a repetition of conditions that have persistently appeared in stage literature from time to time. Our playgoing public is as eager for novelty as a man of fashion is for a new mode in clothes. * * * In all these examples of different styles of stage literature it has been the play that possessed the greatest amount of romance that has been most successful."



Edward Morgan of the Lyceum.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Queen Louise of Prussia.

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.*

THE lives of the painters that Vasari wrote, what a storehouse of information and personal gossip does not the simple mention of them recall to the mind, and what days and nights of the most delightful reading in all the range of biographical writings, ancient or modern? The extraordinary work done by the men of Florence in the great art period abounds in so many examples of prodigious individual creations that we perhaps ought not to be surprised at the fullness, the charm, and the supreme value of Vasari, to whom indeed the world will forever be indebted. The greater wonder should be that Vasari remained untranslated into our tongue down to 1850, when Mrs. Jonathan Foster undertook that task, and performed it so well that this new Vasari is made to follow her text. In this fact lies a striking tribute to Mrs. Foster, and a rare one for any translator to receive. "In few instances," say the editors, "have author and translator become more closely identified." We are forced to think here of Urquhart, of Chapman, and of Fitzgerald, names forever joined to the fame of Rabelais, Homer, and Omar Khayyam.

The Scribner edition of Vasari is a beautiful product of book making in America. Its four stately octavos are well printed on fine paper, with ample margins and numerous photogravures, and they are nobly bound. The reader need not be surprised to learn that the edition, though a costly one, was entirely sold soon after it appeared, several weeks ago. The Foster translation had long been accessible only in Bohn. Copies of better editions have for many years been rather scarce. It is not strange, therefore, that the present edition was soon absorbed. Vasari to those who study art is absolutely indispensable. Among all art historians he stands, I should say, easily first. There can be no question that a considerable public will wait with impatience for the popular edition which the Scribners have decided to bring out later in the year.

Since Vasari wrote, it is true that much additional knowledge has been obtained concerning the men of whom he wrote. The archives of Italian cities and the private records in small towns, but above all the archives of the Uffizi Palace, in Florence, have set many obscure facts right and disclosed to daylight many others that are new. This knowledge has been diligently employed by the editors, whose footnotes are numerous and valuable, now and then reminding us of Bayle, whose text often filled smaller space on the page than did his notes. Fra Filippo Lippi's character, for example, has been saved. Filippo gave up much to make honorable his love for the nun Lucrezia, for he gave up his ecclesiastical benefices, without which he was poor.

The editors remind us of the momentous changes that have occurred in conditions by which the study of art since Mrs. Foster's time has been facilitated. Half a century ago many years of personal attention and the expenditure of large sums in travel were required for study which can now be better prosecuted at home with the aid of a series of photographs that a small outlay will secure in almost any dealer's shop. With such an outfit and with Vasari, the humble student will rise from his labors better informed than was the opulent traveler who spent a season in Italy fifty years ago.

The fame that has come to Vasari would astonish him were he to return to life and contemplate it. His dearest ambition lay, not in success as a biographer, a work he took up only "for love of these our artists," but as a painter and an architect, in which he had much contemporary fame. But the period he lived in was subsequent to the periods he writes about. As the editors remark, "the creative impulse of the Renaissance was already exhausted." Throughout Italy, save in Venice, painting had entered upon its decline. Michaelangelo, alone of the great Florentines, remained among the living. But in Venice, Titian and Sansovino were still active, though old, while Paul Veronese and Tintoretto were young. At Bologna meanwhile flourished the great but degenerate school that bears that town's name. But everywhere there was degeneracy, save in Venice, where great art was late to arrive, and even in Venice art was tainted with the beauty worship which elsewhere had attended its decline.

Vasari was an artist wanting in originality. He lay under the dominion of the greater men who had gone before him. He probably did not know this, and in his extraordinary industry and his contemporary success doubtless fancied his name, as well as Raphael's and del Sarto's, would live. Partly because of this satisfaction, partly because of that sincere worship of those works of greater men which went so largely into his own pictures, Vasari was a man admirably fitted to collect and write down the biographical records he has left us. Certainly in his nature were compounded many qualities which go to form the ideal annalist—enthusiasm for his work, painstaking care in gathering material, an abounding love of greatness in which there was never a trace of jealousy, and real genius for putting life and color into what he wrote.

The editors rightly describe him as a man with filial reverence and even tenderness for the great masters of his art, and they unqualifiedly accord him the honor that is his rightful possession as a writer in whom the Florence of his time is made almost to live perpetually. They know how ungrateful is the task of regarding him as a painter, for they must cite him as "one of the most striking examples of the rapid decadence of the Roman school." With all his industry, his passion for art, and his appreciation of the noblest forms, his pictures are "cold and characterless." They do not even reach the dignity of work done by a mannerist, and, when not actually plagiarized, are imitations. Vasari studied, not nature, but the pictures which the masters had painted; hence there was nothing in his work that the world had not seen before.

But, as I have said, it was these personal qualities which, as applied to art, rendered his work barren, when applied to writing biographies made his work so valuable. He could gather information; he was passionately fond of his subject, and he had enough art feeling to write artistically. It was a strange fate which made Vasari not only the bi-

*LIVES OF SEVENTY OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND ARCHITECTS. By Giorgio Vasari. Edited in the Light of Recent Discoveries. By E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins. With Reproductions in Photogravure of 48 Masterpieces of Italian Painting and Sculpture. Four volumes. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

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THE FLIGHT OF QUEEN LOUISE.

From "History of the German Struggle for Liberty."—Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Bros.

NAPOLEON AT DESK OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

From "History of the German Struggle for Liberty." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

HOUSE AT TILSIT WHERE QUEEN LOUISE MET NAPOLEON.

From Vasari's "Lives of the Painters." Copyright: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MADONNA OF THE GRAND DUKE, BY RAPHAEL.

ographer of the Florentine artists, but the architect of the building in which are housed so many hundreds of their greatest works—the Uffizi Palace and the long passageway connecting that palace with that other noble house of art across the Arno, the Pitti Palace. But it was fit that Vasari should thus be twice linked so closely with a great period which he profoundly loved. If the art of Vasari he bad art, there is at least one manifestation of it which will live—those enormous frescoes with which he adorned the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, setting up for future generations a record of the great struggles in which Florence had won and maintained her independence.

Vasari's chronicles are much more than simple chronicles. They preserve for us in a hundred anecdotes and a hundred folk sayings the very life and spirit of old Florence. It was here that his artistic sense served both him and the world so well. It must have been that Vasari wrote with his eye solely on those men of Tuscany and Florence, with possibly Rome and Venice added, who would live after him. He had no anticipation that the vast countries to the north of Italy and the greater one across the Atlantic which Columbus had found seventy-five years before he wrote would read his book, laud his name, and neglect his pictures. It was solely for Italians that he wrote. He addressed them in their one speech, the speech of every-day life and the speech of friends, whose number for Vasari was legion.

Quarrels were not in this artist. He had prodigious vitality, but it found expression in work, not in quarrels, not in vice. His was a blameless life and a life of peace with his neighbors. Vasari loved the very paving stones of Florence. Once we know Florence, we can see in his pages, as we read, the streets where all their events occurred, their squares and corners as well as the splendors of Lorenzo's court and Cosimo's, the religious pageantry, and all the varied aspects of that strong and tumultuous life upon which the battlements of the Piazzo Vecchio, the walls of Arnolfo, the dome of Brunelleschi, and the tower of Giotto looked calmly down.

Great among States was that little Florentine Republic. With a population of perhaps 90,000 souls, she gave to mankind a longer and a greater list of fair names than any other of the smaller cities the world has known save Athens. In her best time she might fitly be likened for her art to the older city in the time of Pericles, and for her patriotism to the Rome of the Scipios. But Florence was also great in ways that are material. Her trade was large and profitable. In her manufactures she was prominent among European cities. Her revenues at one time were greater than those of England under Elizabeth. Crushed as her republican spirit often was when, under the forms of a republic, there existed tyranny, Florence was a city in which greatness had been achieved, not so much by a State as by individuals. Indeed, intense individuality lay at the beginning of all Florentine achievements. But it was combined with a common love of the State and devotion to the State that were unsurpassed among Italian cities, save perhaps in Venice.

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Mr. Bigelow writes of events that belong to the period of Napoleon's supremacy, the period which began with the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 and closed with the entry of the Prussians into Paris in 1814. How great that German struggle was the world has often overlooked in its contemplation of the triumphant march of the conqueror, so much more easily are we dazzled by success than made sympathetic with misfortune. Nothing in Napoleon's career presents a more striking series of events than the progress he made against this valiant people, whom a great leader a generation before had raised up from weakness to a first place among European powers. When Napoleon at Tilsit asked of Queen Louise, "How could you conceive the idea of making war against me?" and got for answer, "We may be pardoned for having built too much upon the fame of Frederick the Great," there was illustrated in one of the most impressive of historical meetings the tremendous shifting of the centre of mastery which twenty years has brought about in Europe.

Mr. Bigelow's first chapter describes the execution of Palm, the Nüremberg bookseller, one of those high-handed examples of Napoleon's despotic dealings with individuals which the more we contemplate the more we condemn. But the shots which killed Palm, like those which ended the life of Andreas Hofer, were shots which went literally round the German world. Reading this story, we naturally recall the toast, "To Napoleon Bonaparte," with which Campbell once startled an English dinner party, only to amuse the company when he explained the reason for his enthusiasm to lie in the fact that the conqueror had shot a publisher. Palm, however, appears not to have been a publisher so much as a bookseller. Napoleon's hostility toward him was clearly ill founded.

Mr. Bigelow's qualities as a narrator of this German struggle for life and nationality are distinct and striking. Dramatic as is the story in itself, he has bestowed upon it conspicuous skill in simple narrative. He has a clear and resonant style, and his information has in great measure been obtained at first hand. Amid many scenes which he describes he has paddled in his canoe. Battle fields, military highways, and famous headquarters he knows from personal visits. The history is therefore not less authentic and original than it is attractive from the vigor and distinctness with which it is laid before us.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated by R. Caton Woodville. In 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

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From White's "Selborne." Copyright: D. Appleton & Co.

WHITE'S SUNDIAL AT THE FOOT OF HIS GARDEN.

From White's "Selborne." Copyright: D. Appleton & Co.

WHITE'S HOUSE, "THE WAKES," FROM THE GARDEN.

From White's "Selborne." Copyright: D. Appleton & Co.

A ROOKERY.

Clifton Johnson's reputation as an illustrator of books, by photography, has been honestly earned, and if he is not seen at his very best in White's "Selborne," I can think of no place save one where he can have been much better seen. His first New England volume came upon the public by surprise. Very familiar scenes were there presented, but such good judgment and good feeling were shown in the selection of them, and then, too, Johnson wrote the book he illustrated. One felt instinctively that Johnson did not approach the subject as an outsider; he was not a mere city writer who chose what impressed his city eyes as picturesque or quaint. Johnson was a photographer who had been familiar with the soil. The things he wrote about and illustrated he had known in childhood. They were linked forever with his views of life, his constitution, his tastes. Small things as they were, they were things that he loved. Among those New England scenes Johnson was born and among them reared.

In Johnson's Selborne views we may miss something of the personal interest of the artist in his work, but that is all. His inborn appreciation of rural things stood him in excellent stead across the sea, where nature may present other moods, but is the same benignant mother of us all. White's classic becomes doubly interesting with these photographs, for they do illustrate the text. Johnson must have read White with the devotion of a lover and honestly have sought to be an interpreter for the public. Not one of these several score views seems to intrude its presence upon the text; each and all belong where they are.

John Burroughs's introduction, though briefer than we could have wished to see it, explains the survival of White's book better than I have seen it explained before. White's fame has been a problem to many. He tells no great story, has no distinctively original style, deals with nothing that may not be said to be commonplace things. But he continues to come duly down to us in new editions every few years, and this, the latest, is the most splendid of them all. Learned and elaborate treatises in the past hundred years, says Burroughs, "have sunk beneath the waves upon which this cockle-shell of a book rides so safely and buoyantly." He conjectures that it is to its unrestrained quality that the book owes its life; it is "simple and wholesome, like bread or meat or milk." In a book, as in a man, longevity would seem largely to depend on sanity and moderation, but, in addition, a book, like a man, must have vitality; and this is "a secret which cannot be explained." But one source of its vitality, says Burroughs, has been its sound style, "sentences actually filled with the living breath of a man." White places us in direct communication with his mind, permits us to see the play of forces at work, and gives us a sense of reality.

No writer, to my mind, has better illustrated the force of Ruskin's observations about doing great things in this business of writing—that one must see something and tell what he saw in a plain way. In White was seen a superior mind in a state of consecration to a single object—study of the natural history of his village, a remote and small Hampshire community, more properly to be called a hamlet than a village. Selborne, no more than scores of other hamlets, possessed a story worth the telling. It was the manner in which White found out and told the story that meant so much—the absolute fidelity of the record, the charm of nearness conveyed, the painstaking dealing with commonplace subjects shown, the devotion and sincerity that were present, no matter how trivial might be the subject in hand. Not only did White reveal to us Selborne, but his own pure spirit as well. In one book seldom has been given to the world so much that was true and so much that was beautiful, not only concerning the nature we know as earth, air, and sky, but that other nature which we call human.

But the greatest lesson to be drawn from the work of White is the familiar lesson that no honest work in the world is ever lost. The inhabitants of Selborne in White's day knew almost nothing of his studies. As he roamed across the fields, among the forest trees and by the shores of ponds, studying birds, fossils, and insects, he must have seemed a strange creature to the plodding farmers and small shop keepers who passed him on the way. To their political economy his life was of small value. In one of his letters to Pennant White laments that he has not a friend in Selborne to converse with about natural history. His isolation there was complete. He was almost a stranger, and yet he was Selborne's best friend.

It was long ago said that the life of no individual, faithfully recorded, would fail to interest the public. True as this is in biography, it is hardly less true of communities. Once the right record is made—the faithful, artistic record—the public eye will turn that way. Hampshire had a score of towns that were known to Englishmen when Selborne was unknown. But in our day there is not a place in all that shire that has such fame as the little hamlet where this curate studied nature, found out something worth knowing, and told his story in a plain way.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE AND OBSERVATIONS ON NATURE. By Gilbert White. With the Text and New Letters of the Buckland Edition. Introduction by John Burroughs. Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MUSIC

John Philip Sousa.
Copyright, A. Dupont, N. Y.

IT was interesting to note the consensus of opinion in the critical press in regard to the B minor symphony of Borodine, the Russian composer, produced at the latest concert of the Symphony Society. There was a general agreement that it lacked nothing in the way of vigor and color, and that it was thoroughly Russian. But it was conceded that the work was without the essential requirements of greatness, or even dignity. Originality in rhythm and color is not sufficient to make a symphonic work pass the bar of judgment, even in these days of decadence, impressionism, and fads. A symphony still has to be symphonic. It must present themes of symmetrical contour and musical fecundity, and there must be thematic development.

The symphony is still regarded by those who are not afflicted with the intellectual restlessness of our time—a restlessness which causes the boundaries of sanity to fluctuate, but which is fortunately confined to a minority—as the most highly organized of musical forms. Consequently when a work appears in which the recognized methods of effecting high organization by the correlation of themes and by their development are absent, there is at once an earnest inquiry whether the composer has given us anything better than this. "Oh, that some one would show us how to write a new minuet!" cried Haydn. And Beethoven answered his demand by producing the scherzo. Yet even here the novelty was in spirit rather than in form. To-day the intellectually restless are crying for something better than the symphony; but forms like the symphony do not spring up in response to the hasty demand of a time. They are the results of long and slow processes of evolution. It took the symphony two centuries to reach its first formulation in the works of Haydn, and since Beethoven it has not advanced a single step. No successor of the mighty child of the Bonn-Strasse has produced any music so highly organized as the fifth symphony. That stands to-day as the perfect model of form and an unapproachable example of thematic development.

Borodine has followed the movement for nationalism in music, and a good movement it is. But it is very questionable whether it is to the advantage of music for composers to fear the charge of being academic, too often urged against the man who clings to the classic forms. The question is not, of course, whether a composer should be held to a strict adherence to the sonata form. No man is obliged to write a sonata. But if he calls his work a symphony—which is a sonata for orchestra—he ought to make it one; and a sine qua non of true symphonic writing is thematic development. Dr. Dvorak has shown us how a truly classical symphony in construction can be written upon themes of national color and with the fullest and most untrammeled embodiment of purely romantic spirit. There is no reason why any composer should feel hampered by the symphonic form. It demands, of course, that each movement should have its beginning, middle, and end; its proposition, discussion, and conclusion. But in the discussion — variously called "Durchführung," working out, or free fantasia —there is scope for every possible freedom in device. Even Mozart showed how the fugue could be employed as a part of the apparatus of the symphony, and his Jupiter symphony remains to this day a model of plasticity within the limits of set form.

Borodine's second symphony failed to reach musical beauty because it is deficient in those larger intellectual and artistic qualities which are the hall marks of the immortal works of Beethoven. Even Haydn's symphonies give intellectual pleasure at this late day because of their symmetry, and so radical an innovator as Tschaikowsky did not venture to dispense with musical development as a principal feature of his works. American composers will do well to study Borodine's symphony on the same lines as Leigh studied the evening dress of Bunberry Cobb at the rifle ball in "Rosedale": "Tell me who's your tailor, that I may avoid him."

Nationalism in music is a topic which suggests a question bearing on one of the lighter forms of entertainment: "What is an American operetta?" It may be regarded by some as one of American production, and if that is the truth, then Sousa's "El Capitan," which is soon to be brought forward once more at the Broadway Theatre, would answer the definition. It was certainly made in this country, and pretty well made in some respects. The book has already been praised in this journal, but it will do no harm to call attention again to its excellent construction. It is a very neat piece of workmanship, and shows a nice craft in dramatic construction. Its subject is, perhaps, sufficiently American. The scene is laid in Peru, which by a liberal construction of the Monroe doctrine may be regarded as not, indeed, a part of this country, but under its protection. The story is interesting in a humorous way, and the fun grows out of the story spontaneously.

Mr. Sousa's music is a good deal more American than it may appear at the first hearing. To be sure, there are no National themes in it, but the character of the Sousa marches is distinctly indigenous to this soil. Compare them with those of France, Germany, or Italy, and their individuality becomes manifest at once. There is an American dash about them, and there is something significant in the swift and sure appeal which they make to the American nervous energy and love of trip-hammer rhythms. Sousa has, perhaps, builded better than he knew in some of his writing. Certainly his "Washington Post" is one of the best military marches which have been produced in our time. It is full of the true marching movement, and there is in it a suggestion of the free swing of our army cadence, with its 120 steps to the minute and 30 inches to the step. A body of troops will always march in quick time to such a march as that at the end of the second act of "El Capitan," and the spectator will always feel that there is the gayety of reckless defiance in the swinging stride of such troops.

De Wolf Hopper was fortunate in securing such an operetta for the display of his genial personality and his characteristic methods of funmaking. Hopper is a great favorite in this town, and he can sing better than most comedians. Indeed, he sometimes forces too much attention to his singing; but that is a gentle vanity which may be overlooked. It is a pity that his diminutive and pretty wife cannot sing, and it is equally a pity that she has not a part in which she can display her talent to better advantage. She can act a certain line of parts with much good humor and infectious spirits.

The opera season is nearly at an end, and perhaps it is hardly time yet to get a proper perspective for a review of it. It has been mainly given over to the revelation of old singers in new parts. In other words, the star system has controlled the season. It is hardly likely that "Le Cid" would have been announced if it had not been that three of the principal singers in the company were "creators" of parts in it at its original production in Paris.

The star system has about worked itself out, and the problem before Mr. Grau is how to make fresh interest for next season. It might be done by engaging a wholly new company, but that would be a hazardous experiment, for the operatic public is wedded to its present favorites. But one thing seems almost certain, and that is that there is little hope for the future of opera in this city unless the interest of the public can be transferred from the singers to the works themselves.

There is only one way in which that can be done, and that is by engaging a good, serviceable company of singers who do not command such high salaries and by putting the money into a series of productions of new works. It would take some time to educate the public up to this, for at present there does not seem to be a healthy curiosity as to novelties. If a new opera is announced at the Metropolitan, unless the de Reszkes or Calvé is in it, there is no overwhelming demand for seats. Now, while the manager was cultivating a public taste for novelties, he might also be cultivating for himself a disastrous burden of debt. That is what troubles Mr. Grau. No doubt he would like to try the experiment, but the company which is behind him is not in the business for fun, but to try to regain some of the money lost by the firm last season.

Hence, the probabilities are that next season we shall have the old favorites—or most of them—back again, and we shall in all likelihood have further opportunities of hearing Jean de Reszke as Romeo, Faust, Siegfried, and Tristan. At any rate, "Die Walküre" will be added to the repertory of the company, for the de Reszkes mean to begin their study of that work as soon as the present season closes.

W. J. HENDERSON.

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

DE WOLF HOPPER.

FICTION

A. Conan Doyle.
Author of "Rodney Stone," "Stark Munro Letters," &c.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "POLE-STAR."

[Being an extract from the journal of John McAlister Ray, student of medicine, kept by him during the six months' voyage in the Arctic Seas of the steam whaler Pole-Star of Dundee, Capt. Nicholas Craigie.]

EPTEMBER 11. Latitude 81 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 2 degrees east. Nothing but long extended ice fields, which stretch out forever. Now we have some night. If we stay here it will be always night. Crew discontented. Time, they say, the Captain was going homeward. Capt. Craigie certainly not a pleasant man to have dealings with, tho' I get along better with him than anybody on the ship. Occasionally he talks to me. I am satisfied that it is unusual for a whaler to remain so long in these desolate seas.

Sept. 12—I am by no means pleased with our conditions, the mental one of Capt. Craigie, especially. I had a talk with him yesterday. Says there must be fish north of us. I ventured to question his assertion. Then he flew into a violent passion, and said that he and the men on board had been paid to risk their lives. Then, suddenly, he noticed a locket hanging from my watch chain and asked me "if there was a portrait in it." I said yes, there was, the picture of a young lady I was engaged to, and that I hoped to marry Flora if ever I get back alive. That seemed to start him afresh. "What have I to do with her, that you must dangle your photograph before my eyes?" Then he pointed to the door of his cabin, and I left him. Unquestionably Nicholas Craigie is insane.

Sept. 13—I watch the crew. They are all North Scotch and Shetland men, and superstitious. For days I have not heard a laugh, even a joke. But when a few days out of Dundee, Manson, the second mate, declared he had seen a ghost, and that that ghost has never left the ship. Now he insists that he has heard the ghost cry and sob, and the men believe Manson's story. John McLeod, our harpooner, declares, too, that he has seen the ghost, as a white figure moving on the ice field, walking round and round our ship.

Sept. 14—It is Sunday. Matters have not improved. To have an insane Captain is a misfortune. Mr. Craigie is mad enough to be an inmate of an insane asylum, but, worse than all that, the ice is closing us in. Around us now the ice fields seem motionless. There is the silence of death. The Captain remains in his cabin, only coming on deck for a quarter of an hour during the whole day. If the wind would only spring up, then there might be a chance for life.

Sept. 15—To-day is my poor girl's birthday. Dear lass! she is scanning the newspaper. She hopes to see us reported on our return voyage. God only knows if ever I shall see Flora again! Thermometer, 19° Fahrenheit. A little more wind, but not from a good quarter. We are being locked in. The men are dispirited. Strange to say, the Captain seems to be better in his mind to-day. He instructs me to find out the condition of our stores and report it to him. I do so. I tell him that with the greatest economy we have provisions for only twenty days. Then the Captain ordered all hands on deck, and he talked to them. There was nothing like madness apparent in his speech. They were in a tight place, he said, it was true, but he felt certain they would work out yet—and that in three weeks they would be back home. Anyhow, the worst would be that all hands would have to be put on half rations. "Keep up your hearts," was his conclusion, "and you'll pull through this, as we've pulled through many a danger before."

Sept. 16—We have kept up steam in the engine room. The Captain invited me to his cabin. I notice the portrait of a lady hanging over his bunk. It is the picture of a beautiful woman. I note, too, a Turkish sword, a pipe, and I remember now that the mate told me that our Captain had been in service during the war and had received a wound, somewhere on the head, he thought. We spent some hours together, and the Captain talked most interestingly on many topics. He seems to have read Plato, and has a leaning toward philosophical discussion.

Sept. 17—A bad day. Mate and three men declare they have seen the uncanny figure from the bridge of the ship, walking round and round the vessel. They all think that we are doomed. I suggest that "the figure may be a bear." They shake their heads. Somehow the Captain hears of it. Now he comes out of his cabin, and for hours he has been pacing the quarterdeck. He is talking to himself, and I hear him repeat over and over again, "But a little time, love—but a little time." Sometimes I think that I am the only sane man on the ship. Thank God! the wind has veered, and I see now that the ice is moving, and there are long cracks in it.

Sept. 17—I have passed through a strange experience. Supper was over. I had gone on deck for a quiet pipe. The night was pitch dark. I have mentioned the depressing silence. My ears seemed to be, notwithstanding, under great strain, eager to catch even the slightest murmur. I was leaning over the bulwark when I heard a cry, sharp and shrill. That ghastly scream still rings in my ears. It seemed to come from close behind me. I glared into the darkness. I saw nothing. Then the mate came to me. "Did ye no hear that skirling?" he asked.

Sept. 18—An uneasy day and night. The Captain's eyes are bloodshot, his face haggard. A fine open lead is now visible through the ice field. We steam to it, and are in it. Then there is a huge floe which bars our progress. The Captain shows an inclination to talk to me. "I suppose you think it all right now," he said. "I hope so," was my reply, "or will be in time." "Don't be too sure. We'll all be, though, I hope, in the arms of those who love us—some day—some day or other. But what I had better do is to be prepared, that is, as far as I am concerned, for the worst. I am going to make my will. Now listen to me. There is not much in my cabin belonging to me, but when I am gone, sell them, and divide the proceeds among the crew. My chronometer keep for yourself, in remembrance of me. Now I have work to do below."

Sept. 19—The catastrophe has come. I thought the crisis, as far as the Captain was concerned, had passed. After supper he came on deck. He may not have noticed that I was watching him. He seemed impatient, consulted his watch as if he had an engagement which must be kept. He kept his eyes now on what was a wreath of mist, which was blown near the ship. "Coming, lass, coming," cried the Captain, in a voice of tenderness, and then he gave one spring over the bulwarks, ran across the ice, and now was lost in the mist. The wind caught the mist—it moved rapidly, and I could now see he was following it, and that was the last glimpse which I had of him alive. I jumped at once over the side of the ship and ran as hard as I could after him. I had raised the alarm. The mate and five of the men followed me. But now there was not one wreath of mist, but many of them, and soon they joined, and to have followed on through the ice fields trusting to find the Captain would have been impossible. We made the ship again, and it was lucky indeed, for soon a hard blow came on.

Sept. 20—Next day, though it was still blowing hard, we continued our search. We found his body a mile at least from the ship, lying face downward on a frozen bank. There was a pleasant smile on his face. Certain it is that Capt. Nicholas Craigie had met with no painful end. One might fancy that with his outstretched hands he was seeking for some one who had called him away from this world to the next.

We buried him the same afternoon with the ship's ensign around him and a thirty-two-pound shot at his feet. I read the burial service. I prayed that his lot might be a happier one in that life to come than it had been in this. When I began this record of our voyage I little thought of how I should be compelled to finish it. I am writing these final words in the lonely cabin, still starting at times and fancying I hear the quick, nervous step of the dead man upon the deck above me. All was as it had been upon my previous visit, save that the picture which I have described as having hung at the end of his bed had been cut out of its frame, as with a knife, and was gone. With this last link in a strange chain of evidence I close my diary of the voyage of the Pole-Star.

[Note by Dr. John McAlister Ray, Sr.—I have read over the strange events connected with the death of the Captain of the Pole-Star as narrated in the journal of my son. That everything occurred exactly as he describes it I have the fullest confidence, for I know him to be a strong-nerved and unimaginative man, with the strictest regard for veracity. Within the last few days I have had independent testimony upon the subject which throws a new light upon it. I had run down to Edinburgh to attend a meeting of the British Medical Association, when I chanced to come across Dr. P., an old college chum of mine. Upon my telling him of this experience of my son's, he declared to me that he was familiar with the Captain, and proceeded, to my no small surprise, to give me a description of him, which tallied remarkably well with that given in the journal, except that he depicted him as a younger man. According to his account, he had been engaged to a young lady of singular beauty residing upon the Cornish coast. During his absence at sea his betrothed had died under circumstances of peculiar horror.]

FORGETFULNESS OF AUTHORS.

An odd bit of forgetfulness on the part of Mr. Rudyard Kipling was observed by the present writer [Harry Thurston Peck, in The Cosmopolitan,] some time ago. A friend, who is a great admirer of Mr. Kipling, and who always expects the most scientific accuracy in everything, was greatly interested in the Indian tale entitled, "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes." It will be remembered how in this story Jukes, while racing his horse over a lonely bit of country, rolls with his mount down a steep embankment, and on coming to consciousness finds himself in a sort of amphitheatre fenced in by a high slope of sand on one side and an apparently impassable morass on the other. Here are a troop of hideously spectral Hindoos, who, having once been pronounced dead of cholera, came to life, only to be regarded as forever unclean by their friends, who cast them down into this desolate pit. Jukes, like the rest of them, cannot escape through the morass, nor can he scale the sandbank because it is too steep, and any attempt causes the sand to come down in great masses. Now, the scientific gentleman who read this story was convinced that there did exist a way in which the inhabitants of the pit could have escaped if they had been clever; and he was anxious to meet Mr. Kipling and expound this theory to him in person. So the present writer brought about an interview between the two, and after some preliminaries the scientific person said:

"Now, Mr. Kipling, this is my notion of what Jukes and the others could have done: You say the sand slope had an inclination of sixty-five degrees. Very well; that isn't so very steep. One man could have lain down at full length against the slope. A second man could have walked over his body and in like manner stretched himself further up the incline; and then a third, walking over these two, until at last there would have been a human plank walk all the way to the top; on it the remaining prisoners could have walked quietly out of the pit without stirring the sand, and when out could have helped up the others."

"Yes, but, you know," said Mr. Kipling. "I didn't say that the angle was sixty-five degrees. I only said that the bank was very steep—in fact, much too steep for any such trick as that. Oh, no; quite impossible."

And as Mr. Kipling seemed to be intensely positive, and even the least bit nettled, the author of the Jukes theory let him alone. But any one may buy the story and see for himself that the angle is there specifically recorded as one of sixty-five degrees.

THE ART EXPOSITION OF VENICE.

The formal opening of the art exposition at Florence has just been announced. There is to be another exposition, and a remarkable one, to be held in Venice, which, beginning on the 22d of April next, will close at the end of October.

No American questions how great is his art indebtedness to Venice. It is the city which is the objective point of every art student in the world. How it comes about may hardly be explained, but both in our books and in our pictures there are the reflected lights of the Adriatic. It may not have been an American who knew how to walk through Venice of a rainy day and not get wet, because of his knowledge of how to get along under its arcades, but certainly Mr. Dean Howells could perform that journey sans umbrella.

We know its canals, its bridges, its public places, its churches, palaces, its pictures, and its pigeons. Architecturally we repeat its structures. A great art exhibition then in Venice is likely to draw there this year many of our people. They will see there not only the best productions of European painters, but many works of our native art. Among the contributors to this Venice exhibition may be mentioned, from the United States, Sargent and Whistler; from Austria, Munkacsy, Passini, Van Haanen; from Belgium, Courtens, Van der Stappen; from Denmark, Kroyer; from England, Alma Tadema, Burne-Jones, Herkomer, Millais, Orchardson; from France, Carolus Duran, Dagnan-Bouveret Dubois, Fremiet, Henner, G. Moreau, Puvis de Chavannes; from Germany, Begas, Klinger, Lenbach, Liebermann, Schönleber, Uhde, Werner; from Holland, de Haas, Israels, H. W. Mesdag; from Italy, Carcano, Gallori, Maccari, Monteverde, Pasini; from Norway, Peterssen; from Russia, Antocolsky, Repin; from Spain, Benlliure, Jimenez Aranda, Fradilla, Sorolla Villegas; from Sweden, Zorn, and from Switzerland, Böcklen. The prizes amount to 40,000 lire. The Mayor of Venice, Signor, Grimani, is the President of the exposition.

POSTER OF THE VENICE ART EXHIBITION.

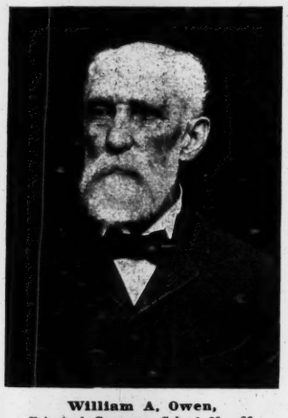
LESSON IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.
Miss Emma A. Johnson, Principal Primary Department.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86, for the past eight years in the handsome and commodious building at the southeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, is nearly fifty years old. It was originally known as No. 37, and its first location was in a small frame building at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, then a sparsely settled neighborhood in the heart of the Yorkville district. In 1854, when the largely increased school population demanded better accommodations, a new building was erected for the school in Eighty-seventh Street, near Park Avenue, at a cost of $26,000 for the land and structure. To keep pace with the still increasing population, rear wings were added to the old building in 1861, and fifteen years later the old structure was practically rebuilt at an expense of $51,214. From its organization in the early fifties until his death, in 1869, John W. Boyce was the Principal of the school, and he was succeeded by William A. Owen, the present Principal.

The building now occupied by the school was completed in 1889, and in September of that year the school was opened. It is a solid brick structure, occupying nearly the whole front of the block on the east side of Lexington Avenue between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and with a frontage of nearly 200 feet on Ninety-sixth Street. The building is substantial and commodious, and the classrooms are of good size and are well lighted and ventilated. When the building was ready for occupancy, the male department of Grammar School No. 37 was transferred to the new school, which was designated as No. 86, and the old building was devoted to the uses of a primary school. Subsequently a primary department was organized in the new building, and there are now two departments in the school a boys' grammar and a mixed primary.

The Principal of the boys' grammar, Mr. William A. Owen, has been a teacher in this city since 1854. He is a native of New Jersey, and was prepared for college at the Pennington Seminary. He commenced teaching at Woodridge, N. J., at the age of seventeen. He taught there for six months, and then went into business for a short time. When he resumed teaching he took charge of the district school at Tottenville, S. I., in 1852 and 1853. In 1854 he came to New York and was appointed an assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 35, in Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Subsequently he was appointed second assistant in Grammar School No. 42. Meanwhile, he had been graduated from the Teachers' Normal School in 1855, and two years after his graduation was appointed first assistant in Grammar School No. 49. In September, 1859, he was appointed Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 37, and when the Principal of that school died, in 1869, Mr. Owen was appointed to fill the vacancy. When Mr. Owen was made Principal of No. 37, there was an average attendance of 219, and when he organized No. 86, in 1889, he took to the new school 750 boys. The average attendance of the department now is 984. There are twenty-one classes in the department, and the teaching staff, besides the Principal, is composed of Samuel McCrosby, Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, Elmer E. Henderson, and the Misses M. Helen Bell, Jennie M. Candee, Anna A. De Vinne, Maggie J. Browne, T. A. Stewart, H. De Hart, Anna T. Kenney, Mary A. McCarthy, Sarah M. Bleakley, Cornelia M. Ferguson, Lizzie Collins, Mabel A. Beaman, Letitia S. Halliday, Mabel Scott, May F. Mars, Katherine C. Hurley, and Katherine Hargrove. Mrs. Katherine Bassett is the instructor in German and Miss Elizabeth Roche in phonography. Mr. Crosby is the teacher of the college class and Dr. Joseph S. Taylor instructs the boys of the second business year class. The last-named class has a literary society, which is called "The Spellbinders," which issues a weekly journal. Dr. Taylor, the teacher, is also the Principal of the evening school in East Forty-second Street. The department has an Anti-Cigarette League, of which 80 per cent. of the pupils are members, and also a Penny Provident Fund amounting to nearly $600 per annum.

The primary department, which is in charge of Miss Emma A. Johnson, as Principal, has an average attendance of 1,175, divided into twenty classes, including a kindergarten class, which is conducted by Miss A. Grace Gibson. Miss Johnson is a graduate from Grammar School No. 39. She was graduated from the Normal College in the class of '76, which was one of the star classes from that institution. She commenced her career as a teacher in Grammar School No. 68, and was appointed Principal on Sept. 23, 1889, when the arduous task of organizing the primary department of No. 86 was confided to her. Her success is attested by the large attendance in the department which is controlled by her. Her teaching staff is composed of the Misses Elizabeth C. Kelly, Elizabeth W. Hopper, E. Louise Barrows, Anne T. Ahern, Lizzie M. Cavanagh, Hattie Rothschild, Hannah Hanauer, A. Grace Gibson, Rae Jacobs, Jennie L. Hale, Jennie L. Eddey, Nellie C. Collin, Grace Halsey, Theresa Kastor, Ada C. Shaw, Mary G. Blake, Hedwig P. Bein, Bella Geises, Emma Herdling, Frances A. Valentine, Edna K. Phillips, and Lucy A. Blake. Miss Barrows has charge of the music of the department.



William A. Owen,
Principal Grammar School No. 86.

FIRST GRADE LESSON, "FORMS."
Primary Department, Grammar School No. 86.

TO A LADY OF SEVILLE.

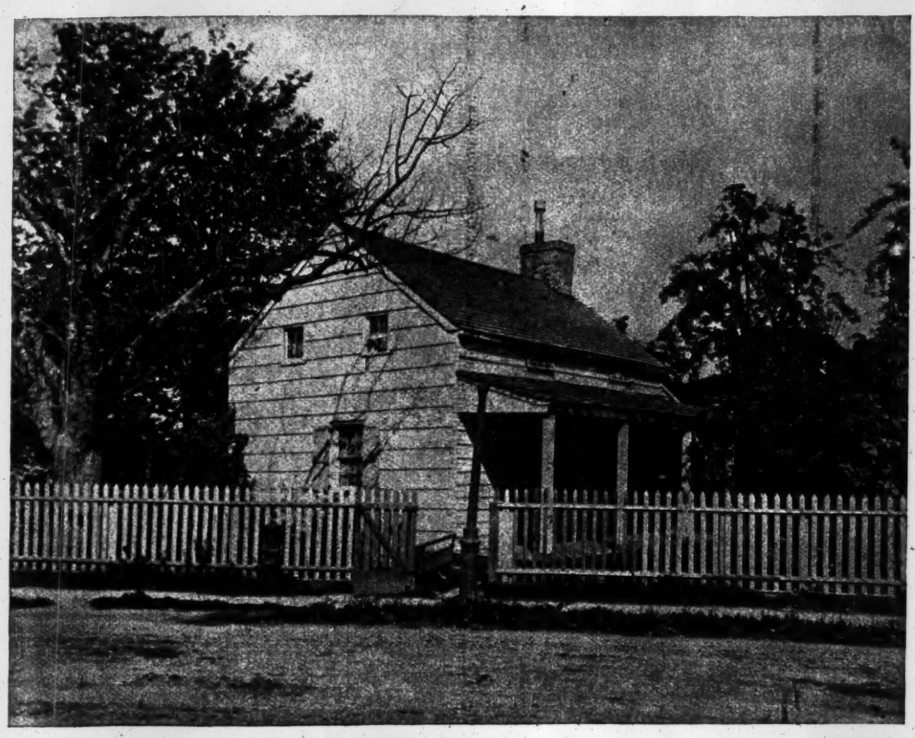
Thy mouth is like the Alexandrine rose,
Thy broidered girdle clasps a slender waist;
Who looks into thine eyes' soft splendor knows
That there two worlds of poetry were placed.
The color in thy young cheek richly glows,
A model is thy throat, thy tender hand;
Thy feet scarce crush the poppy-cup that blows
In scarlet flame o'er Andalusian land.
The silkworm envies thee thy dusky hair,
Not threads so soft and shining doth he spin.
But all who come to woo thee soon despair;
For all that wayward heart have failed to win.
May not a bolder suitor sometime dare
The poetry within thine eyes to read,
To learn the secret that is written there,
And know at last that thou art won indeed,
Oh! maiden of the South, of beauty rare,
In all Sevilla fairest of the fair?

—From the Spanish of T. DE ASENSI.

BOYS' CLASS IN MUSIC.
Grammar School No. 86, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-Sixth Street.

WILLIAM A. OWEN, PRINCIPAL.

THE ASSEMBLY, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 86.



EDGAR ALLAN POE'S COTTAGE AT FORDHAM.

THE most wretched as well as the most brilliant period of Edgar Allan Poe's life was spent in Fordham—in the humble little cottage which has lately been the subject of so much curiosity, controversy, and legislative enactment. He moved therein just after "The Raven" had made a success, and thereto a host of adulators, among whom Elizabeth Barrett Browning was not the least inconsiderable, directed its mail. But there also did he pass days of almost abject misery and want, days which filled out a period to which the death of his young wife was the cruel climax. The gloss and glitter of the one condition made the wretchedness of the other all the worse when the veneer was worn off, and that it was frequently worn off is manifested in the many appeals to charity which were publicly made for him by his friends.

And now, nearly half a century after his death, this shrine has become the subject of controversy. Two distinct associations are contending as to the manner of its preservation. One has a host of technical answers, legislative enactments, and local political sentiments at its command; the other has as a motive a noble, if not logical idea—popular literary sentiment, and the desire to preserve on its original site the last remaining shrine of one of our greatest geniuses. It is the cry of public utility on the one side, of vandalism on the other. One coterie depends on private subscriptions to rush its scheme through; the other hopes for a municipal appropriation. One side declares that the cottage should be removed a hundred feet or so to a little park of its own to make room for the coming widening of King's Bridge Road and for rapid transit; the other says that the cottage should be left untouched and that the new road should go around it. It is the Shakespeare Society on the one hand; the Poe Memorial Association on the other.

Now, whatever may be the final public decision in this matter, there lies under it all the material for a pathetic story, which, however much it may have been rehearsed, is constantly evolving new details. The ardent lover of the genius of Poe, after having learned all that is possible of the poet from books, can, by visiting Fordham, come upon numerous details of his life that have never been in print. It is necessary also to visit the cottage before the claims of the two societies can be understood. Let us first pre-suppose the fact that the poet was forced into his out-of-town residence through stress of poverty and an avowed desire to be out of the way of temptation in strong drink. In the light of these two determining factors in his life, we can appreciate many things. Some very surprising things may be learned in view of the element of doubtful reminiscence which plainly enters into the general account. Laughable features are contained in the attitude of the local wiseacres; tragic touches crop out with the undeniable facts which remain when the general mass of information is sifted.

Years ago, when Poe stepped from the train on the Harlem Railroad on his way to his home beyond the "two hills," he would stop and refresh himself according to local account at the bar of the Fordham Hotel, then the proudest roadhouse in the vicinity. This was also the Post Office of the village, and through the little window looking out on the porch he received what letters would come to him in his poverty-stricken exile. This hotel is still standing, though it has passed through many vicissitudes. It still bears an interesting relation to the poet, although most visitors to Fordham overlook it. But in its barroom the villagers gather and discuss hard cider, politics, and Poe. Remarkable is the fact that many Fordhamites imagine the poet to have reached an advanced age. "Old Poe" he is called, though whether as a mark of endearment or of contempt is not always apparent. "Oh, you want to know about old Poe," said one of the barroom coterie in answer to a query. "Well, he used to live up in the little house beyond the Poe Villas. Go up two hills—right side of the road. Duffy can tell you about him. Mr. Duffy, here's a man wants to know about old Poe."

Philip Duffy has kept the Fordham Hotel since 1854. In conjunction with one John Berrian he once owned the Poe cottage. This, however, was subsequent to Poe's occupancy. John Berrian owned the roadhouse when the poet frequented it. Mr. Duffy told all he knew or had locally heard about Poe. "The people around here are all mistaken about Poe," he said, "he died before they were born. But there used to be a fellow that came to live in the cottage during the fifties. This man passed himself off as Poe, and used to come down to my tavern o' nights and talk Shakespeare. No one knew what his business was. People used to call him Poe, and many people around here still think he was the poet."

This was ascertained to be a fact, though how much it may have altered local tradition could not be learned. The cottage was built in 1816 by one John Wheeler. In Poe's time it was owned by John B. Valentine, who sold it to James Coles, a blacksmith. Coles was well acquainted with Poe, as will be seen. Then it passed successively through the hands of Henry Stony, John Berrian, Philip Duffy, William Fearing Gill, (Poe's biographer,) and Patrick and Charles Kary. The last two were brothers, who sold the house at auction. It was bought by a Mr. Ford, who sold it to its present owner, Dr. Cheveau.

On the way up the "two hills," the son of James Coles, blacksmith, was met. Mr. Coles was sitting in the Fordham fire engine house. "My father knew Poe well," said Mr. Coles. "I have often heard him talk about him. Poe used to come and sit in my father's shop. He—Poe, I mean—was a very quiet man. Father said he used to walk up and down the road for hours in front of the cottage, reading books. He was very poor, and father used to give him food for his family, at times. Father said he used to drink, but not so much as people say he did."

The home of the Valentines—the last farm in Fordham—lies at the bottom of a rural declivity, the road through which has been known time out of mind as "Lovers' Lane." The house stands back prettily from the road, embowered in vines. The scene is pastoral—English in its effect, and it was debatable ground in Revolutionary times. The Valentines were real friends to the Poes in the old days. They rented the cottage to them at a price, so it is stated, of $65 a year. Mrs. Valentine was in the cottage when Virginia Poe died. Mrs. Cromwell, who is the daughter of Mrs. Valentine, still lives at the old place. Her statements are valuable, as she was a young girl when the present century was not half over. She possesses a Bible which was presented to her by Mrs. Clemm. She also owns Poe's favorite armchair, (a rocker,) and a clock which the poet used while living in the cottage.

She firmly reiterates the statement that Poe was invariably kind to his wife and her mother, and thinks the statement that he "deliberately sought his wife's death that he might embalm her memory in immortal dirges" to be very unjust. She relates how Poe sought manfully to keep out of the way of temptation. He would stay away from the city for weeks at a time. Mrs. Clemm would carry his manuscript to town, sometimes going more than once in one day, and bring back what communications it might be necessary for him to receive. His favorite recreation was a walk to High Bridge. For hours together he would sit on the porch in the rocking chair which Mrs. Cromwell now owns. His wife, whom he called "Diddy," or "Sis," would sit by his side, and Mrs. Clemm also. At these times he was apparently happy. Near the cottage was a large rocky projection. In Poe's time one could sit on this rock and discern, if the weather was clear, the spire of Trinity Church, in the city. On this rock Poe used to lie and read, or perhaps plan wonderful "tales of effect" which his early death prevented him completing. Less than a mile away stands St. John's College, which then, as now, gathered its students

THE LIVING ROOM IN POE'S COTTAGE.
Showing His Rocking Chair and Clock.

from all over the world. Poe made friends with many of the collegians, and spent some profitable moments in their company.

Then came the chill days of 1847, when Virginia was ailing for the last time. Nothing, says Mrs. Cromwell, could be more misleading than the statement that she died of neglect. The neighbors round about, who took more than an ordinary interest in the sick woman, would not have allowed such a thing. Mrs. Valentine was there when she passed away, and so was a Mr. Ryan of Brooklyn, who was a friend of the family. She died in the large, or living, room of the cottage—the room with the large open fireplace, (in which, Mrs. Cromwell asserted, a fire was burning at the time)—and not in the little 6 by 8 apartment, which is generally pointed out as the room in which she passed away. She was buried in the little Dutch Reformed Church, which is still standing near by. Some years ago her remains were taken to Baltimore.

The cottage stands obliquely to the road. While it might come within range of the word "dilapidated," it is not exactly reeking of the squalor which is generally said to surround it. The little porch in which Poe used to sit is level with the ground. The house is a simple gable-roof affair, with an attic under the gable above the first floor. At one end of the house on the roadside is the great cherry tree which has stood there almost since the cottage was built. The surroundings are picturesque even yet, although city streets are gradually pushing their way through the district. In Poe's time it must have been an ideal spot.

The exterior of the house in no way prepares one for the rooms contained within. It is very deceptive. You enter a small hallway and are immediately ushered into the main room. The fireplace is immense, and was meant, of course, for the burning of huge logs. On each side of the chimneypiece is a closet. Whether the closets were meant for the warming of eatables or for general storage purposes is not known, but the people of Fordham believe that Poe used to store his unpublished stories in these closets. Still, the people of Fordham give Poe credit for many things which are not true. For instance, it is a popular belief in Fordham that Poe wrote "The Raven" in the cottage, even when it is a well-authenticated fact that he wrote it in a house which stood near what is now Eighty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, New York City.

The present caretaker of the Poe cottage will point to where the poet's writing table used to stand, between two windows. Visitors are also told that a little bedroom just off the living room was the one in which Virginia died. But this is clearly a mistake, as the evidence of Mrs. Cromwell shows. Outside the living room is a kitchen, which has been added in recent years. A winding stair leads through the hallway to the attic. There are two rooms up here. One of them has a large open fireplace in it. From the construction of the house it may be fairly presumed that very little fire was needed to make it comfortable, and that that little was due to the charitable feeling of the neighbors. No relic of Poe remains about the cottage, no cutting of his name on any part of it, though this was a feature of which the "Raven house," on the Boulevard, could boast. Nothing remains but the house itself, and tradition. There is enough of the latter, however.

"No one has recorded, no one has dared to record, the wonders of my inner life," wrote Poe, but as far as he was concerned even his outer life was based on this principle. Fordham certainly got her full share of the really external side of his life. To the very end the village figured in his existence. Mrs. Clemm staid at the cottage after her daughter died, although she was getting ready to leave it when Poe went on his fatal trip South. One morning she came running into Mrs. Valentine's house. "Oh, have you seen the morning paper?" she cried, "Eddie is dead." The paper was procured. It contained an obituary notice. "Oh, Eddie," cried the forlorn old woman, "If I had only been there. If I had only been with you. I could have saved you. I could have pulled you through it as I have done before."

T. WATERS.

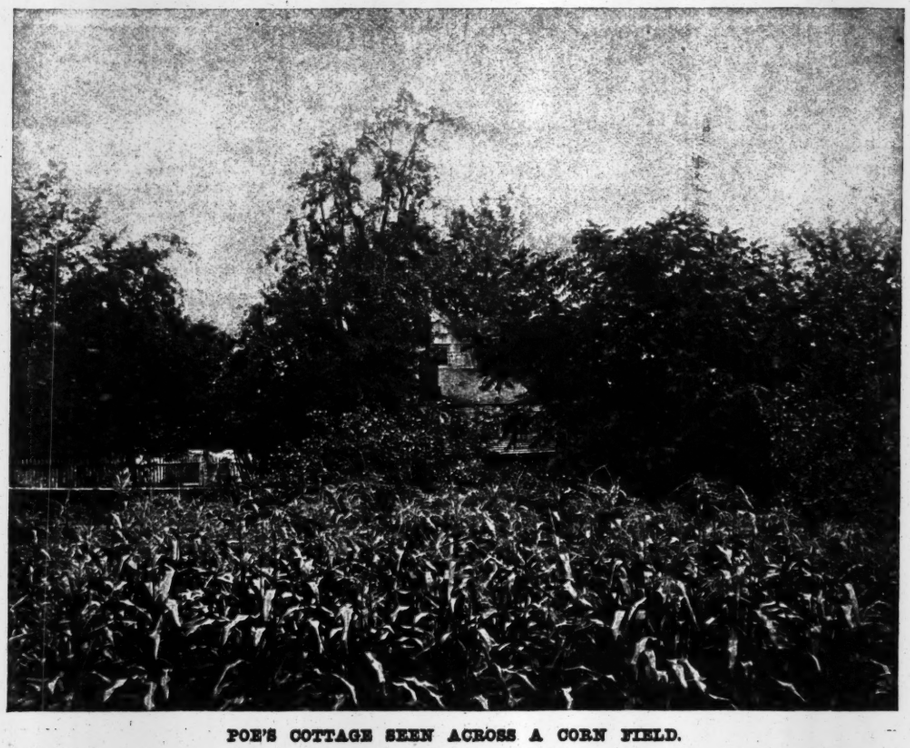
HOTEL AT WHICH POE RECEIVED HIS MAIL.

FOREIGN MARRIAGES.

Then, it is well understood in Europe that if a man marries into an untitled family it is better for him to marry an American than a woman of any other nationality, for the same reason that Napoleon III. gave for making choice of a Spaniard—she had no family in France to be enriched and ennobled. Europeans do not trouble themselves much about American social distinctions, and cannot understand the difference between a fortune made in 1797 and one made in the same way in 1897, says a writer in The Illustrated American. Many of the diplomatic corps have married Americans; there have been several marriages of Washington girls to Secretaries of legation and attachés within the last year, and a large proportion of them have turned out well. American women are natural diplomats. A European woman is born and bred in a certain rank of life, and although she may be transported to another rank, she takes with her the stamp of the grade to which she belongs. Not so an American woman. As the wife of the Premier of Great Britain she would put Lady Clara Vere de Vere to shame by her quick adoption of most of the characteristics of the daughter of a hundred Earls. There is less risk in an American girl marrying a diplomat than any other sort of a foreigner—for a diplomat is under bonds to behave himself. But if she is ambitious, and desires to make a really brilliant match, she ought to marry a citizen of the United States.

"SWEETNESS AND LIGHT."

Prof. Skeat, who has written more than fifty books on etymology and kindred subjects, has acquired the habit of delving after the roots, instead of enjoying the bloom and fruit of literature. In his latest book, "A Student's Pastime," he says of Dean Swift's famous phrase, "Sweetness and light," that it "is a meaningless expression unless we know the context." He then explains, what all readers know, that Swift referred to bees, and wrote that they fill their "hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light." Whatever Swift may have meant by the phrase, it no longer, on the lips of any thinker, refers to the "sweetness" or the honey in the honeycomb and to the "light" of a taper. Swift shows that he meant more than this by using the words "the two noblest of things." But, the Dean aside, the phrase "sweetness and light" now belongs to Matthew Arnold, who first used it to express the two greatest qualities of mind and soul. It has been said that he who quotes a thought is next in merit to him who conceived it; but he who fashions a phrase is surely not so praiseworthy as he who ennobles it by a higher use. The wordy sentence in which Francis I. told his mother that "everything is lost except honor and life, which are saved," has been made sublime by some thinker who compressed the thought into "all is lost save honor." Matthew Arnold, rising above the bees, either of Furness Fells or of Hybla, exalted Swift's words, and they now mean, wherever English is spoken or read, the noble sweetness of temper and the luminous and illuminating power of soul. We no longer quote Swift; we quote Arnold.



POE'S COTTAGE SEEN ACROSS A CORN FIELD.

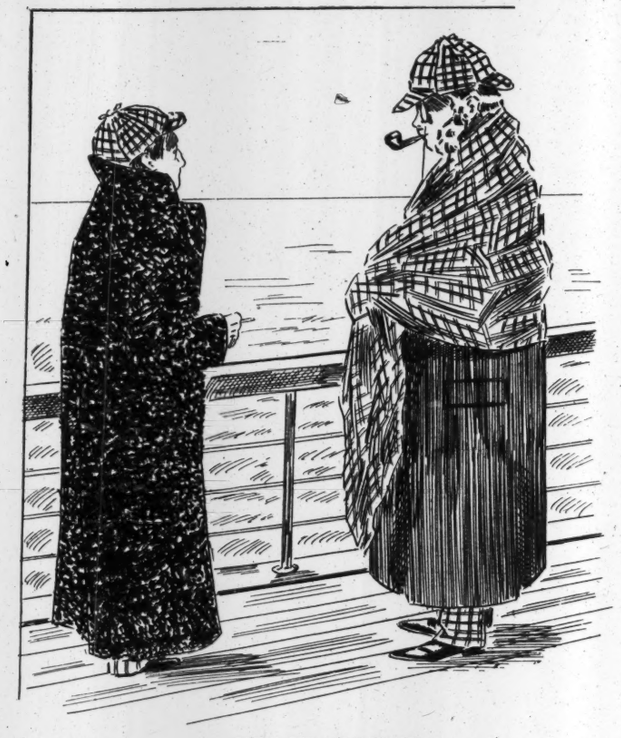
"WHEN LOVE COMES KNOCKING AT THE GATE."

When Love comes knocking at thy gate,
Bid him at once depart.
He will be patient, and will wait
The bidding of thy heart.

Tell him he knocketh there in vain,
That he may ne'er come in.
He'll smiling leave—but come again,
Thy loving heart to win.

Then when at last he knocks in tears,
Oh, open wide love's gate.
He'll soon forget his foolish fears,
And vow 'twas sweet to wait!

WILLIAM H. GARDNER.



WHY HE TRAVELED.

First Englishman—Going to America to get a wife?
Second Englishman—Aw, yaas; are you?
"Naw, I'm going, dontcherknow, to get away from one."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Algy—Will he bite, Miss Smiles?
She—No; he's very particular what kind of meat he dines on.

Took Her at Her Word.
From The Detroit Free Press.

"What do you mean, Sir," roared the irate father, "by bringing your trunk to my house and ordering a room?"

"I'm adopted as one of the family," coolly answered the young man. "Your daughter said she would be a sister to me."

Keeping It Secret.
From The Yonkers Statesman.

Maude—Miriam is trying to keep her engagement a secret.

Martha—How do you know?

"She told me so."

The Last Stage.
From The Detroit Free Press.

"Is Miss Oldly out of the matrimonial market yet?"

"No, but she's on the remnant counter."

An Idyl of Chicago.
From The Chicago Daily News.

Oh, what to him was joy or hope—
What to him was love or care?
He stepped on a bit of pearl-gray ice
That chanced to cling to the topmost stair!
And his feet flew out like wild, fierce things,
And he struck each stair with a sound like a drum.
And the gang below who were watching the slide
Bellowed like fiends to see him come!

Constantly Engaged.
From Larks.

Jones—How does your wife like her new sealskin?

Brown—I haven't seen her lately.

Jones—How's that?

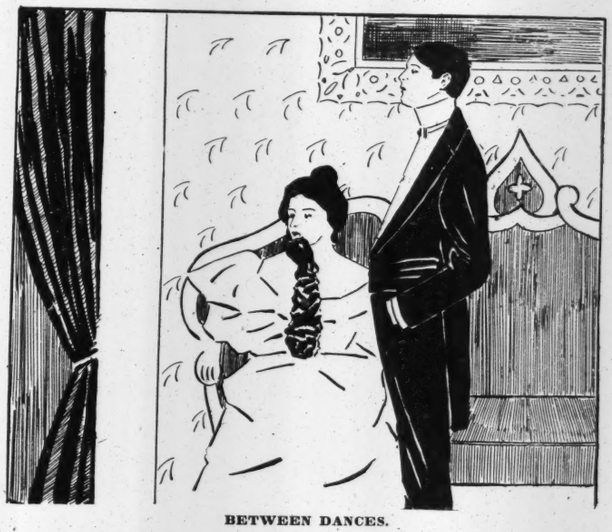
Brown—She's been so busy calling on her friends.

A QUESTION OF MODESTY.

Grace—I wonder why women have given up wearing bloomers?
Ethel—They're too modest, I presume.

GOOD ADVICE.

He—I'm going to your father to-morrow to ask his consent, Grace.
Grace—I think it would be safer for you to telephone him.



BETWEEN DANCES.

Mr. Mason—Miss May is one of this season's buds, you know; very much sought after; but she tells me she finds time to continue her painting.
Miss Belle—I suppose with such a complexion as hers, the poor thing has to.